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Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 8 April 1889

No. 322.

Confidential 69 of 1889.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspaper Rept on — for fortnight ending 15. March 1889.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, dated
188 , No. MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

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BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

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Back Paper, No. of 188

Further Paper, No. of 188

Read again Order of Government, dated
188 , No. Miscellaneous.

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto

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the Maha Raja and his loyal subjects. The anche was administered by Mysore itself even during the British administration of the province and there is now no reason whatever for a change. If the British Government had proposed to take away the postal administration from all Native States, Mysore would have had no cause for complaint. The anche is a great convenience to the people of Mysore. They receive receipts for all letters posted; there is no need of a Dead Letter office and there are no complaints about the working of the department. The British postal department is not under any obligation to keep the present incumbents in office and thus thousands of poor postal clerks and others will be thrown out of employ should the department be transferred.

The Mysore anche.

Karnataka Prakasika, Mar. 11th, 1889.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, also has a leading article on the same subject pointing out the advantages which the people enjoy under the present system and which will be lost if the anche should be transferred to the Imperial Post Office.

Protection of Trichur and other places against fire.

Kerala Mitram, Mar. 1st, 1889.

47. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, after noticing with pleasure the fact that the present Raja of Cochin is granting an audience to his people to represent their grievances in person, urges upon him the necessity for better protecting Trichur and other chief towns against accidental fires.

Reforms in the Cochin vernacular educational department.

Kerala Mitram, Mar. 1st, 1889.

48. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper thinks that reforms are urgently wanted in the vernacular educational department of the Cochin State.

Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 2nd, 1889.

49. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, in attributing the increase of corruption in the Cochin State to want of sufficient supervision by the Dewan over the doings of his subordinate officials, says that any corruption case if detected should be severely dealt with.

Reforms wanted in the Revenue and Magisterial departments of the Cochin State.

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 9th, 1889.

50. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th March, in suggesting reforms in the Revenue and Magisterial departments of the Cochin State, says that the salaries of the officers of those departments, which are now very small, should be so increased as to make them equal to the work the officers are expected to do and as to keep the officers beyond the reach of temptation, and that any official suspected of corruption should be dismissed from the service instead of being so severely dealt with as in the British territories.

Fortnightly lectures on agriculture, &c., in Trivandrum.

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 2nd, 1889.

51. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, brings to the notice of the Travancore Government the fact that the fortnightly lectures arranged to be given in Trivandrum on agriculture, &c., have not been delivered for some months past, and prays that orders be issued for the regular delivery of such lectures in future.

Fouzdari Commissioner and State affairs in Travancore.

Kerala Sanchari, Mar. 6th, 1889.

52. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th March, contradicts a statement contained in a previous issue of the paper, complaining of the Fouzdari Commissioner's undue interference in the State affairs of Travancore.

Mussalman employés.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Feb. 21st, 1889.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, says Lord Connemara made a mistake in saying there were many Mussalmans employed in Mysore, unless he reckoned peons, &c. Amongst graded officers the numbers can be counted on the fingers in the several departments, but we trust His Highness the Maha Raja will look into and remedy the state of affairs.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The different treatment of natives and Europeans.

54. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, makes these remarks:—"If an Englishman either in anger or in a state of intoxication commits murder, he is not found guilty of murder but is acquitted. If he takes bribes, he is found guilty of not taking bribes, but of contracting loans. Whatever crime he commits, it is charged to the natives. But a native who commits the slightest offence is visited with heavy punishment by the English. A guilty person, be he a native or an Englishman, should be treated alike by Government. But if, on the contrary, the English officers show a partiality for the men of their own nation, the people of this country will get much disaffected with the present Government. This disaffection is at present gradually increasing among them. The Commission which was appointed to try Mr. Crawford has acquitted him of the charges of bribery but found him guilty of only obtaining loans. It is reported that the Government of India and the India Council have thereupon resolved to punish all the natives who confessed that they gave bribes to Mr. Crawford. Will it do for any Government to let away the person who took bribes, and punish those who gave evidence against him? The person who acted as the agent of Mr. Crawford in procuring him bribes is now undergoing rigorous imprisonment. Is it just to let off the person who accepted bribes and punish only the agent in the matter? If Government would act justly, they should send Mr. Crawford to jail, and then dismiss from the service the native officers who acknowledged to have given bribes to Mr. Crawford. If, on the contrary, one law prevails for the black man, and another for the white man, the English rule will speedily fall into contempt."

VICATATOOTHAN,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

The different treatment of natives and Europeans.

55. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 9th March, asks how can the Commissioners appointed to try Mr. Crawford on a charge of bribery find it in their heart to convict him, he being a white man. Notwithstanding the evidence of witnesses which went to prove that Mr. Crawford took bribes, he was acquitted; and the bribes which he was alleged to have received were, in the opinion of the Commission, only loans of money obtained by him. How should he, a white man, be convicted, if other white men like himself were left to go free? Mr. Ross, a magistrate who ordered the medical examination of a young girl, an English missionary who shot his servant, the soldiers who stabbed an old woman in Bangalore, Colonel Tabuteau of the 9th Regiment, who worked havoc in Washermanpett, and a gentleman who offered violence to a cooly woman in Assam, were all acquitted of the charges brought against them; and in the face of their acquittals, how can Mr. Crawford be convicted? Was not the misfortune of Kunjan Menon, who was convicted of the charge of bribery and sentenced to imprisonment, simply owing to the fact that he had not a white face?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Official Vagary.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd March, has an article entitled "Official Vagary," according to which Mr. Campbell, B.C.S., at present District Judge near Maimansingh, has ordered that no native should enter the court with native shoes or slippers, and that some time ago he sentenced a Brahmin youth to a fine of Rs. 12, or in default to two weeks' imprisonment, for coughing and spitting in the court compound. The editor hopes that the Bengal Government will take notice of this.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

A new department in the ruby mines of Burma.

57. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th instant, says that the Government of Burma are going to create a new department for the prevention of thefts of rubies from the mines by the workmen; but who will watch the officers of this new department itself?

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

The Countess of Dufferin and Indian women.

58. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, thinks that though the majority of opinions regarding the policy of Lord Dufferin in India might be unfavorable to His Lordship, there could be no misgiving as to the utility of the noble scheme elaborated by Lady Dufferin in concert with her husband for alleviating female suffering in this land.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

How to promote industries and commerce in Malabar.

59. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, asks the rich landed proprietors and other well-to-do people in Malabar to form companies for promoting industries and commerce in that country.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Malabar delegates to the approaching Mahajana Sabha in Madras.

60. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, invites the attention of the public to the necessity for holding meetings in Calicut and other places to nominate delegates to represent Malabar at the approaching Mahajana Sabha meeting in Madras. It is then thought that the delegates should lay before the Mahajana Sabha the grievances of the people consequent upon the disarmament of the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar, that this subject should be considered in the meeting, and that a memorial should be adopted to Government in this connection together with the resolution passed there.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb 21st, 1889.

Dhulip Singh's madness.

61. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, has an article on the folly of Dhulip's proclamation.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 17th, 1889.

Dhulip Singh.

62. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th March, reproduces the *Standard* correspondent's report of his visit to Dhulip Singh and says the Maha Raja must be mad. The Princes of India are not so short-sighted as not to see that their safety lies in English rule, and only those who are foolish will fall into his snare.

Public No. 322, 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,
8th April 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Press

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consequence of which is the formation of ruts and holes, dangerous to passenger and carriage traffic. Attention is specially drawn to the very bad state of Pantala Vigneshwaran Coil Street in Ráyapuram.

Sanmargadarsini,
Jan. 1889.

Recommendation to appoint one engineer for each taluk board and several contractors, instead of one for each district.

18. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of January, suggests that a special engineer should be appointed to each taluk board, as one person is unable to manage four taluk boards. The contract of the whole district for the supply of gravel and other materials should also be entrusted to a number of contractors, and not to one person only, as this arrangement is contrary to section 77 of the Maramat Rules.

Hindujana-samskarini,
Mar. 1889.

About the resignation of Mr. J. O. Dumphy, Local Fund Engineer, Nellore.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of March, regards the resignation of Mr. J. O. Dumphy, Local Fund Engineer, Nellore, as an advantage to the Local Fund works. The roads in that district are in bad order, and the Local Fund servants are only paid once in six months. The editor is surprised that such a state is allowed to exist under the English Government.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Tarangay Naison,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Settlement of revenue.

20. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, remarks that as Government revise the settlement of revenue once in about thirty years, the ryots are unwilling to improve their lands for fear of being obliged to pay a higher tax. The Government should endeavour to induce the ryots to improve their lands.

Hindu
Janabhushany
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Payment of kist and classification of lands.

21. The *Hindu Janabhushauny*, of Madras, of the 9th March, remarks that the new rule that kist should be paid in four instalments is felt to be very hard by the ryots, and that the classification of lands in the Chingleput district has not been properly made.

Deshabhimauny,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Revenue settlement in South Arcot.

22. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 9th March, says:—"Now that the revenue settlement of Tindivanam taluk is going on, we would urge on the Collector the importance of personal inspection of the work that is being done there. The general effect of the revision of assessment in the taluks already settled in the South Arcot district has been to increase the existing rates of tax, and the revision has in most cases worked hardship.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

Swadeshamitran,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

The tanks in Asoor.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 13th March, publishes a letter from the ryots of the village of Asoor near Vikravándi in Villupuram taluk, complaining of the bad state of the two tanks which irrigate that village.

(*j*) *Salt.*

Karnataka
Prakasika,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

The salt tax in India.

24. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, says that the Secretary of State for India has seen the reasonableness of the cry against the late increase in the salt tax, but doubts that anything will actually be done to give effect to the promise made by him with regard to its reduction.

(*k*) *General.*

Calaunidhy,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

The agricultural exhibitions at Salem and Bellary.

25. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 1st March, remarks that the Salem agricultural exhibition this year was on the whole not so successful as that of last year. From the people's standpoint of view, it was a failure, as was the exhibition at Bellary.

Tarangay Naison,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

The Statutory Civil Service.

26. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th March, condemns the system of appointing to the Statutory Civil Service men who have no other qualification than that of rank or riches. A Statutory Civil Servant obtains his appointment by favor, whereas the Covenanted Civil Servant is specially trained in England for his appointment and obtains it in open competition. The present system should be abolished, and a competitive examination, as in England, should be held to test the powers of all candidates who seek to enter the Civil Service.

Swadeshamitran,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

The sale of spirits.

27. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 13th March, remarks that while other Governments devise steps to suppress drunkenness in their dominions, the Government of India alone do nothing in the matter; but, on the contrary, frame laws for the sale of spirits and intoxicating liquors with a view to deriving a large revenue from it. The present system of selling each individual arrack or toddy shop to the highest bidder once a year, has worked much mischief in increasing the number of such shops and in inducing the shopkeepers to undersell one another. The Government are the direct cause of the increase of drunkenness among the people, which surely is unbecoming of them. Remarks such as these in native papers provoke the anger of Englishmen, who therefore speak ill of these papers.

Budhavidheyi,
Mar. 1889.

On the difference in the rewards granted to Europeans and to natives.

28. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the month of March, notes with pleasure that Rs. 200 were lately granted to an European for saving the life of a woman at the Bangalore railway station, but regrets that only Rs. 50 were given to a native who saved the lives of four women from drowning in a river near Vizagapatam. The editor thinks that the difference of color has to do with the difference in the reward.

Hindu-
janasamskarini,
Mar. 1889.

About bribing Revenue officials in Chingleput.

29. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of March, complains that the ryots of Chingleput are forced to pay a bribe of one rupee to the revenue inspectors for the transfer of their pattas, and the editor trusts that Mr. Galton will look into this matter.

Vijayadhwaja,
Mar. 8th, 1889.

Dacoities in the western taluks of Bellary.

30. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, in a leading article, states that several dacoities, accompanied with violence towards women, have taken place in the western parts of Bellary, and that even the big officials of the place are afraid of travelling in those parts, and calls upon the authorities to take prompt measures for the arrest of the robbers.

Kerala Sanchari,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

Certain presents made by the Gaekwar of Baroda to some officials in Ootacamund.

31. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th February, in considering as unjust, the orders of Government in the matter of certain presents lately made by the Gaekwar of Baroda to a deputy tahsildar and a revenue inspector in Ootacamund, wonders that no objection is taken to Rajas and Native Chiefs spending heavy sums of money for the reception of Governors and Collectors and also to the giving costly presents at the weddings of the daughters of high European officials. A remark is then made that the conduct of Government in the present case is open to serious objections in the eyes of the people of this country, though Englishmen may not find it so.

Kerala Sanchari,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

Non-operation of the Arms Act with regard to Afghans and the Cabulis.

32. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th March, asks whether it is not unjust that the Afghans and the Cabulis, who about ten years ago murdered both Her Majesty's Ambassador and the British troops, may keep whatever arms they want without any restriction, but that the loyal Hindus cannot.

Kerala Sanchari,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

Transfer of the post master of Taliparamba.

33. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that the people are sorry for the transfer to Tellicherry of the able and popular post master of Taliparamba, without any apparent cause and on reduction of pay.

Kerala Patrika,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Remarks on the issue of the Crawford bribery case.

34. Referring to the result of the Crawford bribery case, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th March, after passing the following remarks, considers the further retention of Mr. Crawford in the service as a great mistake:—"An inquiry or decision more strange has never been heard of. When the person, one Hanumanta Rao, through whom Mr. Crawford had obtained the bribes, was prosecuted and convicted, sanction was not given for the prosecution of the latter, but a Commission was appointed to inquire into his conduct. From the nature of the evidence there could be no doubt as to Mr. Crawford's guilt. It is true that corruption prevails to some extent among poorly-paid native officials, but naturally it should not exist among highly-paid officials. From the beginning of the British rule in India till 1857, oppression and corruption were very prevalent among European officials. High salaries are given to officers in order to keep them beyond the reach of temptation. Complaints against Civilians are becoming more common. There have been one or two cases in this presidency. The detected cases should be severely dealt with as a lesson to others. The members of the Civil Service will always support their brethren. It is wrong to suppose that all Europeans are honest and that all natives are dishonest. It may be because the Europeans are the rulers and the natives the ruled, that the faults of the latter are magnified, while those of the former are reduced to a trifle. When in the face of the assertion that the laws and justice are the same for all, such partiality is shown, some of the natives will think little of the Government."

Kerala Patrika,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Rumour as to the disposal of the arms taken from the people in Malabar.

35. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, notices with surprise a rumour that the Government are (probably in order to save themselves the trouble of granting licenses) going to throw into the sea a good collection of the arms wrested from the people in Malabar.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar,
Feb. 28th, 1889.

Sign posts.

36. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th February, thinks sign posts should be lighted at night, for most people travel at night.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar,
Feb. 28th, 1889.

Crawford Commission expenses.

37. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th February, says three lakhs have been spent on this trial and more will be spent. Government objects to spend money on useful things, and on the other side there is this expense. A matter that might easily have been tried in ordinary courts, has been tried by a Commission at this cost; is this economy?

Tilism-i-Hairath,
Mar. 5th, 1889.

Vernacular papers.

38. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th March, publishes an article from *Akhbar-ul-Akhbar* of Delhi suggesting to Government that the only way to become acquainted with the wants of the people is to have the vernacular papers supplied to every department all over the country and make the heads responsible for giving Government information on any important articles there may be in them.

Shams-ul-Akhbar,
Mar. 4th, 1889.

Non-pensionable appointments.

39. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th March, in mentioning the scheme for depriving the holders of some offices of pensions, says formerly people were glad to serve Government because they knew they would get a pension or a gratuity if not entitled to pension. The present scheme will make people unwilling to take Government service; it is unworthy of the dignity of Government and shows either bankruptcy or gross cruelty.

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

Urdu papers and Government help.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th March, says formerly Government took five copies of every paper and copies were also taken by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief; now only one copy is taken by the Persian and Hindustani Translator, who reports to Government on their contents; this we are glad of, but we think Government should assist us by taking more copies. A copy should be filed by Government and by the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of Police ought to have a copy. We regret Government should not so far approve our fidelity and efforts for the public as to assist us more than they do.

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

Mussalmans and Hindus.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th March, relates the story of the fight between the Mussalmans and Hindus in Mauritius and says such fights occur everywhere and Government take no heed. Such fights are bad for every one and Government should strive to prevent them.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Mar. 9th, 18

Ill-treatment of Europeans.

42. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th March, under Hyderabad intelligence, mentions several cases in which English officers have been beaten by natives. The Medak case in which the Englishman's overbearing conduct was the cause. The Ahul case, where a native was killed by a gun shot. Though it is said the gun went off in a scuffle, but we hear the circumstances were different. Now there is the case in Lingasogar zillah. The Arms Act does not affect Europeans, who shoot where they please. When they go shooting they must drink too, and the state of drunkenness, in the pride of colour, is the cause of oppression on the poor cultivators, who, poor people, if they try to save themselves, are charged with crimes. The people are obedient and look up to Europeans and to accuse them thus is pure injustice. The Government should keep their countrymen in check and not give them that freedom which is the cause of these troubles.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

Lord Dufferin's suggestions for reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils.

43. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th February, in referring to the recommendations of Lord Dufferin to the Secretary of State for India, in the matter of reforms required in the Legislative Councils, in India, expresses an opinion that it is incumbent upon the people to be contented at present with the changes now proposed, although the aspirations of the Congress are far greater in this respect.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Feb. 28th, 1889.

The Mysore police department.

44. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th February, condemns the present police department of Mysore as inefficient and costly and accuses the officers of the department of corruption, cruelty, and oppression, and says that a reversion to the old system of 'Athahvani Kandachar' would result in a saving to Government and in increased detection of crime. The present police force may be considerably reduced and employed only for purposes of keeping watch in towns and villages.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANY,
Mar. 5th, 1889.

The Mysore anche.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamany*, of the 5th instant, says that the Government of Mysore has been induced to hand over the anche (postal) department to the British administration, perhaps by the deficits which year after year are shown in the postal revenue of the province. But this deficit can easily be met by a reduction in the pay of the employés. The people are strongly opposed to the transfer of the department as pointed out by the members of the last representative assembly. They are prepared even to bear additional taxation to make up the deficit. The transfer of one department after another of the Mysore Government to the British is derogatory to the honor of His Highness

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KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

A person fined for coughing in court.

8. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, considers as severe the conduct of a judge in Bengal, one Mr. Campbell, in fining one Mahadevachakravarti for coughing in court.

(c) *Jails.*

VETTIKODIYON,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Visitors to the debtors' jail.

9. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, hopes that the High Court will order that visitors be admitted to the debtors' jail on all days of the week. The present practice of admitting visitors only on three days of the week is felt to be hard by the debtors confined in the jail.

VETTIKODIYON,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Prison diet.

10. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 9th March, complains of the diet given to prisoners in criminal jails. The diet should not be regulated on a uniform scale but should be different for different classes of prisoners and should correspond to the diet to which they have been accustomed.

HINDUDESABHIMANI,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

About the jail diet concerning Kunjen Menon.

11. The *Hindudesabhimani*, of 16th February, has the following English paragraph:—"Mr. Kunjen Menon, a First-class Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, who had been imprisoned on a charge of bribery, breathed his last in the central jail at Trichinopoly on the 10th January. The change of his diet from rice to ragi occasioned the derangement of his stomach which in its turn put an end to his life. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests that the Mahajana Sabha of Madras, the only representative political association of the Madras presidency, should question the Local Government who the responsible person is for the death of such a respectable gentleman as Mr. Menon."

(d) *Education.*

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The Saidápet Agricultural College.

12. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, observes that the number of students studying in the Agricultural College at Saidápet is gradually diminishing, and that Government should offer some inducement to secure a larger gathering of pupils.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Industrial and technical schools.

13. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th March, advocates the establishment of these by Government.

HINDUDESABHIMANI,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Mr. Nagoji Row Pantulu as Inspector of Schools.

14. The *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 16th February, contains the following remarks in English:—"Our worthy Inspector of Schools, Mr. C. Nagoji Row Pantulu, B.A., is among our midst at present. He is busy with his examination of the different schools of the locality. He is the permanent First Lecturer of the Government College, Rajahmundry, and the Acting Inspector of Schools of the First Division. He is supposed to be a better Inspector than Lecturer, as the talk goes, and it is a great loss to this division not to possess him only as the Inspector of Schools."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESHABHIMAUNY,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

Scarcity of drinking-water in Námakal and Salem.

15. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of Salem, of the 1st March, calls the attention of the local authorities to this.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The condition of Tiruchengód.

16. *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, calls attention to the insanitary condition and scarcity of water in Tiruchengód.

VETTIKODIYON,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The municipal roads in Madras.

17. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, complains of the negligence of the Madras Municipality in allowing their roads to fall into disrepair, the

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

Urdu papers and Government help.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th March, says formerly Government took five copies of every paper and copies were also taken by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief; now only one copy is taken by the Persian and Hindustani Translator, who reports to Government on their contents; this we are glad of, but we think Government should assist us by taking more copies. A copy should be filed by Government and by the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of Police ought to have a copy. We regret Government should not so far approve our fidelity and efforts for the public as to assist us more than they do.

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III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA SANCHARI,
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Mar. 5th, 1889.

The Mysore anche.

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Feb. 16th, 1889.

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The Saidápet Agricultural College.

12. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, observes that the number of students studying in the Agricultural College at Saidapet is gradually diminishing, and that Government should offer some inducement to secure a larger gathering of pupils.

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(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

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Mar. 1st, 1889.

Scarcity of drinking-water in Námakal and Salem.

15. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of Salem, of the 1st March, calls the attention of the local authorities to this.

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

Urdu papers and Government help.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th March, says formerly Government took five copies of every paper and copies were also taken by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief; now only one copy is taken by the Persian and Hindustani Translator, who reports to Government on their contents; this we are glad of, but we think Government should assist us by taking more copies. A copy should be filed by Government and by the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of Police ought to have a copy. We regret Government should not so far approve our fidelity and efforts for the public as to assist us more than they do.

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

Mussalmans and Hindus.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th March, relates the story of the fight between the Mussalmans and Hindus in Mauritius and says such fights occur everywhere and Government take no heed. Such fights are bad for every one and Government should strive to prevent them.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th March 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Madras	100	February 1889.
2	"Janaoocoolan"	Tiruvádi	100	March ,,
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	February ,,
4	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	March ,,
5	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	700	February ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
6	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	1st March 1889.
7	"Soogoona Bhodiny"	Do.	350	July and August 1888.
8	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	1st March 1889.
9	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st and 15th March 1889.
10	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	240	1st March 1889.
11	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do.	..	1st ,, ,,
12	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st ,, ,,
13	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st ,, ,,
14	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	117	1st ,, ,,
15	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st ,, ,,
16	"Hindu Janabhimauny"	Do.	300	11th and 25th April, 12th and 26th May, 13th and 27th June, 14th and 28th July and 15th August 1888 and 25th February 1889.
17	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	1st March 1889.
18	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	28th February 1889.
19	"Soojanollauson"	Tanjore	300	5th March ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
20	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1st ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
21	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	2nd and 9th March 1889.
22	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
23	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Do.	200	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
24	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
25	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
26	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
27	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	500	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
28	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th March 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
29	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	4th March 1889.
30	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pithápuram	120	7th ,, ,,
31	"Itihasamanjari"	Madras	1,500	11th ,, ,,
32	"Messenger of Truth"	Do.	3,000	13th ,, ,,
33	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Do.	700	14th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
34	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	11th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
35	"Hindudesabhimani"	Do.	300	1st and 11th March 1889.
36	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
37	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	4th and 11th March 1889.
38	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny"	Do.	12	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
39	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	28th Feb. and 7th and 14th March 1889.
40	"Vrittanta Chintamany"	Mysore	1,000	5th and 12th March 1889.
41	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	8th March 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
42	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	2nd and 9th March 1889.
43	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	27th February and 6th March 1889.
44	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st March 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
45	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	4th and 11th March 1889.
46	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
47	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	28th February and 6th March 1889.
48	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,,
49	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th March 1889.
50	"Mulki Akhbarath"	Black Town, do.	100	4th and 11th March 1889.
51	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	18th, 21st, 25th, 28th Feb.; 4th March 1889.
52	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	21st, 25th and 28th Feb. and 7th March 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

Afghanistan and Russia.

1. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, has an article on Russia's approach and the necessity of ascertaining the true state of things and being prepared, for Russia will certainly involve the Amir in hostilities and we have promised to help him in such an event.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

The police department in Burma.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th instant, says that the expenditure of the police department in Burma is Rs. 70,92,090, but even the expenditure of this large amount has not had the effect of suppressing dacoities and murders which are still going on in the country.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

Consideration of reforms in the department.

3. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th February, suggests that in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, with regard to reforms required in the police department of this and other presidencies, not only should the departmental superiors be consulted, as is often done, by the Government, but, moreover, the views of some competent men who are in a position to represent the grievances of the people should be ascertained. Reference is then made to the fact that though it is to be admitted that this department has conferred immense good upon the people, the annoyance often caused by its officers to innocent men, under pretext of working for the maintenance of peace, and the torture inflicted upon persons in the custody of those officers in order to extort confessions, are inconceivable.

KERALA SANCHARI,
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An accidental death in Kóttayam and the police.

4. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, thinks that a further inquiry by the Kóttayam tahsildar in the matter of an accidental death that recently took place in Chattakandiparambath house, in Kóttayam, will lead to the discovery of certain facts relative to the conduct of the local police in the matter.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

The Coroner of Madras.

5. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th March, hopes that though the Bill to abolish the office of Coroner in Madras has been passed in the Viceregal Legislative Council, yet the Government of Lord Connemara will exercise the discretion vested in them by that legislative measure to retain the office of Coroner so long as the tone and efficiency of the police department continue as unsatisfactory as at present.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Village munsifs in the Coimbatore district.

6. In the *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th March, a correspondent says that in the Coimbatore district, and especially in the Palladam taluk, illiterate and incapable men have been appointed as village munsifs, and that if better men, who possessed influence or owned large landed property, had been appointed in their stead, they would be willing to serve Government without any remuneration, and the imposition of the village cess would not be needed.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

Rajas and Native Chiefs in courts.

7. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th March, in echoing a correspondent in a previous issue who attributes the reluctance of Rajas and Native Chiefs to appear in courts as witnesses or otherwise to the unceremonious treatment they receive from the presiding judges, further complains that in courts no seats are provided for parties and witnesses to rest themselves till they are wanted.

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From Cof. No. 146

The Telugu Translator
to Government.

To

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 MAR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 20th }
Received " } March 1889.

Subject.

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

Press
please print
CS

native shoes or slippers, and that some time ago he sentenced a Brahmin youth to a fine of Rs 12, or in default to two weeks' imprisonment for coughing and spitting in the Court Compound. The Editor hopes that the Bengal Government will take notice of this.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 20th March 1889

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

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granted to an European for saving the life of a woman at the Bangalore Railway Station, but regrets that only Rs 50 were given to a native who saved the lives of four women from drowning in a river near Vizagapatam. The Editor thinks that the difference of color has to do with the difference in the reward.

About bribing Revenue Officials in Chingleput.

Hindujanasamsk
March: 18.9.

6. The Hindujanasamskārini, of the month of March, complains that the ryots of Chingleput are forced to pay a bribe of one Rupee to the Revenue Inspectors for the transfer of their Pattahs, and the Editor trusts that Mr. Galton will look into this matter.

VI. Miscellaneous.

"Official vagary"

Andhraprakāsi
March: 2d, 18

7. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 2d March, has an article entitled "Official vagary", according to which Mr. Campbell, B.C.S, at present District Judge near Maimansinh has ordered that no native should enter the Court with

(e) Local and municipal.

margadarsini,
ary: 1889.

Recommendation to appoint one Engineer for each Taluq Board and several contractors instead of one for each District.

3. The Sanmārgadarsini, of the month of January, suggests that a special Engineer should be appointed to each Taluq Board, as one person is unable to manage four Taluq Boards. The contract of the whole district for the supply of gravel and other materials should also be entrusted to a number of Contractors and not to one person only, as this arrangement is contrary to Section 77 of the Maramat Rules.

About the resignation of Mr. J. O. Dumphy, Local Fund Engineer, Nellore.

4. The Hindujanasamskārini, of the month of March, regards the resignation of Mr. J. O. Dumphy, Local Fund Engineer, Nellore, as an advantage to the Local Fund works. The roads in that District are in bad order, and the Local Fund Servants are only paid once in six months. The Editor is surprised that such a state is allowed to exist under the English Government.

(k) General.

dhavidheyi,
ch: 1889.

On the difference in the … granted to Europeans

5. The Budhavidheyi, of the month of March, notes with pleasure that Rs 200 were lately

"of his stomach which in its turn put an end to his life. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika suggests that the Mahajana "Sabha of Madras, the only representative political "Association of the Madras Presidency, should question "the local Government who the responsible person is for "the death of such a respectable gentleman as Mr. "Menon."

(d) Education.

Hindudesabhimani
Feb. 16th, 1889

Mr. Nagoji Row Puntulu as Inspector of Schools.

2. The Hindudesābhimāni, of the 16th February, contains the following remarks in English:– "Our worthy Inspector of Schools Mr. "C. Nagoji Row Puntulu B. A. is among our midst at present. He is busy with his examination of the different "schools of the locality. He is the permanent First Lecturer "of the Government College Rajahmundry and the Ag. "Inspector of Schools of the 1st Division. He is supposed "to be a better Inspector than Lecturer, as the talk goes, "and it is a great loss to this Division not to possess "him only as the Inspector of Schools."

port on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th March 1889.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	Satihitabōdhini	Rajahmundry	250	4th March 1889
2.	Sanmārgadarśini	Pittapore	120	7th " "
3.	Itihāsamanjari	Madras	1500	11th " "
4.	Messenger of Truth	Do	3000	13th " "
5.	Hindujanasamskārini	Do	700	14th " "
	Bi-monthly.			
6.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	100	11th March 1889
	Weekly.			
7.	Hindudeśābhimāni	Masulipatam	300	1st and 11th March 1889
8.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	4th and 11th March 1889

II. Home Administration.

(c) Jails.

indudesabhimani,
b. 16th, 1889.

About the jail-diet concerning Kunjen Menon.

The Hindudeśābhimāni, of the 16th February, has the following English paragraph:—"Mr. "Kunjen Menon, a First Class Sub-"judge of Telicharry, who had been imprisoned on a "charge of bribery breathed his last in the Central "Jail at Trichenopoly on the 10th January. The change "of his diet from rice to ragi occasioned the derangement

limited to European

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

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I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) — Police—

Nil.

(b) — Courts—

Nil.

(c) — Jails—

About the jail-diet concerning Kunjen Menon.

(d) — Education—

Mr. Nagoji Row Puntulu as Inspector of schools.

(e) — Local and Municipal—

Recommendation to appoint one Engineer for each Taluq Board and several Contractors instead of one for each District.

About the Resignation of Mr. J. C. Dumphy, Local Fund Engineer, Nellore.

(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement—

Nil.

(g) — Forests—

Nil.

(h) — Railways—

Nil.

(i) — Public Works—

Nil.

Page

(j) — Salt—

Nil.

(k) — General—

On the difference in the rewards granted to Europeans and to Natives.

About bribing Revenue officials in Chingleput.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

"Official vagary".

Public (1889) Dept.

Confd. No. 145

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Fort St. George.

Dated 21st }
Recd 22 } March 1889.

CHIEF SECRETARY
22 MAR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on — for the first fortnight of March 1889.

Print

Please print

21/22/3

VI. Miscellaneous.

17. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st March thinks that though the majority of opinions regarding the policy of Lord Dufferin in India might be unfavorable to His Lordship, there can be no misgiving as to the utility of the noble scheme elaborated by Lady Dufferin in concert with her husband for alleviating female suffering in this land.

18. Another article in the same issue of the paper asks the rich landed proprietors and other well-to-do people in Malabar to form Companies for promoting industries and Commerce in that Country.

19. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 2nd March invites the attention of the public to the necessity for holding meetings in Calicut and other places to nominate delegates to represent Malabar at the approaching Mahajana Sabha meeting in Madras. It is then thought that the delegates should lay before the Mahajana Sabha the grievances of the people consequent upon the disarmament of the inhabitants of certain Taluks in Malabar, that this subject should be considered in the meeting, and that a memorial should be adopted to Government in this connection together with the resolutions passed there.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Madras, 21st March 1889.

W. Dumergue.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

VI. Miscellaneous.

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Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Madras, 21st March 1889.

W. Dumergue.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

9. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices with surprise a rumour that the Government are (probably in order to save themselves the trouble of granting licenses) going to throw into the sea a good collection of the arms wrested from the people in Malabar.

III Legislation.

10. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 27th February in referring to the recommendations of Lord Dufferin to the Secretary of State for India, in the matter of reforms required in the Legislative Councils in India, expresses an opinion that it is incumbent upon the people to be contented at present with the changes now proposed, although the aspirations of the Congress are far greater in this respect.

IV. Native States.

11. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st March after noticing with pleasure the fact that the present Raja of Cochin is granting an audience to his people to represent their grievances in person, urges upon him the necessity for better protecting Trichur and other chief towns against accidental fires.

12. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper thinks that reforms are urgently wanted in the Vernacular Educational Department of the Cochin State.

13. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 2nd March in attributing the increase of corruption in the Cochin State, to want of sufficient supervision by the Dewan over the doings of his subordinate officials, says that any corruption cases detected should be severely dealt with.

14. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 9th March in suggesting reforms in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments of the Cochin State, says that the salaries of the officers of those Departments, which are now very small, should be so increased as to make them equal to the work the officers are expected to do and as to keep the officers beyond the reach of temptation, and that any official suspected of corruption should be dismissed from the service instead of being so leniently dealt with as in the British territories.

15. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 2nd March brings to the notice of the Travancore Government, the fact that the fortnightly lectures arranged to be given in Trivandrum on Agriculture, &c, have not been delivered for some months past, and prays that orders be issued for the regular delivery of such lectures in future.

16. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 6th March contradicts a statement contained in a previous issue of the paper, complaining of the Fowzdari Commissioner's undue interference in the State affairs of Travancore.

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

(C) Jail

their giving costly presents at the weddings of the daughters of high European officials. A remark is then made that the conduct of Government in the present case is open to serious objections in the eyes of the people of this country, though Englishmen may not find it so.

6. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 6th March asks whether it is not unjust that the Afghans and the Cabulis who about 10 years ago murdered both Her Majesty's ambassador and the British troops may keep whatever arms they want without any restriction, but that the loyal Hindu cannot.

7. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that the people are sorry for the transfer to Tellicherry of the able and popular Post-master of Taliparamba, without any apparent cause and on reduction of pay.

8. Referring to the result of the Crawford Bribery Case an article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 9th March after passing the following remarks, considers the further retention of Mr. Crawford in the Service as a great mistake:-

An enquiry or decision more strange has never been heard of. When the person, one Hanumanta Rao, through whom Mr. Crawford had obtained the bribes was prosecuted and convicted, sanction was not given for the prosecution of the latter, but a Commission was appointed to enquire into his conduct. From the nature of the evidence there could be no doubt as to Mr. Crawford's guilt. It is true that corruption prevails to some extent among poorly paid native officials, but naturally it should not exist among highly paid officials. From the beginning of the British rule in India till 1857, oppression and corruption were very prevalent among European officials. High salaries are given to officers in order to keep them beyond the reach of temptation. Complaints against Civilians are becoming more common. There have been one or two cases in this Presidency. The detected cases should be severely dealt with as a lesson to others. The members of the Civil Service will always support their brethren. It is wrong to suppose that all Europeans are honest and that all natives are dishonest. It may be because the Europeans are the rulers and the natives the ruled, that the faults of the latter are magnified, while those of the former are reduced to a trifle. When in the face of the assertion that the laws and justice are the same for all, such partiality is shown, some of the natives will think little of the Government.

I. Foreign Politics _ Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 27th February suggests that in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India with regard to reforms required in the Police Departments of this and other Presidencies, not only should the departmental superiors be consulted as is often done by the Government, but moreover the views of some competent men who are in a position to represent the grievances of the people should be ascertained. Reference is then made to the fact that though it is to be admitted that this department has conferred immense good upon the people, the annoyance often caused by its officers to innocent men under pretext of working for the maintenance of peace and the torture inflicted upon persons in the custody of those officers in order to extort confessions, are inconceivable.

2. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper thinks that a further enquiry by the Kottayam Tahsildar in the matter of of an accidental death that recently took place in Chattakandiparambeth house in Kottayam, will lead to the discovery of certain facts relating to the conduct of the local Police in the matter.

(b) Courts.

3. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 6th March in echoing a correspondent in a previous issue who attributes the reluctance of Rajas and native Chiefs to appear in Courts as witnesses or otherwise, to the unceremonious treatment they receive from the presiding Judges, further complains that in Courts no seats are provided for parties and witnesses to seat themselves till they are wanted.

4. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper considers as severe the conduct of a Judge in Bengal _ one Mr. Campbell _ in fining one Mahadeva Chakravarti for coughing in Court.

(c) Jails _ Nil.
(d) Education _ Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal _ Nil.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement _ Nil.
(g) Forests _ Nil.
(h) Railways _ Nil.
(i) Public Works _ Nil.
(j) Salt _ Nil.
(k) General.

5. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 27th February in considering as unjust, the orders of Government in the matter of certain presents lately made by the Gaekwar of Baroda to a Deputy Tahsildar and a Revenue Inspector in Ootacamund, wonders that no objection is taken to Rajas and native Chiefs spending heavy sums of money for the reception of Governors and Collectors and also to

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

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	2nd & 9th March	about 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	Do	27th Feb & 6th March	1,000
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st March	700

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(1) Considerati
(2) As accident
(b) Courts.
(1) Rajas and
(2) At person
(c) Jails – nil.
(d) Education – nil.
(e) Local and Mu
(f) Land Revenue
(g) Forests – nil.
(h) Railways – nil
(i) Public Works
(j) Salt – nil.
(K) General.
(1) Certain
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(2) Non-op
(3) Trans
(4) Remarks
(5) Rumour
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Lord Dufferin
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IV. Native States.
(1) Protection of
(2) Reforms in
– ment.
(3) Corruption
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– ments of the
(5) Fortnightly –
(6) Fowzdari Co
V. Prospects of the Co
VI. Miscellaneous.
(1) The Commen
(2) How to pa
Malabar.
(3) Malabar de
Sabha in Ma

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Foreign Politics – nil.
Home administration.
(a) Police.
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in the same issue of the paper considers
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Chakravarti for coughing in Court.
(c) Jails – nil.
(d) Education – nil.
(e) Local and Municipal – nil.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement – nil.
(g) Forests – nil.
(h) Railways – nil
(i) Public Works – nil.
(j) Salt – nil.
(K) General.
"Kerala Sanchari" of the 27th February in con-
n of Government in the matter of certain
Gaekwar of Baroda & a Deputy Tahsildar
Ootacamund, wonders that no ob-
nd native Chiefs spending heavy sums
of Governors and Collectors and also to

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(C) Jail

Report on Malayalam Newspaper
night of March 1889.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut
2	Kerala Sanchari	Do
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin

Public (1889) Dept.

From confdl. 140

The Pers. and Hind. Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secy. to Govt. Fort St. George

Dated 18 } March/89
Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
20 MAR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th March/89.

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(2) An accident
(b) Courts. Native Chiefs in Courts.
(1) Rajas and fined for Coughing in Court.
(2) A person fr
(c) Jails_nil.
(d) Education_nil. nicipal_nil.
(e) Local and Mu and Settlement_nil.
(f) Land Revenue
(g) Forests_nil.
(h) Railways_nil_nil.
(i) Public Works.
(j) Salt_nil.
(k) General. resents made by the Gaekwar of Baroda
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to Concession of the Arms Act with regard to
(2) Non-offi mo and the Cabulis.
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(3) Transf on the issue of the Crawford Bribery Case.
(4) Remarks as to the disposal of the Arms taken
(5) Rumour the people in Malabar.
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Lord Dufferi Councils.
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IV. Native States. Trichur and other places against fire.
(1) Protection of the Cochin vernacular Educational Depart-
(2) Reforms in
-ment. of officials in the Cochin State.
(3) Corruption ted in the Revenue and Magisterial Depart-
(4) Reforms wa Cochin State.
-ments of the lectures on Agriculture, &c, in Trivandrum.
(5) Fortnightly vernment and State affairs in Travancore.
(6) Towards ks and the Condition of the people_nil.
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VI. Miscellaneous.
of Dufferin and Indian Women.
(1) The Countess
romote industries and Commerce in
(2) How to p
Malabar. gates to the approaching Mahajana
(3) Malabar de na.
Sabha in Ma

(C) Jails

Public (1889) Deptt

~~From~~ Confdl. 140

The Pers. and Hind.
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To

The Chief Secy. to Govt.
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Dated 18 March/89
Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
20 MAR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani News papers for the fortnight ending 15th March/89.

Pers
Pleasedford
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zillah. The Arms Act does not affect Europeans, who shoot where they please when they go shooting they must drink too, and the state of drunkenness, in the pride of colour, is the cause of oppression on the poor cultivators who, poor people, if they try to save themselves are charged with crimes. The people are obedient and look up to Europeans and to accuse them thus is pure injustice. The Government should keep their countrymen in check and not give them that freedom which is the cause of these troubles.

Native States

(9) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 21st Feby. says Lord Connemara made a mistake in saying there were many Mussalmans employed in Mysore unless he reckoned peons &c. Amongst graded officers the numbers can be counted on the fingers in the several Departments but we trust H. H. the Maharajah will look into and remedy the state of affairs.

Mussalman Employees

Miscellaneous

(10) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 21st Feby. has an article on the folly of Dulip's proclamation.

Dulip Singh's Madness

(11) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 11th March reproduces the "Standard" Correspondent's report of his visit to Dulip Singh and says the Maharajah must be mad. The Princes of India are not so short sighted as not to see that their safety lies in English rule and only those who are foolish will fall into his snare.

Dulip Singh

Colonel
Per: Hind: Translator to Govt.

Per: Hind: Trans: Office
Chepauk 18th March /89

To
The Chief Secy to Govt.
Fort Saint George

4

(C) Jails

the present scheme will make people unwilling to take Government service, it is unworthy of the dignity of Government to show either bankruptcy or gross cruelty.

(6) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 4th March says formerly Government took 5 copies of every paper and copies were also taken by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, now only one copy is taken by the Persian and Hindustani Translator, who reports to Government on their contents, this we are glad of, but we think Government should assist us by taking more copies. A copy should be filed by Government and by the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of Police ought to have a copy. We regret Government should not so far approve our fidelity and efforts for the public as to assist us more than they do.

Native papers and Government help

(7) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 11th March relates the story of the fight between the Mussalmans and Hindus in Mauritius and says such fights occur every where and Government take no heed, such fights are bad for every one and Govt. should strive to prevent them.

Mussalmans & Hindus

(8) Jaridah-i-Rozgar of the 9th March under Hyderabad intelligence, mentions several cases in which English officers have been beaten by natives. The Meelah case in which the Englishmen's overbearing conduct was the cause. The Athul case, where a native was killed by a gun shot though it is said the gun went off in a scuffle but we hear the circumstances were different. Now there is the case in Lingasogar

Ill treatment of Europeans

ARM

For eign Politics

(1) Sult tan-ul-Akhbar of the 21st Feby t
has an article on Russia's approach and the necessity se
Afghanistan and Russia of ascertaining the true state of things too,
and being prepa red, for Russia will certainly ride
~~will~~ involve the Amir in hostilities and we have n the
promised to he lp him in such an event. by

Hom "e Administration
General"

es

(2) Sulta n-ul-Akhbar of the 28th Feby. use
Sign Posts thinks, Sign Posts should be lighted
at night; for mo st people travel at night. edom

(3) D do says 3 lakhs have
been spent on this trial and more will be spent
Crawford Commission Expenses Government objects to spend money Feby.
on useful things and on the other rig
side there is this expense. A matter, that us
might easily ha ve been tried in Ordinary Courts, ns
has been tried by a Commission at this cost; is this ee
economy?

(4) T ism-i-Hairath of the 5th March d
publishes an ar ticle from "Akhbar-ul-Akhbar"
Vernacular papers of Dehli suggesting to Govt.
that the only w ay to become acquainted with
the wants of the people, is to have the vernacular
papers suppli ed to every Department all
over the coun try and make the Heads responsible
for giving Gov ernment information on any important
articles there m ay be in them.

(5) Sha ul-Akhbar of the 4th March
in mentioning scheme for depriving the holders e
Non pensionable appointments of some offices of pensions,
says formerly people were glad
to serve Gover nment because they knew they would
get a pension a gratuity if not entitled to pension

e Newspapers

tte

ig 15th March/89

tents

Dulep Singh " "

(1)

21st Feby

7	Mulki Akhbaralto	Black Town "	100	4th and 11th
8	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Feby and 4th "
9	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	300	21st, 25th, and 28th " and 7th "
10	Bangalore Akhbar	"	100	not received
11	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	"
12	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	"
13	Makhzum-i-Dakkhan	"	400	"
14	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	"
15	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	"
16	Safi-i-Dakkhan	"	150	"
3	2 17	2	6	19½

Department.

Dilip Singh

(1)

21st Feby

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Rep
on
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Con

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I Foreign Politics

(1) Afghanistan & Russia " 1

II Home Administration

(a) Nil
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General

(2) Sign Posts " " " ib
(3) Crawford Commission Expenses " " " " ib
(4) Vernacula papers " " ib
(5) Non pensionable appointments ib
(6) Urdu papers & Govt. help " 2
(7) Mussalmans & Hindus ib
(8) Illtreatment of Europeans ib 3

III Nil

IV Native States

(9) Mussalman Employees ib

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(10) Dulip Singh's madness " " ib
(11) Dulip Singh " " " " ib

General heard from

No. 139

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported Number of subscribers	Dates of Papers received and Examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	4th and 11th March /89
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta "	640	2nd and 9th "
3	Imzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	28th Feby and 6th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	" "	100	25th " and 5th "
5	Jalwa-i-Sakhun	" "	150	5th "
6	Tuhafat	" "	200	not received

Confd No. 139

10

Public (1889) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamul Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 53.

Dated 18th March 1889.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
20 MAR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th March 1889.

Press

Please print
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only loans of money obtained by him. How should he, a white man, be convicted, if other white men like himself were left to go free? Mr. Ross, a Magistrate who ordered the medical examination of a young girl, an English missionary who shot his servant, the soldiers who stabbed an old woman in Bangalore, Colonel Tabiteau of the 9th Regiment, who worked havoc in Washermanpett, & a gentleman who offered violence to a cooly woman in Assam, were all acquitted of the charges brought against them, & in the face of their acquittals, how can Mr. Crawford be convicted? Was not the misfortune of Kunjan Menon, who was convicted of he charge of bribery & sentenced to imprisonment, simply owing to the fact that he had not a white face?

Tamil Translator's
office, Nellore,
18th March 1889.

Tamil Translator
to Government.

him bribes is now undergoing rigorous imprisonment. Is it just to let off the person who accepted bribes & punish only the Agent in the matter? If Government would act justly, they should send Mr Crawford to jail, & then dismiss from the service the native officers who acknowledged to having given bribes to Mr Crawford. If, on the contrary, one law prevails for the black man, and another for the white man, the English rule will speedily fall into contempt.

The different treatment of Natives & Europeans.

18. The Vicatatootham of Madras of the 9th March asks how can the Commissioners appointed to try Mr Crawford on a charge of bribery find it in their heart to convict him, he being a white man. Notwithstanding the evidence of witnesses which went to prove that Mr Crawford took bribes, he was acquitted; & the bribes which he was alleged to have received were, in the opinion of the Commission

who commits the slightest offence, is visited with heavy punishment by the English. A guilty person be he a native or an Englishman, should be treated alike by Government. But if on the contrary the English officers show a partiality for the men of their own nation, the people of this country will get much disaffected with the present Government. This disaffection is at present gradually increasing among them. The Commission which was appointed to try Mr Crawford has acquitted him of the charges of bribery but found him guilty of only obtaining loans. It is reported that the Government of India & the India Council have thereupon resolved to punish all the natives who confessed that they gave bribes to Mr Crawford. Will it do for any Government to let away the person who took bribes, & punish those who gave evidence against him? The person who acted as the Agent of Mr Crawford in procuring direct cause of the increase of drunkenness among the people, which surely is unbecoming of them. Remarks such as these in Native papers provoke the anger of Englishmen, who therefore speak ill of these papers.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous

The different treatment of Natives & Europeans.

17. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 2nd March makes these remarks:— If an Englishman either in anger or in a state of intoxication commits murder, he is not found guilty of murder but is acquitted. If he takes bribes, he is found guilty of not taking bribes but of contracting loans. Whatever crime he commits, it is charged to the natives. But a native,

Servant obtains his appointment by favour, whereas the Covenanted Civil Servant is specially trained in England for his appointment & obtains it in open competition. The present system should be abolished, & a competitive examination as in England should be held, to test the powers of all candidates who seek to enter the Civil Service.

The sale of Spirits

16. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 13th March remarks that while other governments devise steps to suppress drunkenness in their dominions, the Government of India alone do nothing in the matter, but on the contrary frame laws for the sale of spirits & intoxicating liquors with a view to deriving a large revenue from it. The present system of selling each individual arrack or toddy shop to the highest bidder once a year, has worked much mischief in increasing the number of such shops and in inducing the shopkeepers to undersell one another. The Government are the

(h) Railways

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works

The tanks in Asoor.

13. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 13th March publishes a letter from the ryots of the village of Asoor near Vicravaundy in Velloopuram taluk, complaining of the bad state of the two tanks which irrigate that village.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

The Agricultural Exhibitions at Salem & Bellary.

14. The Calaunidhy of Coimbatore of the 1st March remarks that the Salem Agricultural Exhibition this year was on the whole not so successful as that of last year. From the peoples' stand point of view, it was a failure, as was the Exhibition at Bellary.

The Statutory Civil Service.

15. The Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 9th March condemns the system of appointing to the Statutory Civil Service men who have no other qualification than that of rank or riches. A Statutory Civil

obliged to pay a higher tax. The Govemnt should endeavour to induce the ryots to improve their lands.

Payment of kist and classification of lands.

11. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of Madras of the 9th March remarks that the new rule that kist should be paid in four instalments is felt to be very hard by the ryots, and that the classification of lands in the Chingleput district has not been properly made.

Revenue Settlement in South Arcot

12. The Deshabhimanny of Tirpapooliyore of the 9th March says:- Now that the Revenue Settlement of Tindivanam taluk is going on we would urge on the Collector the importance of personal inspection of the work that is being done there. The general effect of the revision of assessment in the taluks already settled in the South Arcot District has been to increase the existing rates of tax, and the revision has in most cases worked hardship.

(g) Forests

Nothing deserving notice

(L)

the 9th March advocates the establishment of these by Government.

(e) Local and Municipal

Scarcity of drinking water in Namcull and Salem.

7. The Swadeshabhimany of Salem of the 1st March calls the attention of the local authorities to this.

The condition of Trichengode.

8. The Taranguy Naison of Madras of the 2d March calls attention to the insanitary condition and scarcity of water in Trichengode.

The Municipal roads in Madras.

9. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 2d March complains of the negligence of the Madras Municipality in allowing their roads to fall into disrepair, the consequence of which is the formation of ruts and holes, dangerous to passenger and carriage traffic. Attention is specially drawn to the very bad state of Pantarla Vigneshwaran Coil street in Royapooram.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

Settlement of revenue.

10. The Taranguy Naison of Madras of the 2d March remarks that as Government revise the settlement of revenue once in about thirty years, the ryots are unwilling to improve their lands for fear of being

obliged

(C) Jails

Visitors to the Debtor's Jail.

3. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 2d March hopes that the High Court will order that visitors be admitted to the Debtor's Jail on all days of the week. The present practice of admitting visitors only on three days of the week is felt to be hard by the debtors confined in the jail.

Prison-diet.

4. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 9th March complains of the diet given to prisoners in criminal jails. The diet should not be regulated on a uniform scale but should be different for different classes of prisoners and should correspond to the diet to which they have been accustomed.

(d) Education

The Sydapett Agricultural College

5. The Taranguy Naison of Madras of the 2d March observes that the number of students studying in the Agricultural College at Sydapett is gradually diminishing, and that Government should offer some inducement to secure a larger gathering of pupils.

Industrial and technical schools.

6. The Taranguy Naison of Madras of

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Industrial and technical schools.

6. The Tarangay Naison of Madras of the

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts

The Coroner of Madras.

1. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 9th March hopes that though the Bill to abolish the office of Coroner in Madras has been passed in the Viceregal Legislative Council, yet the Government of Lord Connemara will exercise the discretion vested in them by that legislative measure to retain the office of Coroner, so long as the tone and efficiency of the Police Dept. continue as unsatisfactory as at present.

Village Moonsifs in the Coimbatore District.

2. In the Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 9th March, a correspondent says that in the Coimbatore District, and especially in the Palladam talook, illiterate and incapable men have been appointed as village moonsifs, and that if better men, who possessed influence or owned large landed property, had been appointed in their stead, they would be willing to serve Government without any remuneration and the imposition of the village-cess would not be needed.

(c)

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Soogirdavartamaunny	Madras	100	February 1889.
2	Jnanoocoolan … …	Trivandy	100	March 1889.
3	Aroonodayam … …	Tranquebar	580	February 1889.
4	Silooveikbody … … …	Ramnand	50	March 1889.
5	Narbhodacam … …	Palamcottah	700	February 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
6	Nyamaumritam …	Madras.	50	1st March 1889.
7	Soogoona Bhodiny …	Do.	350	July and August 1888.
8	Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay.	Do.	500	1st March 1889.
9	Por Luttam	Do.	500	1st and 15th March 1889.
10	Satyavedaunoosauram.	Do.	240	1st March 1889.
11	Ayool Veda Bhascaran	Do.	-	1st March 1889.
12	Swadeshabhimanny	Salem.	70	1st March 1889.
13	Calaunidhy … …	Coimbatore	280	1st March 1889.
14	Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny	Bangalore.	117	1st March 1889.
15	Sooge Jeevany … …	Do.	150	1st March 1889.
16	Hindoo Janabhimanny	Do.	300	11 & 25th April, 12 & 26th May, 13th & 27th June, 14 & 28th July and 15th August 1888 and 26th Feby. 1889.
17	Satyavartamaunny …	Poosomullay.	690	1st March 1889.
18	Brahma Vidhya … …	Chidambaram	300	28th February 1889.
19	Soojanollausam …	Tanjore.	300	5th March 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
20	Travancore Abhimanny	Nagercoil.	450	1st March 1889.
	Weekly.			
21	Vettikodiyon … …	Madras	200	2d and 9th March 1889.
22	Vicatatootham … …	Do.	1,500	2d and 9th March 1889.
23	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200	2d and 9th March 1889
24	Tarangay Naison …	Do	150	2d and 9th March 1889.
25	Sreetocaranjany …	Do.	150	2d and 9th March 1889.
26	Deshabhimanny … …	Tirpapooliyore	350	2d and 9th March 1889.
27	Tanjay Janamitram	Tanjore	500	2d and 9th March 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
28	Swadeshamitram	Madras	1,000	2d, 6th, 9th and 13 March 1889.

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A The Public Dep

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

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(a) Police.

Nil

(b) Courts.

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2. Village Moonsifs in the Coimbatore District.

(c) Jails.

3. Visitors to the Debtors' Jail.
4. Prison-diet.

(d) Education.

5. The Sydapett Agricultural College.
6. Industrial and technical schools

(e) Local and Municipal.

7. Scarcity of drinking water in Namakull & Salem.
8. The condition of Trichengode.
9. The Municipal roads in Madras.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

10. Settlement of revenue.
11. Payment of Kist and classification of lands.
12. Revenue settlement in South Arcot.

(g) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil

(i) Public Works.

13. The tanks in Asoor

(j) Salt.

Nil

(k) General.

14. The Agricultural Exhibitions at Salem and Bellary.
15. The Statutory Civil Service.
16. The sale of spirits

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

Nil

VI. Miscellaneous.

17. The different treatment of natives and Europeans
18. — Do — — Do —

(c)

Confd. 135

Public (1889) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rao, Esq.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 MAR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 16

Dated 16th March 1889

Received 16th

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 15th March 1889.

Print
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A-2/13. L.R.3/4.

out of employ should the department be transferred.

V Native States.

6. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 11th Instant also has a leading article on the same subject pointing out the advantages which the people enjoy under the present system and which will be lost if the Anche should be transferred to the Imperial Post Office.

The Karnataka Prakasika of March 11.

The Mysore Anche.

VI Miscellaneous.

7. The Vrittanta Patrika of the 7th Instant says that the Government of Burmah are going to create a new department for the prevention of thefts of rubies from the mines by the workmen but who will watch the officers of this new department itself?

The Vrittanta Patrika of March 7.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 16th March 1889

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag Canarese Translator
to Government.

a-2/6/3 113. L.R. 314.

to the Public Dept

II Home Administration

(a) Police.

The Vittanta Patrika of March 7.

The Police Department in Burmah.

1. The Vittanta Patrika of the 7th Instant says that the expenditure of the Police Department in Burmah is Rs. 70,92,090 but even the expenditure of this large amount has not had the effect of suppressing dacoities and murders which are still going on in the country.

II Home Administration

(j) Salt.

The Karnataka Prakasika of March 11.

The Salt-tax in India.

2. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 11th Instant says that the Secretary of State for India has seen the reasonableness of the cry against the late increase in the Salt-tax, but doubts that anything will actually be done to give effect to the promise made by him with regard to its reduction.

II Home Administration

(k) General.

The Vijayadhwaja of March 8.

Dacoities in the Western Taluks of Bellary.

3. The Vijayadhwaja of the 8th Instant in a leading article states that several dacoities accompanied with violence towards women have taken place in the

Western parts of Bellary and that even the big officials of the place are afraid of travelling in those parts and calls upon the authorities to take prompt measures for the arrest of the robbers.

IV Native States.

The Vrittanta Patrika of February. 28.

4. The Vrittanta Patrika of the 28th February condemns the present Police Department of Mysore as inefficient and costly and accuses the officers of the department of corruption, cruelty, and oppression and says that a reversion to the old system of Athahvani Kandachar' would result in a saving to Government and in increased detection of crime. The present police force may be considerably reduced and employed only for purposes of keeping watch in towns and villages.

The Mysore Police Department.

IV Native States.

The Vrittanta Chintamany of March 5.

5. The Vrittanta Chintamany of the 5th Instant says that the Government of Mysore has been induced to hand over the Anche (Postal) Department to the British Administration, perhaps by the deficits which year after year are shewn in the Postal revenue of the province. But this deficit can easily be met by a reduction in the pay of the employes. The people are strongly opposed to the transfer of the department as pointed out by the members of the last Representative Assembly. They are prepared even to bear additional taxation to make up the deficit. The transfer of one department after another of the Mysore Government to the British is derogatory to the honour of His Highness the Maharajah and of his loyal subjects. The Anche was administered by Mysore itself even during the British administration of the province and there is now no reason whatever for a change. If the British Government had proposed to take away the postal administration from all Native States Mysore would have had no cause for complaint. The Anche is a great convenience to the people of Mysore. They receive receipts for all letters posted; there is no need of a Dead Letter Office and there are no complaints about the working of the department. The British Postal Department is not under any obligation to keep the present incumbents in office and thus thousands of poor postal clerks and others will be thrown out

The Mysore Anche.

ARM

out of employ should the department be transferred.

V Native States.

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The Mysore Anche.

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Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 16th March 1889

S. Mangesh Rao
Ag Canarese Translator
to Government.

List of Newspapers

No	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of Newspapers received and examined during the Fortnight
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	March 4, 11.
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	March 2, 9.
3.	The Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	February 28, March 7, 14.
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	March 5, 12.
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275	March 8.

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  (d) Education - - - - - nil
  (e) Local and Municipal - - - - - nil
  (f) Land Revenue and Settlement - - nil
  (g) Forests - - - - - nil
  (h) Railways - - - - - nil
  (i) Public Works - - - - - nil
  (j) Salt
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    3. Dacoities in the Western Taluks of Bellary.
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    4 The Police Department in Mysore
    5 The Mysore Anche
    6 The Mysore Anche
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VI Miscellaneous.
    7. A new department for the ruby mines of Burmah.

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At the Public Dep

Confidential]   [No 16 of 1889.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the Fortnight ending the 15th March. 1889.

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(g) Forests - - - - nil
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5 The Mysore Anche
6 The Mysore Anche
V. Prospects of the Crops and the condition of the People. } nil
VI Miscellaneous.
7. A new department for the ruby mines of Burmah.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th March 1889.

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(g)—Forests—
Nil.

(h)—Railways—
Nil.

(i)—Public Works—
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Madras	100	February 1889.
2	"Jananoocoolan"	Tiruvádi	100	March ,,
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	February ,,
4	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	March ,,
5	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	700	February ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
6	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	1st March 1889.
7	"Soogoona Bhodiny"	Do.	350	July and August 1888.
8	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	1st March 1889.
9	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st and 15th March 1889.
10	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	240	1st March 1889.
11	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Salem	..	1st ,, ,,
12	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Coimbatore	70	1st ,, ,,
13	"Calaunidhy"	Bangalore	280	1st ,, ,,
14	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Do.	117	1st ,, ,,
15	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st ,, ,,
16	"Hindu Janabhimauny"		300	11th and 25th April, 12th and 26th May, 13th and 27th June, 14th and 28th July and 15th August 1888 and 25th February 1889.
17	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	1st March 1889.
18	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	28th February 1889.
19	"Soojanollauson"	Tanjore	300	5th March ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
20	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1st ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
21	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	2nd and 9th March 1889.
22	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
23	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Do.	200	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
24	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
25	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
26	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
27	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	500	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
28	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 6th, 9th and 13th March 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
29	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	4th March 1889.
30	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pithápuram	120	7th ,, ,,
31	"Itihasamanjari"	Madras	1,500	11th ,, ,,
32	"Messenger of Truth"	Do.	3,000	13th ,, ,,
33	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Do.	700	14th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
34	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	11th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
35	"Hindudesabhimani"	Do.	300	1st and 11th March 1889.
36	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
37	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	4th and 11th March 1889.
38	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny"	Do.	12	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
39	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	28th Feb. and 7th and 14th March 1889.
40	"Vrittanta Chintamany"	Mysore	1,000	5th and 12th March 1889.
41	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	8th March 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
42	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	2nd and 9th March 1889.
43	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	27th February and 6th March 1889.
44	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st March 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
45	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	4th and 11th March 1889.
46	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
47	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	28th February and 6th March 1889.
48	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,,
49	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th March 1889.
50	"Mulki Akhbārath"	Black Town, do.	100	4th and 11th March 1889.
51	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	18th, 21st, 25th, 28th Feb.; 4th March 1889.
52	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	21st, 25th and 28th Feb. and 7th March 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

Afghanistan and Russia.

1. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, has an article on Russia's approach and the necessity of ascertaining the true state of things and being prepared, for Russia will certainly involve the Amir in hostilities and we have promised to help him in such an event.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

The police department in Burma.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th instant, says that the expenditure of the police department in Burma is Rs. 70,92,090, but even the expenditure of this large amount has not had the effect of suppressing dacoities and murders which are still going on in the country.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

Consideration of reforms in the department.

3. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th February, suggests that in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, with regard to reforms required in the police department of this and other presidencies, not only should the departmental superiors be consulted, as is often done, by the Government, but, moreover, the views of some competent men who are in a position to represent the grievances of the people should be ascertained. Reference is then made to the fact that though it is to be admitted that this department has conferred immense good upon the people, the annoyance often caused by its officers to innocent men, under pretext of working for the maintenance of peace, and the torture inflicted upon persons in the custody of those officers in order to extort confessions, are inconceivable.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

An accidental death in Kóttayam and the police.

4. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, thinks that a further inquiry by the Kóttayam tahsildar in the matter of an accidental death that recently took place in Chattakandiparambath house, in Kóttayam, will lead to the discovery of certain facts relative to the conduct of the local police in the matter.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

The Coroner of Madras.

5. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th March, hopes that though the Bill to abolish the office of Coroner in Madras has been passed in the Viceregal Legislative Council, yet the Government of Lord Connemara will exercise the discretion vested in them by that legislative measure to retain the office of Coroner so long as the tone and efficiency of the police department continue as unsatisfactory as at present.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Village munsifs in the Coimbatore district.

6. In the *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th March, a correspondent says that in the Coimbatore district, and especially in the Palladam taluk, illiterate and incapable men have been appointed as village munsifs, and that if better men, who possessed influence or owned large landed property, had been appointed in their stead, they would be willing to serve Government without any remuneration, and the imposition of the village cess would not be needed.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

Rajas and Native Chiefs in courts.

7. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th March, in echoing a correspondent in a previous issue who attributes the reluctance of Rajas and Native Chiefs to appear in courts as witnesses or otherwise to the unceremonious treatment they receive from the presiding judges, further complains that in courts no seats are provided for parties and witnesses to rest themselves till they are wanted.

Kerala Sanchari,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

A person fined for coughing in court.

8. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, considers as severe the conduct of a judge in Bengal, one Mr. Campbell, in fining one Mahadevachakravarti for coughing in court.

(c) *Jails.*

Vettikodiyon,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Visitors to the debtors' jail.

9. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, hopes that the High Court will order that visitors be admitted to the debtors' jail on all days of the week. The present practice of admitting visitors only on three days of the week is felt to be hard by the debtors confined in the jail.

Vettikodiyon,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Prison diet.

10. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 9th March, complains of the diet given to prisoners in criminal jails. The diet should not be regulated on a uniform scale but should be different for different classes of prisoners and should correspond to the diet to which they have been accustomed.

Hindudesabhimani,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

About the jail diet concerning Kunjen Menon.

11. The *Hindudesabhimani*, of 16th February, has the following English paragraph :—" Mr. Kunjen Menon, a First-class Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, who had been imprisoned on a charge of bribery, breathed his last in the central jail at Trichinopoly on the 10th January. The change of his diet from rice to ragi occasioned the derangement of his stomach which in its turn put an end to his life. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests that the Mahajana Sabha of Madras, the only representative political association of the Madras presidency, should question the Local Government who the responsible person is for the death of such a respectable gentleman as Mr. Menon."

(d) *Education.*

Tarangay Naison,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The Saidápet Agricultural College.

12. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, observes that the number of students studying in the Agricultural College at Saidápet is gradually diminishing, and that Government should offer some inducement to secure a larger gathering of pupils.

Tarangay Naison,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Industrial and technical schools.

13. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th March, advocates the establishment of these by Government.

Hindudesabhimani,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Mr. Nagoji Row Pantulu as Inspector of Schools.

14. The *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 16th February, contains the following remarks in English :—" Our worthy Inspector of Schools, Mr. C. Nagoji Row Pantulu, B.A., is among our midst at present. He is busy with his examination of the different schools of the locality. He is the permanent First Lecturer of the Government College, Rajahmundry, and the Acting Inspector of Schools of the First Division. He is supposed to be a better Inspector than Lecturer, as the talk goes, and it is a great loss to this division not to possess him only as the Inspector of Schools."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Swadeshabhimauny,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

Scarcity of drinking-water in Námakal and Salem.

15. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of Salem, of the 1st March, calls the attention of the local authorities to this.

Tarangay Naison,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The condition of Tiruchengód.

16. *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, calls attention to the insanitary condition and scarcity of water in Tiruchengód.

Vettikodiyon,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The municipal roads in Madras.

17. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, complains of the negligence of the Madras Municipality in allowing their roads to fall into disrepair, the consequence of which is the formation of ruts and holes, dangerous to passenger and carriage traffic. Attention is specially drawn to the very bad state of Pantala Vigneshwaran Coil Street in Ráyapuram.

Sanmargadarsini,
Jan. 1889.

Recommendation to appoint one engineer for each taluk board and several contractors, instead of one for each district.

18. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of January, suggests that a special engineer should be appointed to each taluk board, as one person is unable to manage four taluk boards. The contract of the whole district for the supply of gravel and other materials should also be entrusted to a number of contractors, and not to one person only, as this arrangement is contrary to section 77 of the Maramat Rules.

Hindujana-samskarini,
Mar. 1889.

About the resignation of Mr. J. O. Dumphy, Local Fund Engineer, Nellore.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of March, regards the resignation of Mr. J. O. Dumphy, Local Fund Engineer, Nellore, as an advantage to the Local Fund works. The roads in that district are in bad order, and the Local Fund servants are only paid once in six months. The editor is surprised that such a state is allowed to exist under the English Government.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Tarangay Naison,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Settlement of revenue.

20. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, remarks that as Government revise the settlement of revenue once in about thirty years, the ryots are unwilling to improve their lands for fear of being obliged to pay a higher tax. The Government should endeavour to induce the ryots to improve their lands.

Hindu Janabhushany
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Payment of kist and classification of lands.

21. The *Hindu Janabhushauny*, of Madras, of the 9th March, remarks that the new rule that kist should be paid in four instalments is felt to be very hard by the ryots, and that the classification of lands in the Chingleput district has not been properly made.

Deshabhimauny,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Revenue settlement in South Arcot.

22. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 9th March, says :—" Now that the revenue settlement of Tindivanam taluk is going on, we would urge on the Collector the importance of personal inspection of the work that is being done there. The general effect of the revision of assessment in the taluks already settled in the South Arcot district has been to increase the existing rates of tax, and the revision has in most cases worked hardship.

(i) *Public Works.*

Swadeshamitran,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

The tanks in Asoor.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 13th March, publishes a letter from the ryots of the village of Asoor near Vikravándi in Villupuram taluk, complaining of the bad state of the two tanks which irrigate that village.

(j) *Salt.*

Karnataka Prakasika,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

The salt tax in India.

24. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, says that the Secretary of State for India has seen the reasonableness of the cry against the late increase in the salt tax, but doubts that anything will actually be done to give effect to the promise made by him with regard to its reduction.

(k) *General.*

Calaunidhy,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

The agricultural exhibitions at Salem and Bellary.

25. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 1st March, remarks that the Salem agricultural exhibition this year was on the whole not so successful as that of last year. From the people's standpoint of view, it was a failure, as was the exhibition at Bellary.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

The Statutory Civil Service.

26. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 9th March, condemns the system of appointing to the Statutory Civil Service men who have no other qualification than that of rank or riches. A Statutory Civil Servant obtains his appointment by favor, whereas the Covenanted Civil Servant is specially trained in England for his appointment and obtains it in open competition. The present system should be abolished, and a competitive examination, as in England, should be held to test the powers of all candidates who seek to enter the Civil Service.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

The sale of spirits.

27. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 13th March, remarks that while other Governments devise steps to suppress drunkenness in their dominions, the Government of India alone do nothing in the matter; but, on the contrary, frame laws for the sale of spirits and intoxicating liquors with a view to deriving a large revenue from it. The present system of selling each individual arrack or toddy shop to the highest bidder once a year, has worked much mischief in increasing the number of such shops and in inducing the shopkeepers to undersell one another. The Government are the direct cause of the increase of drunkenness among the people, which surely is unbecoming of them. Remarks such as these in native papers provoke the anger of Englishmen, who therefore speak ill of these papers.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Mar. 1889.

On the difference in the rewards granted to Europeans and to natives.

28. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the month of March, notes with pleasure that Rs. 200 were lately granted to an European for saving the life of a woman at the Bangalore railway station, but regrets that only Rs. 50 were given to a native who saved the lives of four women from drowning in a river near Vizagapatam. The editor thinks that the difference of color has to do with the difference in the reward.

HINDU-
JANASAMSKARINI,
Mar. 1889.

About bribing Revenue officials in Chingleput.

29. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of March, complains that the ryots of Chingleput are forced to pay a bribe of one rupee to the revenue inspectors for the transfer of their pattas, and the editor trusts that Mr. Galton will look into this matter.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Mar. 8th, 1889.

Dacoities in the western taluks of Bellary.

30. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, in a leading article, states that several dacoities, accompanied with violence towards women, have taken place in the western parts of Bellary, and that even the big officials of the place are afraid of travelling in those parts, and calls upon the authorities to take prompt measures for the arrest of the robbers.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

Certain presents made by the Gaekwar of Baroda to some officials in Ootacamund.

31. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th February, in considering as unjust, the orders of Government in the matter of certain presents lately made by the Gaekwar of Baroda to a deputy tahsildar and a revenue inspector in Ootacamund, wonders that no objection is taken to Rajas and Native Chiefs spending heavy sums of money for the reception of Governors and Collectors and also to the giving costly presents at the weddings of the daughters of high European officials. A remark is then made that the conduct of Government in the present case is open to serious objections in the eyes of the people of this country, though Englishmen may not find it so.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

Non-operation of the Arms Act with regard to Afghans and the Cabulis.

32. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th March, asks whether it is not unjust that the Afghans and the Cabulis, who about ten years ago murdered both Her Majesty's Ambassador and the British troops, may keep whatever arms they want without any restriction, but that the loyal Hindus cannot.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

Transfer of the post master of Taliparamba.

33. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that the people are sorry for the transfer to Tellicherry of the able and popular post master of Taliparamba, without any apparent cause and on reduction of pay.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Remarks on the issue of the Crawford bribery case.

34. Referring to the result of the Crawford bribery case, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th March, after passing the following remarks, considers the further retention of Mr. Crawford in the service as a great mistake :—"An inquiry or decision more strange has never been heard of. When the person, one Hanumanta Rao, through whom Mr. Crawford had obtained the bribes, was prosecuted and convicted, sanction was not given for the prosecution of the latter, but a Commission was appointed to inquire into his conduct. From the nature of the evidence there could be no doubt as to Mr. Crawford's guilt. It is true that corruption prevails to some extent among poorly-paid native officials, but naturally it should not exist among highly-paid officials. From the beginning of the British rule in India till 1857, oppression and corruption were very prevalent among European officials. High salaries are given to officers in order to keep them beyond the reach of temptation. Complaints against Civilians are becoming more common. There have been one or two cases in this presidency. The detected cases should be severely dealt with as a lesson to others. The members of the Civil Service will always support their brethren. It is wrong to suppose that all Europeans are honest and that all natives are dishonest. It may be because the Europeans are the rulers and the natives the ruled, that the faults of the latter are magnified, while those of the former are reduced to a trifle. When in the face of the assertion that the laws and justice are the same for all, such partiality is shown, some of the natives will think little of the Government."

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Rumour as to the disposal of the arms taken from the people in Malabar.

35. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, notices with surprise a rumour that the Government are (probably in order to save themselves the trouble of granting licenses) going to throw into the sea a good collection of the arms wrested from the people in Malabar.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 28th, 1889.

Sign posts.

36. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th February, thinks sign posts should be lighted at night, for most people travel at night.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 28th, 1889.

Crawford Commission expenses.

37. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th February, says three lakhs have been spent on this trial and more will be spent. Government objects to spend money on useful things, and on the other side there is this expense. A matter that might easily have been tried in ordinary courts, has been tried by a Commission at this cost; is this economy?

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

Vernacular papers.

38. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th March, publishes an article from *Akhbar-ul-Akhbar* of Delhi suggesting to Government that the only way to become acquainted with the wants of the people is to have the vernacular papers supplied to every department all over the country and make the heads responsible for giving Government information on any important articles there may be in them.

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

Non-pensionable appointments.

39. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th March, in mentioning the scheme for depriving the holders of some offices of pensions, says formerly people were glad to serve Government because they knew they would get a pension or a gratuity if not entitled to pension. The present scheme will make people unwilling to take Government service; it is unworthy of the dignity of Government and shows either bankruptcy or gross cruelty.

Shams-ul-Akhbar,
Mar. 4th, 1889.

Urdu papers and Government help.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th March, says formerly Government took five copies of every paper and copies were also taken by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief; now only one copy is taken by the Persian and Hindustani Translator, who reports to Government on their contents; this we are glad of, but we think Government should assist us by taking more copies. A copy should be filed by Government and by the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of Police ought to have a copy. We regret Government should not so far approve our fidelity and efforts for the public as to assist us more than they do.

Shams-ul-Akhbar,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

Mussalmans and Hindus.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th March, relates the story of the fight between the Mussalmans and Hindus in Mauritius and says such fights occur everywhere and Government take no heed. Such fights are bad for every one and Government should strive to prevent them.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Ill-treatment of Europeans.

42. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th March, under Hyderabad intelligence, mentions several cases in which English officers have been beaten by natives. The Meclak case in which the Englishman's overbearing conduct was the cause. The Ahul case, where a native was killed by a gun shot. Though it is said the gun went off in a scuffle, but we hear the circumstances were different. Now there is the case in Lingasogar zillah. The Arms Act does not affect Europeans, who shoot where they please. When they go shooting they must drink too, and the state of drunkenness, in the pride of colour, is the cause of oppression on the poor cultivators, who, poor people, if they try to save themselves, are charged with crimes. The people are obedient and look up to Europeans and to accuse them thus is pure injustice. The Government should keep their countrymen in check and not give them that freedom which is the cause of these troubles.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Kerala Sanchari,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

Lord Dufferin's suggestions for reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils.

43. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th February, in referring to the recommendations of Lord Dufferin to the Secretary of State for India, in the matter of reforms required in the Legislative Councils, in India, expresses an opinion that it is incumbent upon the people to be contented at present with the changes now proposed, although the aspirations of the Congress are far greater in this respect.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Vrittanta Patrika,
Feb. 28th, 1889.

The Mysore police department.

44. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th February, condemns the present police department of Mysore as inefficient and costly and accuses the officers of the department of corruption, cruelty, and oppression, and says that a reversion to the old system of 'Athahvani Kandachar' would result in a saving to Government and in increased detection of crime. The present police force may be considerably reduced and employed only for purposes of keeping watch in towns and villages.

Vrittanta
Chintamany,
Mar. 5th, 1889.

The Mysore anche.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamany*, of the 5th instant, says that the Government of Mysore has been induced to hand over the anche (postal) department to the British administration, perhaps by the deficits which year after year are shown in the postal revenue of the province. But this deficit can easily be met by a reduction in the pay of the employés. The people are strongly opposed to the transfer of the department as pointed out by the members of the last representative assembly. They are prepared even to bear additional taxation to make up the deficit. The transfer of one department after another of the Mysore Government to the British is derogatory to the honor of His Highness the Maha Raja and his loyal subjects. The anche was administered by Mysore itself even during the British administration of the province and there is now no reason whatever for a change. If the British Government had proposed to take away the postal administration from all Native States, Mysore would have had no cause for complaint. The anche is a great convenience to the people of Mysore. They receive receipts for all letters posted; there is no need of a Dead Letter office and there are no complaints about the working of the department. The British postal department is not under any obligation to keep the present incumbents in office and thus thousands of poor postal clerks and others will be thrown out of employ should the department be transferred.

Karnataka
Prakasika,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

The Mysore anche.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th instant, also has a leading article on the same subject pointing out the advantages which the people enjoy under the present system and which will be lost if the anche should be transferred to the Imperial Post Office.

Kerala Mitram,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

Protection of Trichur and other places against fire.

47. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, after noticing with pleasure the fact that the present Raja of Cochin is granting an audience to his people to represent their grievances in person, urges upon him the necessity for better protecting Trichur and other chief towns against accidental fires.

Kerala Mitram,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

Reforms in the Cochin vernacular educational department.

48. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper thinks that reforms are urgently wanted in the vernacular educational department of the Cochin State.

Kerala Patrika,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

49. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, in attributing the increase of corruption in the Cochin State to want of sufficient supervision by the Dewan over the doings of his subordinate officials, says that any corruption case if detected should be severely dealt with.

Kerala Patrika,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

Reforms wanted in the Revenue and Magisterial departments of the Cochin State.

50. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th March, in suggesting reforms in the Revenue and Magisterial departments of the Cochin State, says that the salaries of the officers of those departments, which are now very small, should be so increased as to make them equal to the work the officers are expected to do and as to keep the officers beyond the reach of temptation, and that any official suspected of corruption should be dismissed from the service instead of being so severely dealt with as in the British territories.

Kerala Patrika,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Fortnightly lectures on agriculture, &c., in Trivandrum.

51. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, brings to the notice of the Travancore Government the fact that the fortnightly lectures arranged to be given in Trivandrum on agriculture, &c., have not been delivered for some months past, and prays that orders be issued for the regular delivery of such lectures in future.

Kerala Sanchari,
Mar. 6th, 1889.

Fouzdari Commissioner and State affairs in Travancore.

52. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th March, contradicts a statement contained in a previous issue of the paper, complaining of the Fouzdari Commissioner's undue interference in the State affairs of Travancore.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

Mussalman employés.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, says Lord Connemara made a mistake in saying there were many Mussalmans employed in Mysore, unless he reckoned peons, &c. Amongst graded officers the numbers can be counted on the fingers in the several departments, but we trust His Highness the Maha Raja will look into and remedy the state of affairs.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

The different treatment of natives and Europeans.

54. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd March, makes these remarks:—"If an Englishman either in anger or in a state of intoxication commits murder, he is not found guilty of murder but is acquitted. If he takes bribes, he is found guilty of not taking bribes, but of contracting loans. Whatever crime he commits, it is charged to the natives. But a native who commits the slightest offence is visited with heavy punishment by the English. A guilty person, be he a native or an Englishman, should be treated alike by Government. But if, on the contrary, the English officers show a partiality for the men of their own nation, the people of this country will get much disaffected with the present Government. This disaffection is at present gradually increasing among them. The Commission which was appointed to try Mr. Crawford has acquitted him of the charges of bribery but found him guilty of only obtaining loans. It is reported that the Government of India and the India Council have thereupon resolved to punish all the natives who confessed that they gave bribes to Mr. Crawford. Will it do for any Government to let away the person who took bribes, and punish those who gave evidence against him? The person who acted as the agent of Mr. Crawford in procuring him bribes is now undergoing rigorous imprisonment. Is it just to let off the person who accepted bribes and punish only the agent in the matter? If Government would act justly, they should send Mr. Crawford to jail, and then dismiss from the service the native officers who acknowledged to have given bribes to Mr. Crawford. If, on the contrary, one law prevails for the black man, and another for the white man, the English rule will speedily fall into contempt."

VICATATOOTHAN,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

The different treatment of natives and Europeans.

55. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 9th March, asks how can the Commissioners appointed to try Mr. Crawford on a charge of bribery find it in their heart to convict him, he being a white man. Notwithstanding the evidence of witnesses which went to prove that Mr. Crawford took bribes, he was acquitted; and the bribes which he was alleged to have received were, in the opinion of the Commission, only loans of money obtained by him. How should he, a white man, be convicted, if other white men like himself were left to go free? Mr. Ross, a magistrate who ordered the medical examination of a young girl, an English missionary who shot his servant, the soldiers who stabbed an old woman in Bangalore, Colonel Tabuteau of the 9th Regiment, who worked havoc in Washermanpett, and a gentleman who offered violence to a cooly woman in Assam, were all acquitted of the charges brought against them; and in the face of their acquittals, how can Mr. Crawford be convicted? Was not the misfortune of Kunjan Menon, who was convicted of the charge of bribery and sentenced to imprisonment, simply owing to the fact that he had not a white face?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Official Vagary.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd March, has an article entitled "Official Vagary," according to which Mr. Campbell, B.C.S., at present District Judge near Maimansingh, has ordered that no native should enter the court with native shoes or slippers, and that some time ago he sentenced a Brahmin youth to a fine of Rs. 12, or in default to two weeks' imprisonment, for coughing and spitting in the court compound. The editor hopes that the Bengal Government will take notice of this.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

A new department in the ruby mines of Burma.

57. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th instant, says that the Government of Burma are going to create a new department for the prevention of thefts of rubies from the mines by the workmen; but who will watch the officers of this new department itself?

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

The Countess of Dufferin and Indian women.

58. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, thinks that though the majority of opinions regarding the policy of Lord Dufferin in India might be unfavorable to His Lordship, there could be no misgiving as to the utility of the noble scheme elaborated by Lady Dufferin in concert with her husband for alleviating female suffering in this land.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 1st, 1889.

How to promote industries and commerce in Malabar.

59. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, asks the rich landed proprietors and other well-to-do people in Malabar to form companies for promoting industries and commerce in that country.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

Malabar delegates to the approaching Mahajana Sabha in Madras.

60. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd March, invites the attention of the public to the necessity for holding meetings in Calicut and other places to nominate delegates to represent Malabar at the approaching Mahajana Sabha meeting in Madras. It is then thought that the delegates should lay before the Mahajana Sabha the grievances of the people consequent upon the disarmament of the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar, that this subject should be considered in the meeting, and that a memorial should be adopted to Government in this connection together with the resolution passed there.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

Dhulip Singh's madness.

61. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st February, has an article on the folly of Dhulip's proclamation.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 17th, 1889.

Dhulip Singh.

62. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th March, reproduces the *Standard* correspondent's report of his visit to Dhulip Singh and says the Maha Raja must be mad. The Princes of India are not so short-sighted as not to see that their safety lies in English rule, and only those who are foolish will fall into his snare.

Public No. 322, Miscellaneous.

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

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

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th April 1889.

Circulated

Sd/
16/12.

Seen by H.E. the Govr.
24/12

16/12 C 17/12

Dr. Fitzpatrick's transfer
from Coonoor

(from orders)

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.
Again G.O., dated 188 , No
Current No. 4295 of 1888, dated 4 Dec. from The S. G. with Govt.

Current No. Letter No. 97 of 1889, dated 2 Mar from Do Do

Order 10 April/89 No 333.

The Govt. agree with the Surgn.-Genl. in considering that Surgn.-Major Fitzpatrick's explanation is not satisfactory & that he has ~~been guilty~~ of neglect of his duty in respect of sanitation

Hd 12 a/w

2 Dr. Bidie will be ~~requested~~ submit proposals to bring to at once ~~arrange~~ for Dr. Fitzpatrick's transfer from Coonoor

(From Orders)

5 April 5/4

7. The S. G. with Govt. D Despd 13/4

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT,
G.O., DATED 10. 4. 89
No. 333.

Confidential 62 of 1889.

~~When given for copying~~

[Despatch Abstract.]

Dr. Fitzpatrick's transfer from Coonoor.

BACK PAPER, No. of 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. of 188

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, dated 188 , No. MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

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

Local & Mun. (1889) DEPARTMENT

HMW
& are

For orders (in "Public")

With refce. to C 4295 in sealed cover.

HSM
21/3

It will be observed that Dr. Fitzpatrick placed his letter before the Council (vide C. No. 490) and that it was "unanimously approved". This surely was not a further thing to do. The Council had no concern with his defence

SECRETARY'S ...
3 APL 89

&
22/mar.

I agree with Dr. Sidie that Dr. Fitzpatrick's explanation is not satisfactory. His communicating his letter to the Municipal Council was not in good taste, but the step has not resulted in the strengthening of the defence of either. I don't think we need notice this.

I consider that Dr. Fitzpatrick should not remain at Coonoor & would instruct Dr. Sidie to submit proposals to remove him at once. I doubt whether he is fit for any ~~civil~~ distinct surgeoncy but would see what S. G. proposes. If he sends him to military duty, well & good. Separate orders should be passed on this letter & on that from the Mun. Council

JWL
24 Mar.

26/3

C. 23/3 | C. 27/3.
R. 27/3. | R. 3/4.
27/3

CURRENT No. 509 M

From

THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George.

UNDER SECY TO GOV.
14 MAR 89
PUBLIC DEPT

No. 93

Dated 2d } March 188 .
Recd. }

No.

SUBJECT.

Submits with remarks the explanation of Dr. Fitzpatrick regarding the insanitary condition of Coonoor.

NB

Transferred to the Public Departt.
By order

H. S. Wagner
Ag. Under Secretary

P.R.
13/3/89

Fort St. George }
March 1889 }
To the Public Departt.

(over)

General at record from

WAM

BACK PAPER, No. of 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. of 188

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188 , No. MISCELLANEOUS.

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OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George, 2d March 1889.

No. 93.

From
G. Bidie Esqr. MB. C.I.E
~~The~~ SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
FORT ST. GEORGE,

CURRENT No. 509 M

To
THE Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Fort St. George

SIR,

In compliance with para 2 of G. O. No. 119 M. Local and Municipal of 30th January 1889, I have the honor to submit to Government the explanation of Surgeon Major Fitzpatrick with reference to the insanitary condition of Coonoor.

2- The explanation is in my opinion far from satisfactory, and para 3 of the letter places his action in a very unfavorable light, as it appears he refrained from making any important recommendation in the matter of sanitary reform because the Chairman told him, "that there was no use writing and suggesting costly sanitary improvements to an impoverished Municipality" and that if he had any inexpensive sanitary suggestions or recommendations to make he could do so verbally! It is hardly

necessary

necessary to say that the line of action suggested here would put an end to all sanitary improvement, and that it allowed Coonoor to fall into a very undesirable state is sufficiently obvious. Dr. Fitzpatrick should not have been guided by what the Chairman told him but by his own sense of duty, and his conduct in listening to such advice shows that, as remarked in my previous letter, he did not realise his responsibilities or take any active interest in sanitary matters.

3 - With reference to the remarks in para 6 I have reason to know that Dr. Fitzpatrick was not always called in to attend on cases of sickness in the station, and I was told of one fatal case of typhoid fever which was treated by another medical man.

4 - I do not see therefore that I would be justified in withdrawing or in any way modifying the remarks made in my previous letters, regarding this Officer's neglect of duty.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obdt. Servt.
Bidie M.B. C.I.E.
Surgeon General c Govt.

Local & Muni. (1889) DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No 509m

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Fort St. George.

UNDER SECY TO GOV.
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24/3
26/3

24 mar.

C. 23/3
R. 27/3
6/3

C. 27/3.
R. 3/4.

1/509m/89

General Order from

119 h 30-1-89
c 4908/89

Local sm

Hw &

"was an exaggerati

7. I hope the explanation I have n Given will enable the Surgeon Genera reconsider the opinion he has expresse to Government as to my charact reflects seriously on the manner I have performed my duties, a c the first I have received in a service of 21 years and beg most respectfully to say I feel it is undeserved.

8. Although I have only been asked for explanation with reference to paras 7 & 8 of Surgeon Generals letter I hope I may be pardoned for offering the follow remarks on Dr Farquahar's letter whic I consider in justice to myself I ought to make. Para 5 alludes to a Cesspit I visited this place once with Dr Farquahar and found the place devoid of smell and often since but never have I found more than a smell of vegetable matter. Dr Farquahar has had more opportunitie of noticing this so called pool as he passes close by it daily on his way to office. I however append two opinions marked A & B. from gentlemen regarding its condition. I walked through the bed of the place yesterday in company with the Chairman.

Para. 11. In this is brought to notice the

9.R.R.

Chairman

8th the illness of a child whose parents d a very large circle of friends. The of the illness spread everywhere a d its nature depicted in the worst ossible form. i.e typhoid - Black tted fever; brain - bowels &c. Dr quahar was in attendance on this case with me from the beginning and the child recovered perfectly without showing a symptom of that form of fever contracted by filth surroundings. The Surgeon General wrote to me at this time and asked me if fevers prevailed to a great extent, their nature and cause! I replied that there were very few cases. Indeed considering the large number of visitors lts and children) many of whom a weak state of health, the hepatic and renal disturbances attendant on a rapid change from the plains to the hills, and the insanitary condition of Coonoor it is surprising more cases of illness did not occur.

6. Only five cases of fever came under my notice among the European residents and visitors (viz)

2 children residents - Sun fever
1 child resident - Simple continued fever
1 child visitor - Simple continued
1 adult (lady) visitor Bronchitis

I think from this list it will be seen that the rumour the Surgeon General heard from visitors that

HRM

119 30-1-89
C 4908/89

Local & Mun. (1889) DEPARTMENT.

A

No. 454

Municipal Office
Coonoor 16th February 89.

From

G. A. Marjoribanks Esqr.
Chairman
Coonoor Municipal Council

To

The Medical Officer
Civil Dispensary
Coonoor.

Sir

In reply to your letter No. 34 of this date I have the honor to state that having inspected the pool therein referred to in company with you this morning I have the honor to say that I observed nothing wrong about it. It is a very shallow pool - if pool it may be called - a rill of clear water was passing over the place and there was no bad odour arising from it. Situated as it is on the slope of a hill, water can scarcely stagnate in it. Whatever might have been its condition when Dr. Farquhar noticed the spot some time ago it is certainly at present not like, what it is described in his letter quoted by you -:

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
GA Marjoribanks
Chairman

G.R.R.

2/C 509/M/89

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17th 30-1-89
#4908/89

H.W.

Farquahar accommodat

that I was standing with him on
is occasion and that I told him I
iad several times complained of the
actice.

A

ra. 13 Sometime ago I endeavoured
rge on the proprietors of this hotel
the toties and sweepers should be
der a responsible maistry but as
uch would necessarily cost more
my suggestion was not attended to.

Para. 17. I quite agree with Dr Farquahar
that where sickness (fevers & bowel
affections) occurs in the midst of
insanitary surroundings that the one
must be connected with the other,
I am happy to say that diseases of this
nature or indeed of any prevailed to
any extent in Coonoor last year,
however surprising this fact may
seem.

?

In conclusion I beg to say although
seemingly a paradox that notwithstanding
the many insanitary conditions of
Coonoor, most notably the filthy condition
of the water supply, there has not been
a single case of serious illness contracted
here for the last eight months an
immunity from disease which cannot
continue long under existing circumstances
I beg to reiterate that I have always

9/M
26/2

J. the illness of a child of inoculation & vaccination a
as I could and again express a
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on my administration.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Most Obt Servt

J. Fitzpatrick MD Surgeon Maj
Medical Officer Coonoor

Hm

Local & Mun: (1889) Department.

2/C509M/89

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Local & Muni. (188 9) DEPARTMENT.

Coonoor 17 Februar

No: 35

From
Surgeon Major J. F. Fitzpatric
Medical Officer
Coo

To
The Secretary to Surgeon Gener
with the Government of
Madras

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL 19 FEB. 89 WITH GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Sir;

With reference to para 2. of G.O. dated 30th January 89 No: 119. M. Local and Municipal asking the Surgeon General to obtain and submit to Government any explanation I may have to offer regarding paras 7 & 8 of Surgeon General's letter 26 November 88 No. 352 to the Chief Secretary to Government.

2. I regret exceedingly that the Surgeon General considers that I have taken active interest in the Sanitation of Coon or realized any responsibilities as Sanita adviser in an important Sanitarium and that he formed his opinion on copies of the few written communications which passed between me and the Chairman of the Municipality and quotes at same time an extract from the Chairman's letter to me that "we were constantly in verbal communications on every point concerning the Sanitary State of the town". The chairman's reply being that my suggestions would be attended to when funds were available. That they were not more fruitful in the way of improvements cannot be considered my fault. In

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Public (1888) DEPARTMENT

Current No. 4295

From
THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George.

No. 373

Dated 4th December 1888.
Recd. 12.

No.

CHIEF SECRETARY 12 DEC 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

Reports that Dr. Fitzpatrick is unsuited to the medical charge of Coonoor & recommends his transfer to military duty

---

Refce only

HLS 27/Jan

G.O.

The Govt. will await the submission of the explanation called for from Dr. Fitzpatrick in para 2 of G.O. No. 119 dt. 31 Jany/89.

(Draw orders)

11/1

Despd 11/2/89

For orders

15 Dec

I think it is clear that Dr. Fitzpatrick should not remain at Coonoor.

As to his being remanded to military duty there is such a demand for medical officers for Burmah that there should be no difficulty in regard to his employment. At the same time it should be remembered that H.E. the C. in C. has, on more than one occasion, objected to the transfer of Medical Officers to military duty when such transfer is ordered as a punishment.

20 Dec

C

I think that before final orders are passed, regarding Dr. Fitzpatrick we should await the explanation called for as to his neglect of the sanitary condition of the town. As to his transfer to military duty, it is to be remembered that ~~[illegible]~~ the Officers of the I.M.D. are primarily military officers & their employment in civil duty is an exceptional arrangement. If the military authorities object to Dr. Fitzpatrick being remanded to military duty, the objection can be dealt with

KRM

Coonoor 17 Febr

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Confidential

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George 4th December 1888.

No. 373

From G. Bidie Esqre M. B. C. I. E
~~THE~~ SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

No 352 dated 26th November 1888 to the Chief Secy in the Local & Municpl Dept.

+ C. No 2609 M. in G.O. 30-1-89 119 M

In continuation of my letter marginally noted, I have the honor to report to His Excellency Lord Connemara that I do not think Surgeon Major Fitzpatrick, now at Coonoor, is suited for the medical charge of that large and important Station. This statement is made with much regret regarding an officer of Dr. Fitzpatrick's standing in the Service, but after deliberate consideration I am obliged to recommend his transfer to some less important sphere of duty.

2. His letter on the Sanitary State of Coonoor shews that he is careless and apathetic, and does not realise the gravity of his responsibilities as sanitary adviser in a much frequented sanitarium, which is moreover close to a large depot for European troops and invalids.

3. I regret to say also that in his professional work he does not inspire confidence. In various cases during the past season either the patients or their friends insisted on having both additional advice and attendance, an arrangement fraught with much inconvenience and very humiliating not only to Dr Fitzpatrick but also to the department to which he belongs.

How & when did Dr Bidie get this information?

4. I have therefore lost confidence in him, and consider that on public grounds it is desirable to remove him either to military duty or some less responsible position in the civil department. On the whole I think that transfer to military duty would be the better course, as he would then be subjected to more constant supervision than is possible in a remote civil station.

5. At present he has a lien on the Civil Surgeoncy of Coimbatore, but it is not desirable that he should return to that station which not only contains a considerable European community, but also a large central jail the health of which requires constant and careful supervision. There is also in the District a number of subordinate civil hospitals which demand much attention.

It was Dr Bidie him who proposed Dr F posting to Coonoor recently.

6. Except as regards his professional work, I have nothing to complain of, and he has been fairly well reported on in past years, but there can be no doubt that he has been too long in civil employ and that a tour of military duty in which he would be subjected to constant and strict supervision is desirable.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt servt

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

GM