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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED-UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 30th November 1889.

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Nil.			

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"	Tinnevely	1,400	Oct. 1889.
Bi-monthly.				
2	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrikai"	Madras	500	1st Nov. 1889.
3	"Satya Védānusaram"	Do.	264	15th "
4	"Arya Veda Bhāskaran"	Do.	500	15th "
5	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	1st and 15th Nov. 1889.
6	"Swadesābhimāni"	Salem	150	15th Nov. 1889.
7	"Brahma Gnyana Bodhini"	Bangalore	119	15th "
8	"Satya Vartamāni"	Pasumalai	690	15th "
9	"Jananukulan"	Tiruvadi	100	15th "
Tri-monthly.				
10	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	11th and 20th Nov. 1889.
Weekly.				
11	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	16th and 23rd Nov. 1889.
12	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	16th " 23rd "
13	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	16th " 23rd "
14	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	16th Nov. 1889.
15	"Arya Jana Ratchani"	Do.	500	6th and 15th Nov. 1889.
16	"Desābhimāni"	Cuddalore	350	16th " 23rd "
17	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	16th " 23rd "
18	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	16th " 23rd "
Bi-weekly.				
19	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Nov. 1889.
TELUGU.				
Bi-monthly.				
20	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	26th Nov. 1889.
Weekly.				
21	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th, 22nd and 25th Nov. 1889.
22	"Vivēkavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	20th and 26th Nov. 1889.
CANARESE.				
Weekly.				
23	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	18th and 25th Nov. 1889.
24	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	16th " 23rd "
25	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	7th " 14th "
26	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	1,000	13th, 20th and 27th Nov. 1889.
27	"Vijayadhwa"	Bellary	275	18th and 25th Nov. 1889.
MALAYALAM.				
28	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	16th and 23rd Nov. 1889.
29	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	20th " 27th "
30	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st Nov. 1889.
HINDUSTANI.				
31	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	18th and 25th Nov. 1889.
32	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	16th " 23rd "
33	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	31st Oct. 1889.
34	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do.	100	15th Nov. "
35	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do.	150	12th "
36	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	11th, 14th, 18th and 21st Nov. 1889.
37	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	7th Nov. 1889.
38	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Hyderabad	425	28th Oct. "
39	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	2nd and 14th Nov. 1889.
40	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	30th Nov. 1889.
41	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	2nd, 9th and 16th Nov. 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, says wise men condemn the British policy as regards Egypt. policy of the British Government as regards Egypt because it nominally maintains the suzerainty of the Sultan over that country and involves the two Governments (British and Egyptian) in heavy expenses. Should His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales turn his attention to this point matters will be set right.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Nov. 7th, 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, reports that two cheetahs have appeared in the forests lying to the west of the village of Karuppalayam, Karur taluk, and are committing sad havoc among the cattle, and yet the police are inert and have done nothing to remove the evil.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

3. Of the various departments under the Government, the police department has so completely deteriorated that it is working to the entire dissatisfaction of the public; prays for a thorough reorganisation of that department.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

(b) Courts.

4. The *Desābhimāni*, of Cuddalore, of the 16th November, draws the attention of the Collector of South Arcot to the hardship to which persons accused of petty offences are subjected by the honorary magistrates of Cuddalore not assembling at regular intervals to dispose of the nuisance cases.

DESABHIMANI,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

5. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd November, draws the attention of Government to the absolute necessity of having a Marwari interpreter in the court of small causes, Madras, as the majority of cases before the judges of that court are brought by the money-lending Marwaris, and the judges have to rely entirely on the statements of the Marwaris, there being none except themselves to decipher their writing.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

6. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 16th November, complains that Mr. Davis, District Judge, Tanjore, is always late in attendance at court, and detains the parties and their vakils so late as 7 o'clock in the evening.

JANAMITRAN,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

7. A respectable correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 16th November, says:—Mr. Aiyasami Sastriar, the tahsildar of Kumbakonam, is a source of great annoyance. He never attends the cutcherry except on rare occasions. He tries to be on circuit when the Sub-Collector is in town, and comes to head-quarters when the Sub-Collector is away from it. Certain magisterial cases were posted by him for disposal at Kumbakonam; but when the parties appeared at the taluk cutcherry on the appointed day, they found that the tahsildar was on circuit at some village four or five miles from head-quarters. There he called out for the parties; they being absent, the cases were dismissed. Should not at least the Government of India, if not the Local Government, teach him his duties, and thus save poor people from unnecessary trouble?

(d) Education.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

8. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of the 16th November, strongly supports the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction for the establishment of a high school for girls as such a measure would greatly promote female education.

9. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of the 16th November, has the following:—
Improvements to be effected in the school text-books. All the reforms which have been effected by the educational department relate only to higher education. Nothing has yet been done for improving primary education. Many of the primary class-books do not serve the purpose for which they were prescribed; and the teachers of primary classes do not possess the necessary qualifications. The Director of Public Instruction never directs his attention to these defects. The Tamil First Book (*Nūlātharam*) Parts I and II are good, but Mr. Garthwaite's First Anglo-Tamil Reader is not suited to native youths. Some of the English expressions in it have not been properly rendered into their Tamil equivalents. To make it suitable to native beginners, it must be revised with the assistance of a native gentleman. Even the Tamil reading books are defective in some respects. In order that they may be acceptable to the juvenile public, they must abound in interesting anecdotes, which alone would induce boys to read them, and repeat them to others. This would improve their retentive and conversational powers. The Tamil First Book is, no doubt, passable, but some more interesting stories must be added to it. The Tamil Third Book of lessons is not good. It is printed in small type, and some of the subjects treated of in it are too difficult to be comprehended by little boys. In addition to all these defects, grammar is being taught even in the second class, the boys of which are not able to comprehend the phraseology in which the rules of grammar are expressed. Grammar should be taught only to those who have made some progress in language as, according to Herbert Spencer, "grammar is not the stepping stone but the finishing stroke to language." Similarly, difficult pieces of poetry should not be taught in the lower classes. Mr. Sinclair's History of India, which is a text-book in our primary classes, abounds in facts and figures ranging over 2,000 years, which would only tax the mental energies of the youths without any corresponding advantage. Only such histories as contain a few interesting facts illustrative of the customs, manners, politics, &c., of the people should be prescribed as text-books. As European officers are not in a position to know the mental strain to which native youths are put on account of these defects, it is the duty of the Native Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools to point out these defects through the Inspectors to the Director of Public Instruction.

(e) Local and Municipal.

VETTICKODIYON,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

The road leading from Avadi to Poonamallee.

10. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 23rd November, draws the attention of the District Board, Chingleput, to the bad state of the road leading from Avadi to Poonamallee.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, says that, if the municipality of Karūr should prevent people from committing nuisances, throwing rubbish, and burning and burying dead bodies on the banks of the Amarāvati river, cholera would entirely disappear from the whole taluk of Karūr. He also says that, although it is a fact known to the municipal chairman that the contractors of the ferry boats at Karūr levy from passengers more than the authorised rates, he has done nothing to prevent such illegal exactions.

SWADESBHIMANI,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

12. The *Swadesābhimāni*, of Salem, of the 15th November, draws the attention of the municipal chairman of that place to the unhealthy state of the streets and to the scavengers not cleaning the latrines of private houses for three or four

days together, especially at this season when cholera is raging in the town and its suburbs.

13. A correspondent to the *Désābhimāni*, of Cuddalore, of the 16th November, complains that the councillors of the local municipality do not hold meetings regularly, and that the municipal servants do not behave properly towards the rate-payers.

DESABHIMANI,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

14. A correspondent to the *Désābhimāni*, of Cuddalore, of the 23rd November, complains that he was unnecessarily detained at the toll-gate of Tirupāpuliūr for more than nine hours for want of change for a rupee when he was proceeding from Nettikkuppam to that place, and was thus prevented from catching both the mail and the local trains. He therefore calls upon the municipal chairman to give instructions to the contractors not to put travellers to unnecessary trouble and vexation by detaining them for want of change, &c.

DESABHIMANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

15. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 16th November, says that the chairman and councillors of the municipality of that town take no interest in municipal affairs.

JANAMITRAN,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

16. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 23rd November, in reviewing the report of the Kumbakōnam municipality during the year 1888-89, says that it is to be regretted that Government took no notice whatever of the remarks of the Inspector of Schools about the backward state of education among the weaving classes of Kumbakōnam, that the register of births and deaths was not properly maintained, that the sanitation of the town was not properly attended to, that a sufficient number of carts, bullocks, drivers, scavengers, &c., is not maintained for cleansing the streets, that the town is not sufficiently lighted, and that, on the whole, the municipal administration of the town was most unsatisfactory during the year 1888-89.

JANAMITRAN,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

17. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 16th November, draws the attention of the Madras municipality to the dilapidated condition of the Elphinstone bridge owing to the growth of trees on it.

VETTICKODIYON,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

18. Regrets that the Palghat municipality contemplate to abolish the branch dispensary for want of funds; the municipality can afford to maintain it if the recent expenditure on the main dispensary be equitably reduced.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

Leprons shopkeepers selling comestibles, &c., in bazaar.—Inviting attention of Tellicherry municipality to prevent —

19. Invites the attention of the Tellicherry municipality to the necessity of preventing lepers keeping shops in the bazaar and selling comestibles, &c.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

Calicut municipality's attention called to the necessity of lamps on Kallai-Muriatt road.

20. Calls the attention of the Calicut municipality to the necessity of lamps on the road from Kallai to Muriatt bridge.

Cannanore municipality.—Cautioning — not to waste municipal money on unnecessary litigation.

21. Cautions the Cannanore municipality to expend the municipal money to the best advantage rather than wasting it on unnecessary litigation originating from their unwise procedure.

22. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, disapproves of the contribution made by the city and civil and military station municipalities towards the completion of the building of the Bowring Institute, and says that if the funds were applied to the

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Nov. 7th, 1889.

construction of water-works they would be better spent and the difficulty of obtaining water in case of drought would be obviated.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

23. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 16th November, writes as follows:—The penny wise and pound foolish

Revenue inspectors.

policy of Government is well illustrated in the appointment and treatment of revenue inspectors. The pay of this class of officials is so low and the duties they have to perform are so multifarious that they cannot but be corrupt. The pay of a third-class revenue inspector is Rs. 20 per mensem. He has to be on circuit for the greater part of the year. For this he requires a cook, whose pay and food will amount to Rs. 9 a-month, a bandyman at Rs. 4, and a pair of bullocks, the cost of feeding which will amount to Rs. 7. If the whole of the Rs. 20 is thus spent, how is he to support himself and his family? He is very rarely promoted to higher appointments. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for a revenue inspector, however well-intentioned he may be, to be otherwise than corrupt. In this way, justice is kept out of the reach of the people, and Government are accused of being unjust. Under these circumstances, Government must effect a remedy either by raising the pay of the revenue inspector or by allotting work according to his pay.

24. A correspondent to the *Désabhimāni*, of Cuddalore, of the 16th November, says that the ryots will never enjoy the full benefit of the Indian Agriculturists' Loans Act unless the Collectors and divisional officers themselves dispose of the applications for loans under the Act, without leaving the inquiry to be conducted by the subordinate revenue officials.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th November, has the following:—The agricultural classes of this country are, in spite of the advance of education and civilisation, growing poorer and poorer every day owing to three causes, viz., (1) the constant increase of land revenue imposed upon the ryots, (2) the frequent occurrence of famine owing to the monsoons being unfavorable, and (3) the blind adherence of the ryots to the old method of agriculture on account of their inability to adopt modern systems.

The first of these difficulties it lies in the power of Government to remove. The ryots do not enjoy those privileges in the cultivation of their lands which they did at one time, and the land tax imposed upon them goes on increasing every year. This must be attributed to the revenue settlement being only temporary instead of permanent. With a view to go on increasing the land revenue, Government add in the agreement between themselves and the ryots certain conditions, to carry out which the Collectors hold every year a jamābandi by which the amount of revenue which a ryot has to pay becomes fluctuating. Jamābandi is thus the source of much labor and trouble. Besides, Government, instead of keeping the irrigational channels in proper order at their own expense, very often levy a special tax for doing the same. They have also imposed upon the ryots a road cess towards the construction and repair of public roads, which they formerly did from out of the Imperial revenues. In some places a tax is levied on the trees growing on patta lands in addition to the revenue collected from the same. A special tax is also imposed upon the sale of toddy from those trees. Separate taxes are collected upon the several crops reared from one and the same land under different denominations. All these changes have been introduced only within the last thirty years. The system of granting remissions of revenue for failure of crops has entirely gone out of fashion, except when there is a total failure of crops in the whole tract. It has become the common practice in Southern India to assess even the uncultivated lands. The village people have been entirely deprived of their rights to use the poramboke lands for the common good of the whole village. The poramboke lands have been resumed by Government as reserved forests, &c. Not content with all these,

Government have prevented the cattle of the poor ryots from grazing on them by imposing fines for cattle trespass. Stringent rules have been framed for preventing people from entering forest lands for procuring fuel and wood for making agricultural implements with. In order to protect the ryots from all these troubles and losses, it would be better if a permanent revenue settlement be made at about 90 per cent. of the present average revenue, which may be subject to revision once in every twenty or thirty years, and also if the present system of revenue settlement, ryotwari patta and annual jamābandi be dispensed with. The ryot must be allowed to pay a fixed revenue every year during those twenty or thirty years and be at liberty to grow any kind of crops he pleases. It would be enough if Government grant remissions according to circumstances in times of severe famine. If this proposal be adopted, Government are not likely to be put to any serious loss. Even if any loss is likely to happen, it is the imperative duty of Government to protect the ryots in their present degraded position by granting them some such concession. And the Congress would do well to record a resolution to that effect.

(h) *Railways.*

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, remarks that the public are put to very great inconvenience owing to the Puliur station of the South Indian Railway being situated in some distantly removed and lonely place where no good drinking-water is to be had, and hopes that Government will be pleased to order the construction of that station in some convenient locality.

(i) *Public Works.*

27. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, writes as follows:—The carts passing along the main road leading from the village of Reddiyapatti, Srivilliputtur taluk, to Tuticorin, have to experience great difficulty in going along the embankment of a tank lying besides the road. About eight or nine years ago an overseer of the Public Works Department inspected the spot and got from the ryots of the adjoining village Rs. 35, promising to have the road repaired and a bridge constructed on the embankment at the cost of the Public Works Department. Nothing has yet been done to repair the road. Although the ryots submitted two or three petitions to the higher authorities no reply has been received.

(k) *General.*

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th November, says that the importation of adulterated ghee, which is a source of a great many diseases among the people, would be greatly checked if the local medical officer were to examine occasionally the ghee imported from that place.

29. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Paripalini*, of the 1st November, draws the attention of Government to the conduct of the Christian dresser in charge of the hospital at Shiyāli, who, without entrusting any one of a number of Hindu applicants with the care of a child that was given birth to by a Sudra female lunatic, gave it over to a Christian family in contravention to Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858.

30. A correspondent to the *Désabhimāni*, of Cuddalore, of the 16th November, reports that the grain merchants raise the price of grains by leaps and bounds for want of rain, and calls upon the Collector to put down the combination of merchants and thus save the poor people from unnecessary loss.

KALANIDHI,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

DESABHIMANI,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 13th, 1889.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 13th, 1889.

ARYA JANA
PARIPALINI,
Nov. 1st, 1889.

DESABHIMANI,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

31. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th November, praises the five years' administration of the Salem district by Mr. MacWatters, and says that he endeared himself to the people by giving audience to all who had anything to represent to him, and that his departure from Salem was looked upon with feelings of mingled joy and regret,—joy at his going on promotion of pay though not of power, and regret at the people having to part with a friend who was a sincere well-wisher of their interests.

JANANUKULAN,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

32. The *Jananukulan*, of Tiruvadi, of the 15th November, reports that the local hospital assistant and the deputy inspector of vaccination, Tanjore circle, vaccinated more than 200 persons in Tiruvadi in two days with the assistance of the local sub-magistrate, and suggests that vaccination will make a very great progress if the local authorities of other places follow the example of the sub-magistrate of Tiruvadi.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th November, writes as follows:—Numerous are the complaints against a class of law agents called "private vakils," who appear in criminal cases before magistrates. The majority of persons who come under this class are either dismissed officials or convicted persons, or idlers who are unfit to follow any other profession, or illiterate persons who are quite incompetent to conduct magisterial cases. And yet such persons are allowed to dupe the poor and ignorant people who resort to criminal courts. Their numbers are very great at such important centres as Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, &c., where there are many first and second grade pleaders without any briefs. The Acting Collector of Tanjore, seeing this anomaly, issued a circular to all the sub-magistrates not to allow such persons to appear in their courts. If Government are of opinion that the existence of private vakils is still necessary in the interests of parties, the power of appointing such vakils should not be placed in the hands of the sub-magistrates to be thus abused, but a rule must be passed that only those who pass a certain vernacular examination in the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act, and obtain certificates from District Magistrates on payment of a small annual fee, should be allowed to practise in criminal courts. If this reform be carried out, many of the hardships to which parties are put by these incompetent persons being allowed by sub-magistrates to practise as private vakils will be entirely removed.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, says that the people of Nagore are put to great inconvenience owing to the frequent transfer of the post masters of that place, and that the present post master being very popular with the public, it is their earnest desire that the postal authorities should permanently retain him there.

same paper

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, observes that the removal of the Tanjore post and telegraph office from a building opposite to the market to some corner of the eastern main street has put the people of that town to much inconvenience and trouble, and thinks that the location of that office in the original place opposite to the market will meet with the approval of the public.

same paper

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, in commenting upon the appointment of Lord Harris as successor to Lord Reay, remarks that he (Lord Harris) will be a striking contrast to Lord Reay, who, by his impartiality and justice, has won such a good name which few Viceroys and Governors can hope to get. The paper goes on to say that Lord Harris is only thirty-eight years of age and known to the world only as a successful cricketer with a few months' official experience as Under Secretary of State for India, and that under these circumstances it is very unfortunate that the sister presidency of Bombay is destined to be ruled over by a young nobleman with no official experience.

ANDHRAPRAKASHIKA,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

37. According to the *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 16th November, the Government of Madras has asked the Government of India to sanction an increase in the number of the revenue inspectors. The editor, in recommending this proposal, observes that, if competent persons are appointed, the tahsildars will in future not be obliged to work both day and night; moreover, a great saving in lamp-oil will be effected.

38. The same paper states that the position of a village munsif (who is often a Reddi) is at present not at all satisfactory. Though he is the village magistrate as well as the revenue collector, he is not treated with the proper courtesy by the taluk officials, for he is generally so ignorant that he can neither read nor write. The editor recommends therefore to appoint educated men as village munsifs.

39. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 27th November, says:—Lord Dufferin thinks that subjects ought to give credit to Government for superior intelligence, wisdom, liberality and kindly disposition; but we think it more for the interests both of the people and the Government that the former should believe the latter to be possessed of qualities the very reverse of these.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

40. States that the want for medical relief is much felt by the people of the interior and advocates the establishment of at least two hospitals per taluk, each hospital having a certain number of trained midwives; is also of opinion that the people will not grudge paying, if necessary, an additional tax to keep up such hospitals.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

Raising of age for Civil Service examinations.—Advantages resulting from —

41. Believes that the raising of the age for the Civil Service examinations from 19 to 23 will, in future, furnish efficient candidates of sound education and mature judgment.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

The āzmāish (assessing) officers.—Oppression of poor people at Taliparamba by —

42. A Taliparamba correspondent states that when the āzmāish (assessing) officers are not gratuitously provided with supplies, they forcibly carry off fowls, eggs and vegetables, &c., from the houses of poor people.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Nov. 20th, 1889.

43. Considers that the Official Secrets Act was passed to put a stop to revelations in the columns of the Indian journals of official misdoings which lead to unpleasant questions being asked of the India Government by Members of Parliament; and that Lord Lansdowne has not that sympathetic appreciation of the Native Press which characterised Lord Ripon.

KERALA MITRAM,
Nov. 21st, 1889.

44. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th November, trusts that Government will be pleased to make due inquiry into this case and also settle the point at issue between Hindus and Muhammadans concerning the beating of tom-toms in front of mosques, so that the two classes may remain at peace in future, and the police may not be put into trouble in consequence thereof.

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

45. *Khaisar-i-Lucknow* says it appears that Russia pays great attention to the improvement and well being of her Muhammadan subjects, inasmuch as we learn she has granted 10 lakhs acres of land to the Caucasian Muhammadans. It behoves the British Government to adopt a similar policy as regards their Indian Muhammadan subjects. Russia has already conferred a high post upon a Muhammadan named Ali Khanoff. In Central Asia justice is carried on by the same original tribunals, the Kazis. Whereas in British India taxes are being enhanced from time to time, Indian subjects are involved in all sorts of difficulties; grain is being exported to England, which causes people of this country to suffer from starvation.

The introduction of different difficult examinations is a bar to people getting into the public service. The ill-treatment practised by the police prevents parties from instituting true cases of robbery and theft. Technical institutions are not to be found here. The native chiefs and rulers are in constant dread of the British Residents and their treasures are being exhausted in entertaining their British guests. Modern education teaches such a lesson of atheism that religious knowledge has been ignored. In short, the British Government carry on their affairs in a manner that causes every one to complain against them with reason. The Indian bards praise the policy of Government and say that they are second to none in their administrative qualifications. If anybody ventures to speak the truth he is charged, with the offence of disloyalty and sedition and punished forthwith. India is wanting in union. Flatterers are certainly well off as they are favored with high and lucrative posts and titles. Honesty is not rewarded, &c. Winds up the article by saying that the Muhammadans under Russia should take advantage of the opportunities offered to them by her present policy in bettering their condition in the best possible way they can.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

46. The *Akhbar-i-Am*, with reference to the Punjab abkari report for 1888, says that though the authorities are concerting measures against the manufacture of liquor by private persons in some of the districts of Punjab, they have not as yet opened their eyes towards Gurdaspore, Jalandhar and Ambala; unless they attend to these districts, prevention is impossible. Concludes by advising the Government to reward persons detecting illegal breweries and inflict severe punishment on such manufacturers.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Nov. 18th, 1889.

47. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 18th November, in commenting upon the Official Secrets Bill, says the Bill is quite uncalled for and it is powerless to restrain evil-minded editors, but would put unnecessary restraint upon the freedom of good and loyal periodicals. The Bill seems to have been framed simply because a single paper, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, got hold of some confidential minute and published it. But we think this is the only, and hope the last, instance of a paper breaking the law. We cannot see the justice of the Government punishing all the papers simply because one has offended them. The Indian Press is already hampered by various laws and the new Bill will put into the hands of Government fresh weapons for the oppression of the editors. If Government would furnish the Press correct information on all important questions, there would be no occasion for a breach of official secrets; the information supplied by Government to the Press would be valued; and none of the papers would try to pry into official secrets for fear of losing the privilege of getting information from Government. The crumbs of intelligence now supplied by Government to the Press are useless and stale. Properly speaking, there are very few matters which Government ought to keep secret from the people. We therefore think that if Government would take the people into their confidence there would be mutual good-will between the two.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Nov. 12th, 1889.

48. The *Safir-i-Dakhkh* says by the passing of this Bill a mark of infamy is attached to the free and liberal policy of the British Government, which is a matter of great regret, because hereafter the conduct of those officials who may have any malicious designs against Native States will not be brought to light.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

ARYA JANA
PARIPALINI,
Nov. 1st, 1889.

49. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Paripalini*, of the 1st November, regrets to see that the Nizam's Government let off scot-free the Revd. Mr. Crudeson of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission although he himself confessed before the magistrate to his having branded one Sankarikalinga with a red-hot iron in the thigh.

50. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 11th November, draws the attention of the Dewan of Travancore to the severity of the rules which were recently published by the Travancore Government regarding the manufacture of salt.

TRAVANCORE
ABHIMANI,
Nov. 11th, 1889.

51. The *Brahma Gnyana Bhodini*, of Bangalore, of the 15th November, remarks that the Mysore State has made a more rapid progress under the present native administration than when it was under British rule, and suggests that the annual representative assembly will produce more good to the people if the representatives thereof be elected by the people instead of their being nominated by the officers of the State.

BRADMA GNYANA
BHODINI,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th November, disapproves of the Government forbidding Mr. Roy Saligram Bahadur, post master in Gwalior, from receiving a contribution of Rs. 15,000 from the State towards the erection of a temple, and says there is no reason in Government refusing to sanction the acceptance of subscription from native chiefs towards the erection of Hindu temples while they quietly allow the levying of large sums of money from them for the reception of big officials and members of the royal family.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

53. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 27th November, says:—It has been proved to demonstration from official documents themselves that the annexation of Cashmere was unjust. If the Government wanted that province for military purposes it would have been more equitable to give the Maha Raja a territory equal to his own in some other part of the empire and then to take possession of Cashmere.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

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

54. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 16th November, says that the condition of the Tanjore district is such that if the weather continues in the same state for some time to come, a famine is sure to occur, and warns Government to be prepared to meet the same, and not be carried away by the official reports about the prospects of the crops.

JANAMITRAN,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

55. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Paripalini*, of the 1st November, writes as follows:—When the English found that their machine-made cotton goods could not compete with those manufactured in India on account of the import duties levied on articles of foreign manufacture, they prevailed on the Indian Government to abolish the import duties on cotton goods; thus they not only deprived the Indian manufacturers of their profession, but also put the Government of India to a serious loss of revenue. Now that the silver articles of Indian manufacture are superior to and cheaper than those of English manufacture, they have prevented the importation of the same by the imposition of heavy duties on Indian silver plate in order to protect the interests of the English silversmiths. It is therefore the imperative duty of the people of this country to try to prevent the importation of foreign articles by the imposition of import duties on them, and thus protect not only their own interests but also the revenue of Government.

ARYA JANA
PARIPALINI,
Nov. 1st, 1889.

56. The *Arya Jana Paripalini*, of the 1st November, regrets to see the degraded position of the commercial classes in India, and attributes their fall to the want of such things as education, truth, union, &c., among them.

DESABHIMANI,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

57. The *Désabhini*, of Cuddalore, of the 16th November, in criticising the decision of the Secretary of State for India that natives are unfit to hold such high offices as those of Collector, Divisional Commissioner, Member of the Revenue Board, &c., on certain political grounds, says that it is very unjust on the part of Government to distrust the loyalty of their Indian subjects.

SATHIA VARTHAMANI,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

58. The *Sathia Varthamani*, of Pasumalai, of the 15th November, approves of the proposal of the Judges of the Madras High Court that the vakils should put on their B.L. gowns when they appear before them.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

59. The *Swadésamitrán*, of the 16th November, accuses the educated natives of selfishness in seeking after Government employment, and calls upon the graduates to act up to the promises which they have made at the Convocations of the University, to promote the social and political advancement of their fellow subjects by attending the Social Conference and the National Congress which are to be held in Bombay.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

60. The last verse of the welcome to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor (published separately as a supplement and also in the 47th number of the *Andhraprakāsika*, dated the 23rd of November 1889) complains against the following existing Acts. These are the Inám Act, by which ináms are too highly assessed, the Income Tax Act, which oppresses the poor tradesmen, the Forest Act, which creates great inconvenience to the ryots, and the Salt Act, which prevents poor people from using the earth-salt so much liked by them. The Prince is finally requested to relieve the Hindus from these annoying laws.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

Tellicherry town.—Inviting attention of the police to gambling in —

61. A correspondent apprehends serious results from the gambling carried on in Tellicherry town, and invites the attention of the police to the matter.

Congress.—Gaekwar's contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards funds of —

62. The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the Congress funds; hopes that the other native princes will follow his example.

Public No. 1047 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.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30. December 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.