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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public DEPARTMENT.

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	cont.	
Dated	21.12.1889	197 .

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Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam News papers for the first fortnight of November 1889.

Page.

I. Foreign Politics.

Active Construction of war vessels in some of Russian Naval Dockyards.

II. Home administration

(a) Police — Nil.

(b) Courts — Nil.

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education.

Contemplated abolition of Manaamboddy Middle School — Protesting against —.

(e) Local and Municipal.

(1) Local Fund Report of Malabar District for the year 1888-89 — Reviewing the —.

(2) Necessity of removing silt and gravel deposited underneath Chowva bridge to prevent future inundation — Inviting attention of Local Fund Board, Malabar, to —.

(3) Deplorable condition of Palghat-Kongad Road — Calling attention of Local Fund Board, Malabar, to —.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil

(g) Forests — Nil.

(h) Railways.

Fourth Class on Madras Railway—
Advocating introduction of—.

(i) Public works— Nil.

(j) Salt (and Abkāri).

Practical working of new Abkāri System in Malabar—Suggestions for—

(k) General.

(1) Public Service Commission—Remarks on Secretary of State's despatch on—.

(2) Subordinate officials' pay—Insufficiency of—to maintain respectability of their position.

III. Legislation.

Official Secrets Act—Remarks on—.

IV. Native States.

Travancore Government's order against persons holding Government appointments.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people—Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1) Mr Charles Bradlaugh M.P.—Indian people glad to hear of his proposed visit.

(2) Towns Nuisances Bill I of 1889—
Translation of—.

(3) Public gambling in Cannanore—
Thefts increasing in Consequence of—.

(4) Indian Political Agency in England
—Exhorting Indian people to Subscribe for Support of—.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of November 1889.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Date of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of copies issued.
				About—
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut.	2nd and 9th November.	900.
2	Kerala Sanchari.	Calicut.	30th October and 6th and 13th November.	1,000.
3	Kerala Mitram.	Cochin	1st and 11th November.	700.

I. Foreign Politics

1. Kerala Mitram 11th November — [Paragraph]
The busy Construction of war vessels in Some
of the Russian Naval Dockyards indicates wi

II Home administration.

(a) Police — Nil.

(b) Courts — Nil.

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education.

2. Kerala Sanchari 30th October — A Corresponde
asks the Wynad Taluk Board to maintain
the Manantoddy Middle School which it has
Contemplated abolishing in order to increase
the number of Elementary Schools.

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. Kerala Patrika 9th November — [Leader]
In reviewing the Local Fund Report of the
Malabar District for the year 1888-89, it
regrets that it cannot endorse favourable
opinion expressed by the President about the
State of the roads in general, an opinion —
which the writer thinks might be due to his
having been shown by the Engineering Departmen
Some particular well-repaired roads.

4. Kerala Sanchari 6th November—[Leader] invites the attention of the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the necessity of removing the deposit of silt and gravel under the arches of the Chowva bridge, over a tributary of the Kanâm-puzha river, near Cannanore which is alleged to reduce the water-flow through its opening to such an extent that the surplus water inundates the surrounding fields to the great loss of the Cultivators.

5. Same issue— A Correspondent calls the attention of the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the deplorable Condition of the Palghat-Kongad road.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement- Nil.

(g) Forests— Nil.

(h) Railways.

6. Kerala Sanchari 6th November— A Correspondent advocates the introduction of a fourth Class on the Madras Railway in addition to the existing third Class, the fare of which he wants increased to a reasonable amount, but less than the Second Class fare, so that middle Class people, who feel great inconvenience during their journey with the lower Orders, may use the present third Class.

(i) Public Works— Nil.

(j) Salt (and Abkâri).

7. Kerala Sanchari 30th October—[Leader] Says that the New Abkâri System cannot practically be administered solely by the Abkâri officers without the Co-operation of the Revenue officers and the Police. The latter, it Says, seem to believe that they are not concerned in the working of the Abkâri Department and do not take interest to detect or to take notice of any infringement of the Abkâri Act. It makes the following Suggestions:—

"The tree-marking System should "be extended to trees which are tapped for "Sweet-toddy. The Village Officers Should be "made responsible for the proper working "of the System in their Villages. The Villages "Should be Supervised by the Revenue— "Inspector as well as by the Police. The Abkâri "Cases detected by the Revenue Inspector and "the Village Officers Should be handed "over to the Police. The Police Should "directly Charge before the Magistrate

"the cases so handed over to them or detected by them. The Abkari Department of the District should be kept under the Control of the Collector."

(k) General.

8. Kerala Patrika 2nd November — [Leader] Gives the purport of the Secretary of State's despatch on the Public Service Commission and says that, although the Commission has not even after a thorough investigation, done full justice to the reasonable aspirations of the Natives of India except in recommending to raise the age from 19 to 23, the Conclusions of the Secretary of State are more favourable to the Natives than the recommendations of the Commission. It is also of opinion that the refusal to hold Simultaneous Examination in India and the opening the appointments in the Provincial Service, which had hitherto been reserved for Natives, to Europeans also, have increased the practical difficulties in the way of the former.

9. Kerala Patrika 9th November — A Correspondent deprecates the present in

System of low-paid Submagistrates, their pay being insufficient to keep up the respectability of their position.

III. Legislation.

10. Kerala Sanchari 13th November — [Leader] Gives the substance of the Official Secrets Act and remarks that in the absence of any impending danger to the Country or of disloyalty on the part of the people towards Government there was no necessity for passing the Act so hastily through the Viceregal Legislative Council without even the attendance of its Native members. It is also of opinion that the object of Government in this Act is to suppress the freedom of the Native Press as the Native newspapers now and again disclose some of Secret official documents and boldly discuss their propriety.

IV. Native States.

11. Kerala Patrika 2nd November — [Paragraph] The Travancore Government has Ordered that papers should not be allowed in the Government Service.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people — Nil

VI Miscellaneous.

12. Kerala Patrika 2nd November – [Paragraph]
The people of India are very glad to hear of
Mr. Charels Bradlaugh's contemplated visit
to India to recruit his health.

13. Kerala Patrika 9th November gives a
free translation of the Towns Nuisances Bill
I of 1889.

14. Kerala Sanchari 30th October – A Corres-
pondent attributes the increase of thefts &c.
in Cannanore town to the public gambling
carried on in various quarters in the town.

15. Kerala Sanchari 13th November – [Leader]
Exhorts the people of India to subscribe
whatever they can for the support of the Indian
Political Agency in England.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Kolar, 22nd November 1889.

L. Garthwaite
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1889) Dept.

Confdl. No. 578

A6

From,

L. Garthwaite Esquire B.A.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated. 22nd
Recd. November 1889.

UNDER SECRETARY
24 NOV 89
PUBLIC DEPTT

Malayalam Newspapers—
Report on— for the first
fortnight of November 1889.

Perss
Please print
CL
21/11

Public DEPARTMENT.

[5]

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

A7

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.

Current No. of 188 , dated from

Confl.
~~Current~~ No. 575 of 188 9, dated 20. 11. 89 from The Telugu Translator

Ref. P. 26. 11. 89.

~~The concluding sentence of para~~
4 of the Report on Telugu Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 16th November
1889 is unintelligible, and it is
observed that the English on several
places is capable of improvement. The very indifferent
report will accordingly be returned for
revision to the Telugu Translator, who
will be requested to exercise greater in future more
in future
control in future over papers passing
through his office. Reports such as
that now submitted can find no place
in printed papers which are circulated
all over India.

^ i.e. probably the production
2 an inferior clerk

Perspire 3, 6 + 7).

To
The Telugu Translator
(with report).

CL
22/11

23 Nov 22/11.

Pefco. 's Telugu

Translation

1

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th November 1

Contents.

Page

I.— Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II.— Home Administration.

(a)— Police—

About Somari beggars.

On gambling in Rajahmundry.

(b)— Courts—

On heavy expenses incurred for appeals to the High Court.

(c)— Jails—

Nil.

(d)— Education—

Nil—

(e)— Local and municipal—

On the irregularities in the Masulipatam Municipality.

Suggestion to appoint Competent Members to Local Fund Boards.

(f)— Land Revenue and Settlement—

Nil.

(g)— Forests—

Nil

(h)— Railways—

Nil.

Pa

(i)— Public Works—

Nil.

(j)— Salt—

"A generous order".

(k)— General—

About stopping music when passing mosques.

III.— Legislation.

Nil.

IV.— Native States.

Nil.

V.— Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

Nil.

VI.— Miscellaneous.

Nil.

Copy.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th November 1889.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	Hindujanasamskarini	Madras	700	6th November 18
2.	The Messenger of Truth	Do	3,000	9th November 18
3.	Manōranjani	Tuni	(not yet been supplied).	9th November 18
	Bi-monthly.			
4.	Bodhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	300	7th November 18
	Weekly.			
5.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	4th and 11th Nov 1
6.	Vivēkavardhani	Rajahmundry	300	6th and 12th Nov 18

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

About Sōmāri beggars.

The Andhraprakāsika, of the 2nd November 1889, states that a Sōmāri mendicant demanded a few days ago two annas from a respectable Komati threatening to rip open his stomach, if he did not comply with the request. He was thereupon handed over to the police and charged before the Magistrate, who gave him two weeks rigorous imprisonment. The Editor contends that one or two more decisions of this kind will bring these tramps to their senses. The amount of

which these beggars give at houses in which marriages are going on is beyond description. They are generally strong men, able to earn their livelihood, and it is a matter of urgent necessity that stringent measures should be taken by the police against them.

Vivekavardhani, Oct. 30th, 1889.

2. The Vivekavardhani, of the 30th October 1889, complains

On gambling in Rajahmundry.

that the number of gamblers is increasing at Rajahmundry. The Police superintendent has issued orders to the Town Inspector, against gambling. However, a few days ago a gambler asked the Municipality to grant him a gambling license for one hundred rupees a year, but this application was refused. The Editor hopes that the authorities will lose no time in suppressing this growing evil.

(b) Courts.

Hindujanasamskārini, Nov. 1889.

3. The Hindujanasamskārini, of the month of November

On the heavy expenses incurred for appeals to the High Court.

1889, says that an appeal to the High Court means the spending of a good deal of money. The clients do not only incur heavy expenses in getting the necessary documents, and in paying their Vakeels, but they are also otherwise badly treated, for the cases are not heard on days set down for hearing, and many suitors who are unable to pay the high price of living in Madras, can not instruct their lawyers when the case comes on for hearing. The Editor thinks that the High Court Judges should devise some means for the disposal of cases, and lighten the anxieties of suitors.

(c) Local and Municipal.

Budhavidhēyi, Nov. 1889.

4. The Budhavidhēyi, of the Month of November 1889

On the irregularities in the Masulipatam Municipality.

complains that the Masulipatam Municipality overtaxes the population, and the appeals against the imposition of taxes have little or no effect. The inhabitants are in a bad condition, as the public streets are full of stones, and the side-paths are covered with mud, pegs, thorns, and broken glass. The Editor draws the attention of the District Collector to the assessment of taxes, and to the defective Municipal arrangements.

Manōranjani, Oct. 1889.

5. The Manōranjani, of the Month of October 1889, Conte

Suggestion to appoint Competent Members to Local Fund Boards.

that so long as the majority of the Local Fund Members are incompetent men, Lord Ripon's scheme of Local Self Government will bear no fruit. The Editor trusts that the Presidents of Taluq Boards and Government will, when the selection is made this time, appoint efficient men to Local Fund Boards.

(j) Salt.

6. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 9th November 1889, Andhraprakāsika, Nov. 9th, 1889.

"A generous order".

draws attention to "A generous order" of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who reprimanded the police for having prosecuted certain persons for manufacturing salt for their own use, thus permitting people to manufacture salt for private use, so long as they do not sell it. The Editor contrasts the proceedings of the Bengal Government with the stringent measures adopted by Mr. Bliss of Madras, who believes that he is working for the advantage of Government. The Editor thanks the Bengal Government for their generous order.

(k) General.

7. The Hindujanasamskārini, of the month of November 1889, states Hindujanasamskarini Nov. 1889.

About stopping music when passing mosques.

that Government have ordered that Hindus should not pass mosques with music, but if Government would have specified the hour when the music is to be stopped, the Lat row (at Madras) would not have taken place. The Editor therefore suggests that Government should fix the time.

Gustav Oppert.
Telugu Translator to Government.

Telugu Translator's Office,
20th November 1889.

No. 65.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 28th November 1889.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Report on Te
Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th November 1889.

I beg also most respectfully to observe that this Report ha
like all the previous Reports been carefully compiled and Corrected
by me. The parenthesis in which the term offals occurs, was inserted
by me to explain the habits of the Sōmāri people. In all the English Di
tionaries I have consulted, it is explained as "falling off", "that which
is thrown away as of no value", and in the Critical Dictionary of
Dr. Thieme, one meaning of offal is "the refuse of food". However, as
it does not occur in the text, I have omitted the parenthesis.

The language and reasoning in the Telugu Newspapers are
occasionally unintelligible, and it is difficult to clearly express the
meaning in English of what is unclear in Telugu. As this is the case
with "4", I have altogether omitted it.

If any inadequate expression occurred in the Report, it

to my regret overlooked owing to an indisposition from which I was suffering at the time of the despatch of the Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

Gustav Oppert.

Telugu Translator
to Government.

Confidential No. 225

From

The Telugu Translator

to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

Dated 28th November 1889.
Received

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th November 1889.

Lodged.

Nos. Dr. Opport has not returned the report he first sent in, but it is submitted that this need not be called for. The report now submitted will be forwarded as usual.

CL
3/12.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 225 OF 1889.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th November 1889.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Prevention of Cruelty to animals in the Mofussil.
2. A case of dacoity.
3. The Chidambaram Police.
4. The Police.
5. The partiality of the Police to the christian preachers.

(b) Courts.

6. The Village munsif of Tavalong, Chingleput District.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

7. The grievances of Schoolmasters.

(e) Local and Municipal.

8. Neglect of duty on the part of the Tanjore Municipality.
9. The Cuddalore Municipality.
10. Thiruvadanaruttur Union Panchayat.
11. The Municipalities.
12. Bad Condition of the Vettur road.
(f) ~~Land Revenue and Settlement.~~
13. The opening of either a market or a fair at Vettur.
14. Certain defects to be noticed by the Municipality of Chinnalapatti.
15. Reduction of Local Fund expenditure in Chingleput.
(g) ~~Forests.~~

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

16. The South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

17. Hospitals.
18. The By-Deputy Govt. Trees Act Bill.
19. The Condition of cattle in the Madras Presidency.
20. Transit Communications between Pudukkottah and the Tanjore and Trichinopoly.
21. Activity among the Heads of Offices.
22. Our Govern or ~~mis~~ the Agricultural Department.

III. Legislation.

23. The Hindu Devastanam Act.

IV. Native States.

24. Hyderabad (Deccan).
25. Prince Albert Victor and Travancore.

V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

26. The condition of the South Arcot District.

VI. Miscellaneous.

27. The Mahomedans and the Hindus of Namakkal.
28. The present state of the people of this country.
29. The Civil Service examination.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Bi-Monthly			
1.	Satya Védámusáram	Madras	364	1st November 1889.
2.	Arul Véda Bhaskaran	Madras	500	1st November 1889.
3.	Shrilokaranjani	Madras	750	1st & 15th November 1889.
4.	Swadésabhimani	Salem	150	1st November 1889.
5.	Satya Vartamani	Pasumalai	690	1st November 1889
6.	Janarnukulam	Srivadi	100	1st November 1889.
7.	Brahma Jnyana Bodhini	Bangalore	119	1st November 1889.
8.	Sukha Jivani	Bangalore	440	1st & 15th November 1889.
	Tri-Monthly.			
9.	Travancore Abhimani	Nagercoil	450	1st November 1889.
	Weekly			
10.	Vattikkodiyon	Madras	200	2d 9th November 1889.
11.	Vikata Dutan	Madras	1400	2d & 9th November 1889.
12.	Hindu Janabhushani	Madras	200	2d & 9th November 1889.
13.	Tarangai Nesan	Madras	150	2d & 9th November 1889.
14.	Désabhimani	Cuddalore	350	2d & 9th November 1889.
15.	Tanjai Jananitran	Tanjore	450	2d & 9th November 1889.
16.	Kalanidhi	Coimbatore	250	2d & 9th November 1889.
	Bi-weekly			
17.	Swadesa Mitran	Madras	800	2d, 6th & 9th November 1889.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Prevention of cruelty to animals in the Mofussil.

1. The Swadésábhimani of Salem of the 1st November, after describing a case in which an ass was most brutally tormented, says that it would be piece of great charity if Government should adopt measures for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the Mofussil in the same way as they do in Madras, Bangalore and other places.

Case of dacoity.

2. The Swadésábhimani of Salem of the 1st November after describing a case of dacoity on the road between Tanjore and Pudukkottah, remarks that the occurrence of such cases of dacoity as this, is not in keeping with the justice of the British Government.

The Chidambaram Police.

3. A Correspondent to the Désábhimani of Cuddalore of the 2d November, in giving the details of a torch-light dacoity committed in a certain house at Chidambaram, the inmates of which were roughly handled by the robbers who carried off four hundred rupees worth of jewels, says that

it

it was committed through the negligence of the Police, and that attempts are being made to let off the accused persons. We therefore call upon the District Superintendent of the Police to see that the culprits are punished.

The Police.

4. The Vikata Dutan of the 2nd November, in reviewing the administration Report of the Police Department; attributes the unsatisfactory working and corruption of the Department to the low pay, bad manners, and want of education of the members of the Police Force.

The practices of the Police to the Christian preachers.

5. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of the 9th November accuses the Police of being partial to the Christian preachers by throwing obstacles in the way of the Hindu preachers.

(b) Courts.

The village of Comelong, Colimbatore District.

6. The Swadesamitran of the 9th November says that the inhabitants of the village of Comelong are put to great inconvenience owing to the village Munsiff of that place residing at another village 3 or 4 miles from it, and trusts that Government will be pleased to redress their grievances by appointing some competent person from among the people of their own village as Munsiff.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

grievances masters.

7. A correspondent to the Vettikkodigan of the 9th November remarks that when the Educational Authorities are subjecting the provincial masters to all sorts of difficulties such as the passing of higher examinations, preparation of notes of lessons, &c, they do nothing for remunerating the teachers in proportion to the work they do.

(2) Local and Municipal.

Neglect of duty on the part of the Tanjore Municipality.

8. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 7th November attributes the death of a person who was killed by the fall of a dilapidated wall to neglect of duty on the part of the Municipality of Tanjore whose duty it is to order the repair of such buildings as are dangerous to the public.

Cuddalore pality.

9. The Desabhimani of Cuddalore of the 2nd November says that, owing to the unhealthy state of the town of Cuddalore, cholera has broken out there, and calls upon the Municipality to adopt measures for putting it down.

10. A

10. A correspondent to the Jaina Vaitrian of Tanjore of the 2nd November says as follows:—

Shiruvadamarutthur Union Panchayat.

The people of Thiruvadamaruthur in a petition submitted by them to the President, District Board, Tanjore, suggested the names of two of the existing members and those of seven new members for the vacancies in the Union Panchayat of that place. They have not been informed how their petition was disposed of. But as they now hear that the President has confirmed the nominees of the Official Chairman, they trust that Government will be pleased to put an end to this farce and make Local Self-Government a reality.

The opening of either a market or a fair at Atthur.

11. A correspondent to the Vikata Dutan of the 9th November asks "Why should not the General Municipalities receive the incomes derived by Government from the Salt, Excise, Forest, Post-offices, Telegraphs, Land Revenue &c in the same way as the petty sources of livelihood of the tax-payers are assessed by them?"

The Municipalities

12. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 4th November complains of the very bad condition of the trunk road leading from Atthur to Salem,

Bad Condition of the Atthur road.

and draws the early attention of the District Board to the same.

13. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 4th November hopes that the new Chairman of the Panchayat Union at Atthur will arrange either for opening a market or for holding a fair at Atthur to Commemorate his appointment as the Chairman of the Panchayat Union of that place.

Certain lapses to be noticed by the Municipality of Coimbatore.

14. A correspondent to the Kalaviddhi of Coimbatore of the 9th November draws the attention of the Chairman of the Municipality of Coimbatore to the following points:—

(1) As the drains on the sides of the public roads are very deep, the filthy water that is stagnant therein leads to the out-break of cholera and other epidemic diseases.

(2) The mutton bazaars instead of being kept in a market set apart for the purpose are permitted to be opened in all places in the bazaar street indiscriminately. This is a source of great inconvenience especially to those who are not flesh-eaters when they are put to the necessity of going to the bazaar street for the purchase of other articles

of

of food.

(3) The rule that carriages should be supplied with lights during dark nights is not enforced in Coimbatore as in other towns.

15. The Vellikkodiyon of the 2nd November observes that, in response to the orders of Government, the Local Fund Engineer, Chingleput, has, instead of suggesting reductions in the salaries of himself and the Supervisors, only recommended the redistribution of the offices of clerks to the overseers.

Reductions of Local Fund expenditure in Chingleput.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

16. The Brahmavadin's Bloddinig of Bangalore of the 1st November draws the attention of Government to the unjust treatment of the third class passengers by the Station Masters of the South Indian Railway in huddling twelve or thirteen of them into a compartment which is to contain only eight persons.

The South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

Hospitals.

17. The Vrindavanam of the 2nd November says as follows:—

"In all the Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants are paid high salaries for their labours, still their treatment of sick patients so pay them is quite different from what they accord to poor people. Proper attention is not paid to emergent and serious cases. The patients are not properly attended to by the Hospital Servants unless they receive some remuneration or other from the patients. The servants also appropriate to themselves a portion of the diet supplied to the patients. It is therefore requested that the higher Authorities of the Medical Department should adopt measures to remedy the above defects, and exercise proper control over their subordinates."

The Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

18. The Vellikkodiyon of the 9th November in commenting upon the appointment of a new man from England as Deputy Superintendent, Government

Government Press, Madras, asks "What necessity is there for Government to bring in a highly paid officer from England for such a post when Competent natives are available, who have been managing as foremen many large printing offices in this Country?"

19. The Swadesamitran of the 6th November, in Commenting upon the administration Report of the Revenue Settlement Department for the year 1887-88, says that, although Government take every opportunity to say that they are deeply interested in the welfare of the ryots, yet they have done nothing to check the large mortality of Cattle throughout the Presidency, which entails upon the Agricultural classes annually a loss of nearly thirty lakhs of rupees. The paper therefore trusts that Government will be pleased to provide the Cattle with Veterinary Hospitals and pasture lands when they pass final orders on the Report of the Agricultural Committee that was appointed to enquire into the work of the Madras Agricultural Department.

The Condition of Cattle in the Madras Presidency.

20. A correspondent to the Jnanamirtam of Tanjore

Transit communications between Pudukkottah and the towns of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Tanjore of the 9th November hopes that the British Authorities as well as the Authorities of the Pudukkottah State will put the transit communications between Tanjore and Pudukkottah as well as that between Trichinopoly and the latter place on a satisfactory footing as the passengers are at present left entirely at the mercy of the transit Peons and Thieves.

Particularly among heads of Offices

21. The Swadesamitran of the 9th November says that, in the distribution of patronage, Heads of Offices should not be led to mete out and must not be led into doing wrong by considerations of Caste, Kinship, precedency, Recommendation &c. which can only to create discontent and hatred among the different classes of the people of this Country.

Our Governor and the Agricultural Department.

22. The Hindu Janabhusham of the 9th November while Commenting upon the Conduct of Government in passing no orders upon the Report of the Agricultural Committee that was appointed a year ago to report upon the work of the present Agricultural Department, says that Lord Connemara should see that the large amount of public money which is annually spent towards

the upkeep of this Department is spent for the good of the Agricultural classes, and that pasture lands are provided for the ryots' cattle to graze upon.

III Legislation.

23. A correspondent to the Lunadesamitheran of the 9th November urges the necessity of amending the present Devastanam Act on the following grounds:— The Hindu Devastanam Act.

(1) Many of the trustees and members of the Devastanam Committees have either sold or mortgaged the temple lands which have in consequence lapsed to others.

(2) Although any person that is interested in the welfare of the temples can, under Section 14 Act 20 of 1863, institute Civil suits against such Managers, it will be difficult to find one prepared to spend a large amount of money for such a purpose; and even if one goes the length of having recourse to law at one's own expense to get the guilty Managers dismissed, what guarantee is there that their successors will not likewise misuse the temple property?

(3) When Government have once interfered with the Hindu temples by enacting a law, it is their bounden duty to amend the same when defects are pointed out. Government will only be subjecting themselves to the charge of indirect connivance at the downfall of the Hindu temples, if they are now to refuse to legislate on the plea of maintaining religious neutrality.

IV Native States.

Hyderabad (Deccan)

24. The Tranquebar News of the 9th November in commenting upon the reply of Nawab Mehdi Ali to the attack of Sir Lepel Griffin on the Administration of Hyderabad, remarks that justice is not properly administered within the Nizam's Dominions, that the British officers are invited into giving a glowing picture of the administration, and that the revenues of the State are squandered away in giving high salaries to the officials. In support of the latter statement the paper says that the Prime Minister draws a salary of Rs. 15,000 a month in addition to the several jaghires he enjoys, and that his household expenses are paid from out of the coffers of the State, whereas the Governors

to Government.

Governors of Bombay and Madras, who have come down from a very great distance to administer territories which are more extensive than the Hyderabad State, draw each of them only a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000.

25. The Janánu Bulaw of Tiruvádi of the 1st November condemns the action of the Maharajah of Travancore in having allotted the enormous sum of two lakhs of rupees for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, instead of utilizing that amount for the good of his own subjects. Prince Albert Victor and Travancore.

V Prospects of the Crops and the condition of the people.

26. The Désábhimáni of Cuddalore of the 2nd November says that, owing to the want of rain in the South Arcot District, the crops are withering and the ryots are afraid that a famine is impending, similar to the one which occurred in 1876. The condition of the South Arcot District.

VI Miscellaneous.

27. A correspondent to the Tarangai Nêsan of the 9th November writes that Cholera is raging in the town of Namakkal, and that the feeling of enmity between the Mahomedans and the Hindus of that place is so intense that unless a reconciliation is effected between the two Sects, a riot is likely to ensue very soon among them. The Mahomedans and the Hindus of Namakkal.

28. The Désábhimáni of Cuddalore of the 2nd November in discussing the present state of the people of India, says that their condition will be improved only when they begin to know the advantages of union, and calls upon them to follow the noble example of the people of England who, in spite of the existence of numerous Sects among them, unite together when their common interests are at stake. The present state of the people of this country.

29. The Tarangai Nêsan of the 2nd November in commenting upon the Secretary of State's decision about the age limit of the Civil Service candidates, says that justice will be done to the natives of this country only when the examination is conducted simultaneously both in India and in England, and the successful candidates are required to undergo training in England afterwards. The Civil Service examination.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 21st November 1889.

P. Ramanadan
Tamil Translator to Government.

Confidential No. 51.

Public (1889) Department.

From Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadam Mudaliyar, M.A.,

Tamil Translator to Government,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

No. 225

Dated 21st November 1889.

Received

Subject

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th November 1889.

Read

Filed

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th November 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Satya Védánusáram"	Madras	264	1st Nov. 1889.
2	"Ayul Véda Bhaskaran"	Do.	500	1st ,, ,,
3	"Shrilokaranjani"	Do.	750	1st and 15th Nov. 1889.
4	"Swadésabhimani"	Salem	150	1st Nov. 1889.
5	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	690	1st ,, ,,
6	"Jananukulam"	Tiruvadi	100	1st ,, ,,
7	"Bramha Gnyana Bodhini"	Bangalore	119	1st ,, ,,
8	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	1st and 15th Nov. 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
9	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	1st Nov 1889.
	Weekly.			
10	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	2nd and 9th Nov. 1889.
11	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,490	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
12	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
13	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
14	"Désabhimáni"	Cuddalore	350	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
15	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
16	"Kalánidhi"	Coimbatore	250	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
17	"Swadésa Mitran"	Madras	800	2nd, 6th and 9th Nov. 1889.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
18	"Hindújanasamskárini"	Madras	700	6th Nov. 1889.
19	"Messenger of Truth"	Do.	3,000	9th ,, ,,
20	"Manóranjani"	Tuni	..	9th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
21	"Budhavidhéyi"	Masulipatam	300	7th Nov. 1889.
	Weekly.			
22	"Andhraprakásika"	Madras	500	4th and 11th Nov. 1889.
23	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	6th ,, 12th ,, ,,
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
24	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	4th and 11th Nov. 1889.
25	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
26	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,000	17th, 24th and 31st October 1889.
27	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	2,000	16th, 23rd, 30th Oct. and 6th, 13th Nov. 1889.
28	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	4th and 11th Nov. 1889.
	Monthly.			
29	"Karnataka Vanu Vilasa"	Mysore	..	July 1889.
30	"Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	Sept. 1889.
	Malayalam.			
31	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	2nd and 9th Nov. 1889.
32	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	30th Oct. and 6th and 13th Nov. 1889.
33	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th Nov. 1889.
	Hindustani.			
34	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	4th and 11th Nov. 1889.
35	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
36	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Triplicane, do.	100	5th Nov. 1889.
37	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	28th and 31st Oct. and 4th Nov. 1889.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	24th and 31st Oct. 1889.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Active construction of war vessels in some of the Russian naval dockyards.

1. The busy construction of war vessels in some of the Russian naval dockyards indicates war. — Kerala Mitram, Nov. 11th, 1889.

Prince Bismarck and the Central Asian question.

2. *Oudh Akhbar*, adverting to a telegram stating that Prince Bismarck wishes to create an amicable settlement of the differences between Russia and England, says that though the proposal of the Prince is an important one, and one by which the peace of Europe can be maintained, yet what should be done with the diplomacy of Russia, which, in spite of treaty engagements, keeps advancing towards the Afghan frontiers, adding gradually to her possessions under plausible excuses, which will eventually result in a war between the two powers. — Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Prevention of cruelty to animals in the mufassal.

3. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st November, after describing a case in which an ass was most brutally tormented, says that it would be a piece of great charity if Government should adopt measures for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the mufassal in the same way as they do in Madras, Bangalore and other places. — Swadesabhimani, Nov. 1st, 1889.

A case of dacoity.

4. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st November, after describing a case of dacoity on the road between Tanjore and Pudukóta, remarks that the occurrence of such cases of dacoity as this is not in keeping with the justice of the British Government. — Swadesabhimani, Nov. 1st, 1889.

The Chidambaram police.

5. A correspondent to the *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 2nd November, in giving the details of a torch-light dacoity committed in a certain house at Chidambaram, the inmates of which were roughly handled by the robbers, who carried off four hundred rupees' worth of jewels, says that it was committed through the negligence of the police, and that attempts are being made to let off the accused persons. He, therefore, calls upon the District Superintendent of the Police to see that the culprits are punished. — Desabhimani, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

The police.

6. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 2nd November, in reviewing the administration report of the Police Department, attributes the unsatisfactory working and corruption of the department to the low pay, bad manners, and want of education of the members of the police force. — Vikata Dutan, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

The partiality of the police to the Christian preachers.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of the 9th November, accuses the police of being partial to the Christian preachers by throwing obstacles in the way of the Hindu preachers. — Swadesamitran, Nov. 9th, 1889.

About Sómári beggars.

8. The *Andhrapakásika*, of the 2nd November, states that a Sómári mendicant demanded a few days ago two annas from a respectable Komati, threatening to rip open his stomach if he did not comply with this request. He was thereupon handed over to the police and charged before the magistrate, who gave him two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The editor contends that one or two more decisions of this kind will bring these tramps to their senses. The amount of trouble which these beggars give at houses in which marriages are going on is beyond description. They are generally strong men, able to earn their livelihood, and it is a matter of urgent necessity that stringent measures should be taken by the police against them. — Andhraprakasika, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Oct. 30th, 1889.

9. The *Vivēkavardhani*, of the 30th October, complains that the number of gamblers is increasing at Rajahmundry. The Police Superintendent has issued orders to the town inspector against gambling. However, a few days ago a gambler asked the municipality to grant him a gambling license for one hundred rupees a year, but this offer was refused. The editor hopes that the authorities will lose no time in suppressing this growing evil.

On gambling in Rajahmundry.

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

10. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, in commenting upon the recent Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town, says that it is evident, by the procedure of the police on the night of the 4th October, that they were at the bottom of it, and hence whatever punishment may be proposed in this case should be awarded to the police only.

The conduct of the police in the riot.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Nov. 5th, 1889.

11. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th November, has a translation of an article from the *Jubilee* paper, which says that the Native Press draws the attention of Government to the tyrannical treatment practised by the police who fabricate false cases and involve the British Indian subjects in all sorts of difficulties. Government, however, do not prevent them from such actions. There is ample proof of their cruelty in the case of Eta, a person who was punished with transportation for fourteen years for the alleged murder of his wife. This was a fictitious charge framed by the police as the woman was subsequently found alive. If the above person had been hanged, who would have been answerable for his life? The inhabitants of India are under the British Government, so their duty is to lay their complaints before them; if they do not listen to their supplications, who is there to grant them redress except God?

Ill-treatment practised by the police.

(b) Courts.

SWADESAMITRAN, Nov. 9th, 1889.

12. The *Swadēsamitran*, of the 9th November, says that the inhabitants of the village of Covelong are put to great inconvenience owing to the village munsif of that place residing at another village 3 or 4 miles from it, and trusts that Government will be pleased to redress their grievances by appointing some competent person from among the people of their own village as munsif.

The village munsif of Covelong, Chingleput district.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Nov. 1889.

13. The *Hindūjanasamskārini*, of the month of November, says that an appeal to the High Court means the spending of a good deal of money. The clients do not only incur heavy expenses in getting the necessary documents and in paying their vakils, but they are also otherwise badly treated, for the cases are not heard on the days set down for hearing, and many suitors who are unable to pay the high price of living in Madras cannot instruct their lawyers when the case comes on for hearing. The editor thinks that the High Court Judges should devise some means for the disposal of cases, and lighten the anxieties of suitors.

On the heavy expenses incurred for appeals to the High Court.

(d) Education.

VETTIKKODIYON, Nov. 9th, 1889.

14. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th November, remarks that, when the educational authorities are subjecting the poor schoolmasters to all sorts of difficulties, such as the passing of higher examinations, preparation of notes of lessons, &c., they do nothing for remunerating the teachers in proportion to the work they do.

The grievances of schoolmasters.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 11th, 1889.

15. 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, anent the upper secondary examination and admission to Government service. It was a general cry that the original notification

An anomaly in the Government notification regarding the upper secondary examination.

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.As. and graduates, thus:—

The amended notification makes the passing in translation obligatory on F.As. and B.As. from October this year. They will have to appear for the upper secondary translation test in May next and wait till July for results.

Till the close of the next year no upper secondary man will be available and very few F.As. and B.As. that 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 1890 may pass the handwriting test in 1890 or till 1892 and join the public service before December 1893. These are granted one important advantage over F.As. and B.As. 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.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 30th, 1889.

16. A correspondent asks the Wynaad taluk board to maintain the Manantoddy middle school, which it has contemplated abolishing in order to increase the number of elementary schools.

Contemplated abolition of Manantoddy middle school.—Protesting against.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 31st, 1889.

17. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st October, referring to an annual grant of Rs. 50 to be given in scholarships to the zanana mission Muhammadan girls, sanctioned by the Bangalore municipality, requests the Resident at Mysore to note the procedure of the municipality, and only sanction the grant subject to the condition that it is utilised in imparting secular knowledge to Muhammadan girls. If it be used otherwise, Muhammadans will suspect that their religion is being placed in a false position by Government.

A new grant for scholarships.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESABHIMANI, Nov. 1st, 1889.

18. The *Swadēsābhimāni*, of Salem, of the 1st November, attributes the death of a person, who was killed by the fall of a dilapidated wall, to neglect of duty on the part of the municipality of Tanjore, whose duty it is to order the repair of such buildings as are dangerous to the public.

Neglect of duty on the part of the Tanjore municipality.

DESABHIMANI, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

19. The *Dēsābhimāni*, of Cuddalore, of the 2nd November, says that, owing to the unhealthy state of the town of Cuddalore, cholera has broken out there, and calls upon the municipality to adopt measures for putting it down.

The Cuddalore municipality.

JANAMITRAN, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

20. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 2nd November, says as follows:—The people of Tiruvadamarudúr, in a petition submitted by them to the president, district board, Tanjore, suggested the names of two of the existing members and those of seven new members for the vacancies in the union panchayat of that place. They have not been informed how their petition was disposed of; but as they now hear that the president has confirmed the nominees of the official chairman, they trust that Government will be pleased to put an end to this farce and make local self-government a reality.

Tiruvadamarudúr union panchayat.

VIKATA DUTAN, Nov. 9th, 1889.

21. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th November, asks "why should not the several municipalities assess the incomes derived by Government from salt, excise, forest, post office, telegraph, land revenue, &c., in the same way as the petty sources of livelihood of the tax-payers are assessed by them?"

The municipalities.

SWADESABHIMANI, Nov. 1st, 1889.

Bad condition of the Atúr road.

22. The *Swadésábhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st November, complains of the very bad condition of the trunk road leading from Atúr to Salem, and draws the early attention of the district board to the same.

SWADESABHIMANI, Nov. 1st, 1889.

The opening of either a market or a fair at Atúr.

23. The *Swadésábhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st November, hopes that the new chairman of the panchayat union at Atúr will arrange either for opening a market or for holding a fair at Atúr to commemorate his appointment as the chairman of the panchayat union of that place.

KALANIDHI, Nov. 9th, 1889.

Certain defects to be noticed by the municipality of Coimbatore.

24. A correspondent to the *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 9th November, draws the attention of the chairman of the municipality of Coimbatore to the following points:—

(1) As the drains on the sides of the public roads are very deep, the filthy water that is stagnant therein leads to the outbreak of cholera and other epidemic diseases.

(2) The meat bazaars, instead of being kept in a market set apart for the purpose, are permitted to be opened in all places in the bazaar street indiscriminately. This is a source of great inconvenience, especially to those who are not flesh-eaters, when they are put to the necessity of going to the bazaar street for the purchase of other articles of food.

(3) The rule that carriages should be supplied with lights during dark nights is not enforced in Coimbatore as in other towns.

VETTIKKODIYON, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

Reduction of local fund expenditure in Chingleput.

25. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 2nd November, observes that, in response to the orders of Government, the Local Fund Engineer, Chingleput, has, instead of suggesting reduction in the salaries of himself and the supervisors, only recommended the abolition of the offices of clerks to the overseers.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, Nov. 1889.

On the irregularities in the Masulipatam municipality.

26. The *Budhavidhéyi*, of the month of November, complains that the Masulipatam municipality overtaxes the population, and that the appeals against the imposition of taxes have little or no effect. The inhabitants are in a bad condition, as the public streets are full of stones, and the side-paths are covered with mud, pigs, thorns and broken glass. The editor draws the attention of the District Collector to the assessment of taxes and to the defective municipal arrangements.

MANORANJANI, Oct. 1889.

Suggestion to appoint competent members to local fund boards.

27. The *Manóranjani*, of the month of October, contends that so long as the majority of the local fund members are incompetent men, Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government will bear no fruit. The editor trusts that the presidents of taluk boards and Government will, when the selection is made this time, appoint efficient men to local fund boards.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 9th, 1889.

Local fund report of Malabar district for the year 1888-89.—Reviewing the —

28. In reviewing the local fund report of the Malabar district for the year 1888-89, it regrets that it cannot endorse favorable opinion expressed by the president about the state of the roads in general, an opinion which the writer thinks might be due to his having been shown by the engineering department some particular well-repaired roads.

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 6th, 1889.

Necessity of removing silt and gravel deposited underneath Chovva bridge to prevent future inundation.—Inviting attention of local fund board, Malabar, to —

29. *Kerala Sanchari*, 6th November, invites the attention of the local fund board, Malabar, to the necessity of removing the deposit of silt and gravel underneath the arches of the Chovva bridge, over a tributary of the Kanâmpuzha river, near Cannanore, which is alleged to reduce the water-flow through its opening to such an extent that the surplus water inundates the surrounding fields to the great loss of the cultivators.

Deplorable condition of Pálghat Kongad road.—Calling attention of local fund board, Malabar, to—

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 6th, 1889.

30. A correspondent calls the attention of the local fund board, Malabar, to the deplorable condition of the Pálghat-Kongad road.

(h) *Railways.*

The South Indian Railway.

BRAMHA GNANA BHODINI, Nov. 1st, 1889.

31. The *Bramha Gnána Bhodini*, of Bangalore, of the 1st November, draws the attention of Government to the unjust treatment of the third-class passengers by the station masters of the South India Railway in huddling twelve or sixteen of them into a compartment which is to contain only eight persons.

Fouth class on Madras Railway.—Advocating introduction of —

KERALA SANCHARI, Nov. 6th, 1889.

32. A correspondent advocates the introduction of a fourth class on the Madras Railway in addition to the existing third class, the fare of which he wants increased to a reasonable amount, but less than the second-class fare, so that middle-class people, who feel great inconvenience during their journey with the lower orders, may use the present third class.

(i) *Salt and Abkári.*

"A generous order."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Nov. 9th, 1889.

33. The *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 9th November, draws attention to "a generous order" of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who reprimanded the police for having prosecuted certain persons for manufacturing salt for their own use, thus permitting people to manufacture salt for private use, so long as they do not sell it. The editor contrasts the proceedings of the Bengal Government with the stringent measures adopted by Mr. Bliss, of Madras, who believes that he is working for the advantage of Government. The editor thanks the Bengal Government for their generous order.

Practical working of new abkári system in Malabar.—Suggestions for —

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 30th, 1889.

34. *Kerala Sanchari*, 30th October, says that the new abkári system cannot practically be administered solely by the abkári officers without the co-operation of the revenue officers and the police. The latter, it says, seem to believe that they are not concerned in the working of the abkári department and do not take interest to detect or to take notice of any infringement of the Abkári Act. It makes the following suggestions:—"The tree-marking system should be extended to trees which are tapped for sweet-toddy. The village officers should be responsible for the proper working of the system in their village. The villages should be supervised by the revenue inspector as well as by the police. The abkári cases detected by the revenue inspector and the village officers should be handed over to the police. The police should directly charge before the magistrate the cases so handed over to them or detected by them. The abkári department of the district should be kept under the control of the Collector."

(k) *General.*

Hospitals.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

35. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of the 2nd November, says as follows:—Although apothecaries and hospital assistants are paid high salaries for their labors, still their treatment of such patients as pay them is quite different from what they accord to poor people. Prompt attention is not paid to emergent and serious cases. The patients are not properly attended to by the hospital servants unless they receive some remuneration or other from the patients. The servants also appropriate to themselves a portion of the diet supplied to the patients. It is therefore requested that the higher authorities of the Medical Department

should adopt measures to remedy the above defects, and exercise proper control over their subordinates.

VETTIKKODIYON, Nov. 9th, 1889.

36. The *Vettikkódiyon*, of the 9th November, in commenting upon the appointment of a new man from England as Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, asks "What necessity is there for Government to bring in a highly-paid officer from England for such a post when competent natives are available, who have been managing as foremen many large printing offices in this country?"

The Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, Nov. 6th, 1889.

37. The *Swadésámitran*, of the 6th November, in commenting upon the administration report of the Revenue Settlement Department for the year 1887-88, says that, although Government take every opportunity to say that they are deeply interested in the welfare of the ryots, yet they have done nothing to check the large mortality of cattle throughout the presidency, which entails upon the agricultural classes annually a loss of nearly thirty lakhs of rupees. The paper therefore trusts that Government will be pleased to provide the cattle with veterinary hospitals and pasture lands when they pass final orders on the report of the agricultural committee that was appointed to inquire into the work of the Madras Agricultural Department.

The condition of cattle in the Madras presidency.

JANAMITRAN, Nov. 9th, 1889.

38. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 9th November, hopes that the British authorities as well as the authorities of the Pudukóta State will put the transit communications between Tanjore and Pudukóta as well as that between Trichinopoly and the latter place on a satisfactory footing as the passengers are at present left entirely at the mercy of the transit drivers and thieves.

Transit communications between Pudukóta and the towns of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

TARANGAI NESAN, Nov. 9th, 1889.

39. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of the 9th November, says that in the distribution of patronage, heads of offices should only look to merit and must not be led into doing what is wrong by consideration of caste, kinship, friendship, recommendation, &c., which tend only to create disunion and hatred among the different classes of the people of this country.

Partiality among the heads of offices.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Nov. 9th, 1889.

40. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of the 9th November, while commenting upon the conduct of Government in passing no orders upon the report of the agricultural committee that was appointed a year ago to report upon the work of the present agricultural department, says that Lord Connemara should see that the large amount of public money which is annually spent towards the upkeep of this department is spent for the good of the agricultural classes and that pasture-lands are provided for the ryots' cattle to graze upon.

Our Governor and the agricultural department.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Nov. 1889.

41. The *Hindūjanasamskārini*, of the month of November, states that Government have ordered that Hindus should not pass mosques with music, but if Government would have specified the hour when the music is to be stopped, the late row (at Madras) would not have taken place. The editor therefore suggests that Government should fix the time.

About stopping music when passing mosques.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

42. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 2nd November, says:—We hear that an officer of the abkári 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 abkári department.

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

43. *Kerala Patrika*, 2nd November, gives the purport of the Secretary of State's despatch on the Public Service Commission and says that although the Commission has not, even after a thorough investigation, done full justice to the reasonable aspirations of the natives of India except in recommending to raise the age from 19 to 23, the conclusions of the Secretary of State are more favorable to the natives than the recommendations of the Commission. It is also of opinion that the refusal to hold simultaneous examination in India and the opening the appointments on the provincial service, which had hitherto been reserved for natives, to Europeans also, have increased the practical difficulties in the way of the former.

Public Service Commission.—Remarks on Secretary of State's despatch on —

KERALA PATRIKA, Nov. 9th, 1889.

44. A correspondent deprecates the present system of low-paid sub-magistrates, their pay being insufficient to keep up the respectability of their position.

Sub-magistrates' pay.—Insufficiency of — to maintain respectability of their position.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 4th, 1889.

45. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th November, referring to the case instituted by the Christians against certain Hindus on a charge of making satirical attacks on Christianity, in the Head Assistant Magistrate's court of Trichinopoly, says that the Hindus have, nowadays, commenced to preach against and speak ill of Christianity with great insolence everywhere in Madras. Although followers of every religion are at liberty to preach, yet they may not do so in such a way as may tend to create disturbance.

Christians *versus* Hindus.

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

46. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th October, has a dialogue in which the following appear to be noteworthy:—

Dialogue.

Q.—Who are those that have their mouths open as a monster?
A.—Members of a Commission and Arbitrators.
Q.—Who are those that are made to work like shikrum ponies?
A.—Witnesses in a suit.
Q.—Who are those that are quite unmindful of the loss or gain of their principal clients?
A.—Legal advisers.
Q.—Who are those that are proud of sitting in a chair?
A.—Members of a Municipal Commission.
Q.—Who is he that delights in seeing one looted?
A.—A corrupt Deputy Inspector.
Q.—What is that by which subjects are ruined?
A.—The circuit of authorities.
Q.—Who consider newspapers as the property of their fathers?
A.—Non-paying subscribers.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 11th, 1889.

47. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th November, referring to the case in which a Hindu catechist was punished by the Presidency Magistrate's court for misbehaviour, says the Hindus are idolaters and the tenets of their religion are absurd; hence it is impossible for them to contradict the doctrines of Christianity, but it appears that they have the presumption to find fault with Christianity, being aided by some pamphlets written by certain atheists, such as, Mr. Bradlaugh, &c. If they are allowed to behave like this any longer with impunity, it will result in serious disturbances. We therefore beg to invite the attention of Government to this point so that they may direct the Commissioner of Police to remedy the evil.

Christianity and Hindu catechists.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 11th, 1889.

48. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th November, says that slave trade has been carried on in the Punjab even to this day, which brings a bad name to Government; however, we are glad to hear that the authorities are engaged in adopting decisive steps to put a stop to it.

Slave trade in the Punjab.

Sultán-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 24th, 1889.

49. The *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, advises the native princes not to lavish their money in entertaining His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, but to follow the wise policy and praiseworthy frugality of the British Government in this matter. The editor observes that they (the native princes) can better apply their money to works of public utility, and says that it is true that His Royal Highness the Prince is the son of our beloved heir apparent and the grandson of Her Most Gracious Majesty; we are certainly loyal to him; he will be welcomed by the native rulers of India, who should guard against extravagance in entertaining him. When a work can be done by spending two or three thousands, why should two or three lakhs be squandered upon it? The editor concludes by saying that they will follow in the footsteps of the paramount power, the British Government.

Prince Albert Victor's visit.

very good

the native princes should

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, Nov. 9th, 1889.

50. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of the 9th November, urges the necessity of amending the present Devastanam Act on the following grounds:—

The Hindu Devastanam Act.

(1) Many of the trustees and members of the devastanam committees have either sold or mortgaged the temple lands, which have in consequence lapsed to others.

(2) Although any person that is interested in the welfare of the temples can, under section 14, Act 20 of 1863, institute civil suits against such managers, it will be difficult to find one prepared to spend a large amount of money for such a purpose; and even if one goes the length of having recourse to law at one's own expense to get the guilty managers dismissed, what guarantee is there that their successors will not likewise misuse the temple property?

(3) When Government have once interfered with the Hindu temples by enacting a law, it is their bounden duty to amend the same when defects are pointed out. Government will only be subjecting themselves to the charge of indirect connivance at the downfall of the Hindu temples if they are now to refuse to legislate on the plea of maintaining religious neutrality.

Vrittanta Chintamony, Nov. 6th, 1889.

51. 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 acknowledgment by the Government of India of the genuineness of the document itself. From this it is clear that the Maha Raja of Cashmere is innocent and that he is not at all disliked by his people.

The Official Secrets Act.

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 *Patrika* 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.

Kerala Sanchari, Nov. 13th, 1889.

52. *Kerala Sanchari*, 13th November, gives the substance of the Official Secrets Act, and remarks that, in the absence of any impending danger to the country or of disloyalty on the part of the people towards Government, there was no necessity for passing the Act so hastily through the Vicerogal Legislative Council, without even the attendance of its native members. It is also of opinion that the object of Government in this Act is

Official Secrets Act.—Remarks on —

to suppress the freedom of the Native Press, as the native newspapers now and again disclose some secret official documents and boldly discuss their propriety.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 31st, 1889.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st October, adverting to the "Secret Bill" says if any official secrets were published by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* it was through the instrumentality of villanous and faithless officials of the British Government, but the above journal is not to blame. If it was guilty of publishing certain secret documents, it was not right on the part of the British Government to snub the Indian Press in general.

Official Secrets Bill.

IV.—Native States.

Tamangai Nesan, Nov. 9th, 1889.

54. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of the 9th November, in commenting upon the reply of Nawab Mehdi Ali to the attack of Sir Lepel Griffin on the administration of Hyderabad, remarks that justice is not properly administered within the Nizam's Dominions, that the British officers are bribed into giving a glowing picture of the administration, and that the revenues of the State are squandered away in giving high salaries to the officials. In support of the latter statement the paper says that the Prime Minister draws a salary of Rs. 15,000 a month in addition to the several jaghires he enjoys, and that his household expenses are paid from out of the coffers of the State, whereas the Governors of Bombay and Madras, who have come down from a very great distance to administer territories which are more extensive than the Hyderabad State, draw each of them only a monthly salary of Rs. 10,000.

Hyderabad (Dekkan).

Janánukulan, Nov. 1st, 1889.

55. The *Janánukulan*, of Tiruvadi, of the 1st November, condemns the action of the Maha Raja of Travancore in having allotted the enormous sum of two lakhs of rupees for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, instead of utilising that amount for the good of his own subjects.

Prince Albert Victor and Travancore.

Vrittanta Chintamony, Nov. 13th, 1889.

56. The *Vrittanta 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 Maha Raja, while in his State seat at the Durbar, 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.

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 Maha Raja 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 to them. But is it necessary that everybody, 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.

The Maha Raja and the Resident of Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, Oct. 31st, 1889.

57. 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

The ryots made to do the duty of police constables in the villages in Mysore.

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.

Mysore Vrittana, Bodhini, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

58. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 2nd 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.

The Bangalore municipality.

Karnataka Prakasika, Nov. 4th, 1889.

59. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th instant, says that the refusal of the municipal commissioners of Mysore to lend the Rangachari 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.

The Mysore municipality and the merchants.

Kerala Patrika, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

60. The Travancore Government has ordered that lepers should not be allowed in the Government service.

Travancore Government's order against lepers holding Government appointments.

Khasim-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 28th, 1889.

61. *Khasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th October, after inserting a cartoon from a contemporary, in which the present Resident is represented as the devil, India as the garden of Eden, Cashmere as the forbidden fruit, and Government as Eve, opines that it is true that the Government of India followed the evil advice of Colonel Nisbet as regards the affairs at Cashmere, which has given room to the Indian Press to complain against the procedure of Government.

Cashmere.

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

Desabhimani, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

62. The *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 2nd November, says that, owing to the want of rain in the South Arcot district, the crops are withering and the ryots are afraid that a famine is impending similar to the one which occurred in 1876.

The condition of the South Arcot district.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Tarangai Nesan, Nov. 9th, 1889.

63. A correspondent to the *Tarangai Nésan*, of the 9th November, writes that cholera is raging in the town of Námakal, and that the feeling of enmity between the Muhammadans and the Hindus of that place is so intense that unless a reconciliation is effected between the two sects, a riot is likely to ensue very soon among them.

The Muhammadans and the Hindus of Námakal.

Desabhimani, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

64. The *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 2nd November, in discussing the present state of the people of India, says that their condition will be improved only when they begin to know the advantages of union, and calls upon them to follow the noble example of the people of England, who, in spite of the existence of numerous sects among them, unite together when their common interests are at stake.

The present state of the people of this country.

Tarangai Nesan, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

65. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of the 2nd November, in commenting upon the Secretary of State's decision about the age limit of the Civil Service candidates, says that justice will be done to the natives of this country only when the examination is conducted simultaneously both in India and in England, and the successful candidates are required to undergo training in England afterwards.

The Civil Service examination.

Karnataka Prakasika, Nov. 11th, 1889.

66. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, in speaking of the case of the Mahant of Tirupati, says:—Unless a bold man like Sri Rangachariar of Tirupati 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.

67. The same papers says:—We learn from a contemporary of the Madras presidency that one V. Muthuswami, 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 inquiry and a curious report would have been the result.

A Deputy Collector degraded.

Vijayadhwaja, Nov. 11th, 1889.

68. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 11th instant, under the heading "A judicial Solomon," says:—The Bellary district munsif 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 commonsense views of things and judges of everything from a unique stand-point. 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 munsif.

Kerala Patrika, Nov. 2nd, 1889.

69. The people of India are very glad to hear of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's contemplated visit to India to recruit his health.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. —Indian people glad to hear of his proposed visit.

Kerala Patrika, Nov. 9th, 1889.

70. *Kerala Patrika*, 9th November, gives a free translation of the Towns Nuisances Bill I of 1889.

Towns Nuisances Bill I of 1889.—Translation of —

Kerala Sanchari, Oct. 30th, 1889.

71. A correspondent attributes the increase of thefts, &c., in Cannanore town to the public gambling carried on in various quarters in the town.

Public gambling in Cannanore. —Thefts increasing in consequence of —

Kerala Sanchari, Nov. 13th, 1889.

72. *Kerala Sanchari*, 13th November, exhorts the people of India to subscribe whatever they can for the support of the Indian Political Agency in England.

Indian Political Agency in England. — Exhorting Indian people to subscribe for support of —

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 31st, 1889.

73. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st October, gives a long account of the unsettled state of Soudan and states it is impossible to conjecture as to when the whole thing will be brought to a close.

Soudan.

1041

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Revenue and Agriculture,	

Fort St. George,
December 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

214

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