

(Confidential.)

No. 506-G.

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
5 APR 89

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

*The Chief Secretary to the Government
of Fort St. George.*

FORT WILLIAM, the 25th March 1889.

FOREIGN DEPT. SIR,

I am directed to enquire whether the Indian Cypher Code (No. 28) is in your possession and in safe custody.

2. I am to invite your attention to rule 14* of the general instructions

* On the 31st December of each year, every person in possession of this code is required to report to the Foreign Secretary in Calcutta, or the Political Secretary in the India Office, the fact that the code is in his possession and safe custody.

for the use of the code, and to request that the annual report may be sent in future punctually on the 31st of December.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. D. D.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Exd.—W. G. B.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 9 F. D.—26-3-89.—36.

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ORDINARY, MS.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

*Nation Newspaper Report in -
for fortnight ending 31. March
1889.*

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G.O., DATED
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[Despatch Abstract.]

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 183

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
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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st 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.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Mauthar Mitry"	Madras	500	March 1889.
2	"Itihassamanjary"	Do.	2,000	Oct. to Dec. 1888 and Jan. and Feb. 1889.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	620	March and April 1889.
4	"Nyaunadeepam"	Tinnevely	1,400	February 1889.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
5	"Vedaunta Niraya Patricay" ..	Madras	500	15th March 1889.
6	"Satyavedanoosauram"	Do.	264	15th " "
7	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do.	150	15th " "
8	"Swadeshbhimauny"	Salem	150	15th " "
9	"Calanidhy"	Coimbatore	250	15th " "
10	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore	119	15th " "
11	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	440	15th " "
12	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th " "
13	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th and 31st March 1889.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
14	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagereoil	450	11th March 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
15	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	16th March 1889.
16	"Vicatathoothan"	Do.	1,400	16th and 23rd March 1889.
17	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Do.	200	16th, 23rd and 30th March 1889.
18	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	16th, 23rd, 30th " "
19	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	750	23rd March 1889. " "
20	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupapuliyur	350	16th and 23rd March 1889.
21	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	16th, 23rd and 30th March 1889.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
22	"Swadeshmitran"	Madras	800	16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th March 1889.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
23	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	28th March 1889.
24	"Janavinodini"	Madras	224	30th " "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
25	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	26th " "
<i>Weekly.</i>				
26	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	16th and 26th March 1889.
27	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th, 25th " "
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
28	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	18th and 25th March 1889.
29	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	16th, 23rd " "
30	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	21st, 28th " "
31	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	19th, 26th " "
MALAYALAM.				
32	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	16th and 23rd March 1889.
33	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	13th, 20th " "
34	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th, 21st " "
HINDUSTANI.				
35	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	18th and 25th March 1889.
36	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	16th, 23rd " "
37	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	14th March 1889.
38	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th and 25th March 1889.
39	"Jalya-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th March 1889. "
40	"Tuhafah"	Do. do.	200	28th February 1889.
41	"Mulki Akhbarath"	Black Town, do.	100	18th and 25th March 1889.
42	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	500	4th March 1889.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	470	7th, 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st March 1889.
44	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	13th and 20th March 1889.
45	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	28th February, 7th and 14th March 1889.
46	"Mukhaun-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	400	February 1889.
47	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	2nd, 9th and 18th March 1889.
48	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd and 17th March 1889.
49	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	9th, 16th " "

H.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 16th March, says that to induce efficient men to enter the police department the prospect should be held out to them of rising higher in the department, even as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, and that the subordinate police officers should be paid liberal salaries.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

2. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 30th March, complains of the insufficiency of the police force in the Tanjore district. The constables who have to maintain the peace of the entire district are only 1,060 in number, and every constable has therefore to guard the safety of 1,862 inhabitants!

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Mar. 30th, 1889.

3. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 27th March, complains of the fraudulent weights and measures in use in the Patukota taluk.

SWADESHMITRAN,
Mar. 27th, 1889.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd March, regrets that the passengers between Ammamandapam and the Cauvery bridge (Trichinopoly) are suffering great inconvenience because the bandy-men do not use at night any lanterns and make bandies collide and upset wherever the road is uneven. This negligence invites also thieves to rob those poor passengers in the dark. The editor trusts that the local municipality and the police will take notice of this complaint.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that because of the indifference of the second-class magistrate of Kottayam to the misdeeds of some members of the local police, the people are put to much trouble.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

6. A correspondent of the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th March, in particularly requesting the local police to exert themselves to the utmost in the detection of the persons concerned in a recent theft in Etappal, near Ponani, recommends, on the score of public interests, that the local police station, which is situated at some distance from the town, should be removed to the town itself, or that arrangements should be made for night beats of the police in the town.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th March, calls attention to the prevalence of theft in Trichinopoly and says it will be a great shame if Government do not stop it.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 25th, 1889.

(b) Courts.

8. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th March, says that the people of India are ruined by their litigiousness. Justice has become too costly in this country, and people resorting to courts on every slight pretence are very soon pauperised. It would therefore be highly beneficial to them to have a panchayat in every village whose duty it would be to try to reconcile the parties and settle all petty cases amicably.

VRIJTANTA
CHINTAMANI
Mar. 26th, 1889.

9. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 13th March, after referring to the inconvenience which the proposal of the District Judge of South Malabar, to close his court this year for the summer vacation at a later date than usual, must occasion to the public, says that the arrangement, which has been made solely from personal motives, should be altered, this court being closed at the

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.
KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

beginning of April as that of North Malabar. The same subject is followed by another article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd March, in which a request is made that the Government and the High Court should not allow the "midsummer" vacation to be converted into "midwinter" vacation in future.

(c) *Jails.*

MYSORE VRITTANTA
BODHINI,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

10. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 16th March, says that a juvenile reformatory is essential for the province of Mysore and the civil and military station of Bangalore. For want of such an institution there, juvenile offenders convicted by a magistrate are sentenced to pass their time amidst the most case-hardened sinners, who miss no opportunity within the jail walls to instil into the minds of their youthful companions those principles of conduct and action which contributed towards their being themselves inmates of a jail.

(d) *Education.*

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

11. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 7th March, has an article against the higher education of women, and quotes the cases of Rukhmabhai and one or two others as instances of what will happen if women are educated beyond their husbands. The article winds up with "a curse on such education."

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

12. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd March, reviewing the report of the administration of the Berars for 1887-88, says it is a pity neither Government nor the people get up any technical schools, and girls' schools are also much wanted.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

13. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th March, deprecates the present craze for every one being educated for the bar, &c. These "gentlemen" who adopt this style spend all their money on foreign articles and in copying the English as is now so general in Hyderabad; besides every one cannot be a doctor or barrister. Government must see about technical schools, which would produce results undreamt of in England or elsewhere.

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

14. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th March, agrees with the *Jubilee Paper* in an article stating female education to be quite unnecessary, especially of purdah females, who will not be satisfied to remain in private if once educated.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SREELOCARANJANY,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

15. In the *Sreelocaranyany*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, a correspondent complains that the public roads in Trivettore are not lighted even on dark nights, and that the sanitation of the place is not properly looked after by the union panchayat.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 27th, 1889.

16. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 27th March, calls the attention of the Bangalore municipality to this.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

17. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupapuliyur, of the 16th March, observes that cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the Villupuram taluk and that the local authorities should cause wells to be dug in most of the villages and reserve them for drinking purposes.

[See para. No. 4 under (a) Police.]

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

18. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 13th March, invites the attention of the chairman of the Calicut municipal council to the bad state of certain roads and also to the insanitary condition of certain places within the municipality.

19. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th March, complains of the gross neglect shown by the Calicut municipal councillors in the discharge of their duty owing to differences alleged to exist among them.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

20. The *Hindu Janabhushany*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, considers that the quit-rent conicopolies of the Madras Deputy Collector's office should be men possessing

HINDU
JANABHUSHANY,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

some property and that security to a considerable amount should be taken from them, the security of Rs. 500 which is now taken from them not bearing any proportion to the sums of money which pass through their hands.

21. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, complains that because the jamabandi officers, before their business in one place is finished, remove to another place, the kurnams, monigars, complainants and others have to follow them from place to place and suffer great hardship.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

(g) *Salt.*

22. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 30th March, asks whether it is charitable of Government to monopolise and impose a heavy duty on salt, which is an essential article of food to the people and cattle. The terrible mortality which prevails among the cattle on account of the stinted use of salt in the food given to them is yearly on the increase as set forth in the report of the Collector of Kurnool.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 30th, 1889.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th March, says Lord Cross, in reply to the question of a member of Parliament, stated that the Government of India have become aware of the mistake of having enhanced the salt tax, but do not see their way at the present time to reduce that tax. If the Government of India ask the consent of the Secretary of State for India for the re-imposition of import duties, the Secretary of State replies that those duties should not be imposed because the English traders would complain. If the Secretary of State is of opinion that the salt tax should be reduced in India, the India Government state that they are not now in a position to reduce the tax. Thus, between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the people of this country have to suffer. It should be seen what course Providence will open to the people, who have now no voice in the administration of their own country.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd March, contains a leader headed "Mortality of cattle arising from deprivation of salt," according to which the poor people and the cattle suffer much by the enhancement of the salt duty. The worst is that the profit realised by the abkari, stamp and forest revenues is not used to benefit the native population, but to pay high salaries to European officials, to swell the unnecessary expenses of the establishment of the Secretary of State for India, to acquire new territories, like Burma, &c., and to enable Government officials to visit cold hill-stations, where palaces are erected for their use. The editor thinks that the subservient native members of the Legislative Councils are partly responsible for this condition by the assistance they lend for framing stringent laws. In this respect no change for the better will take place until independent men are appointed to sit in the Legislative Councils.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th March, remarks that the reform of Legislative Councils. Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister of England, seems unwilling to make any reforms in the existing Legislative Councils of India. He is a very cruel man, and what benefit is the destroyer of Ireland going to do to India? What a kind of Minister is he, who prates that the people of this country are blacks? There is a proverb that justice will be obtained by agitation. In the same manner, if the people of this country will persevere in their endeavours, their labor will not go in vain. Now the reforms that should be made by Government in the Legislative Councils are as under. The number of members in the Legislative Councils should be increased to forty, of which one-half should be elected by the people, one-fourth nominated by Government, and the rest should be the chief officers of Government. The statement of the income and expenditure of the presidency should be brought before such councils for consideration. The councils should also possess the right of addressing questions to Government upon administrative matters. It will not be possible at present to vest the people at large with the power of election, for they are yet in a backward state; but that power may now be given to persons who pay a land revenue to Government of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, to graduates and to municipal commissioners and members of local fund boards.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 30th, 1889.

26. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 30th March, remarks that there How to better the financial position of India. appears to be no other way of bettering the financial position of India than for Lord Lansdowne to remonstrate with the Government of England and ask them to do justice to India by bearing a part of the cost of the Burma war and a part of the charges incurred in strengthening the north-western frontier.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

27. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, referring to Post office savings banks. the order of Government limiting the amount that may be deposited in a post office savings bank in a year to Rs. 300, observes that this may be of some inconvenience to the middle classes, and especially to persons who could save in a year more than Rs. 300.

28. A correspondent (writing from Chávakád) states that the civil suit against Karunakaran, lately sub-magistrate in the place, has not been decided; that Maunan, the present sub-magistrate, decides cases according to law; that an "unauthorised authority" has again got a footing in the court; that one cannot touch pitch without being defiled; that the transfer of a high official to a distant place is an advantage; that there is lamentation and wailing; that one Paran is fevered and the contagion has spread to some janmis; that no one knows what manner of man the new-comer is; that one "adhikari," the said Paran and one Kunhunni Menon can do nothing until they obtain access to him; that if "that individual" were present success could be achieved by giving; and that there is none like him. The writer concludes with a warning to janmis and others not to indulge in the culpable and disgraceful practice of bribing.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

29. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, makes a suggestion for the consideration of Government that, instead of incurring heavy expenditure for the criminal prosecution of Government officials charged with corruption, it is better in such cases to conduct a departmental inquiry and to dismiss the offender from the service with a heavy fine.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

30. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th March, with a view to check the increasing neglect of vaccinators to their work, suggests the issue of an order that every vaccinator shall furnish to the amsam

adhikari (village munsif) a statement showing the name of the village and the number of cases in which operations have been performed from day to day, and that the adhikari shall include those particulars in the monthly reports submitted by him to the magistrate.

31. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd March, wonders at the different administration of the laws for the punishment of persons charged with bribery, according as the accused are natives or Europeans. The great partiality alleged to be shown to Mr. Crawford over the native officials concerned in the same affair is then described.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

32. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with surprise the proposal of Government (who do not care what oppressive measures they employ to raise money) to destroy the arms taken from the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar, says that, as this proposal is both unjust and opposed to all principles of political economy, the arms should either be returned to the owners with orders not to use them (if such an order be necessary) or be carried to some place where their use is permitted, sold there, and the proceeds credited to the Government treasury.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th March, again refers to this subject and asks whose money was spent on the Commission. Crawford Commission. Was it part of that wrung from the people? Shame on such extravagance and partiality! If it was wanted to let him off, why was not he pensioned and sent to England instead of spending two lakhs of rupees on the Commission.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

34. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th March, extracts article from the *Bulbul* complaining of the treatment of natives in this department. They are made to do all the work and kept in the lowest grades.

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

35. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 13th March, writing of the swords which broke in Sikkim (*sic*), says Government should have swords made in India where even now there are workmen who excel in this branch of industry.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

36. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd March, has an article on the mamulatdar question and says the judges who recommended their suspension acted without being asked. If, as is said, Mr. Crawford did not receive bribes, then these men did not give them; besides Government promised if they spoke the truth they should not be punished. As to conspiracy, is it credible that so many witnesses should be involved in a conspiracy? They say there was no getting an appointment unless they paid Mr. Crawford, and so they did so. It can hardly be but that the Commission shew race partiality in their action, as all the English papers do in desiring the suspension of these men.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Mar. 3rd, 1889.

37. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of 9th March, says how can it be that Mr. Crawford should get off when Hanumanta Rao was convicted? It is impossible that all these people should have paid Hanumanta Rao, and that they should not have discovered if he had appropriated the money. We hear that there is still communication going on between Mr. Crawford and the mamulatdars and no one interferes.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

38. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th March, says when reductions are to take place, Madras always suffers. Notwithstanding the fact that the British gained, and in the mutiny maintained, their hold on India through Madras, to remove the arsenal and make a large one at Ravul Pindi would be simple folly. The people around Pindi are warlike; the Russians are at hand; the Sikhs may be beguiled by

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 25th, 1889.

Dhulip Singh, and there are many other weighty reasons for not making an arsenal there. In fact, the Madras arsenal should be increased and the powder factory re-established. Government cannot carry out all the Finance Commission's recommendations. The Commission only point out ways of making reductions, leaving Government to say which were feasible. We are surprised they did not recommend the abolition of the hill journeys, which should save lakhs.

39. Several Hyderabad papers refer to a fancy fair held there in aid of an European hospital at Simla in terms of disapproval, on the grounds that charity begins at home and, in their opinion, ends there also apparently, for they say all spare money should go to benefit their own creed.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

40. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of 2nd March, refers to the case of some Europeans at Aurangabad passing a Hindu dinner party when they might have gone another way, and says that the intoxication of power did not persuade them to do so.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

41. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, in referring to the powers of village munsifs under the Madras Village Courts Act, expresses an opinion that if the Act is intended for the good of the people, steps should first be taken to improve the status of village officials (who are now, for the most part, ignorant and incapable of doing their duties properly) by appointing a better set of men with high salaries.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 21st, 1889.

42. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, apprehends a disappointment at the hands of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of Lord Dufferin's recommendations for reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

43. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th March, extracts an article from the *Mehar-i-Nimroz* on the necessity of some more perfect rules for the appointment of kazis and the registration of marriages and agrees with the article and says that well-qualified kazis should be appointed as formerly and keep registers containing the circumstances of the marriage, the names of the parties and their families, the witnesses, amount of dowry, &c.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Mar. 15th, 1889.

44. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th March, says the *Jubilee Paper* of Lahore writes that Government is not satisfied with the present income tax and is instituting new inquiries. As most people in India are poor, the present taxes are much disliked and Government is aware it is often necessary to collect them by means of auctions and seizures. To keep the people happy is a means of strengthening the Government.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

45. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th March, observes that the English, not content with the vast country of India which they already possess, are devising means to annex Afghanistan on the one hand and China and Thibet on the other. They, not resting satisfied with the dominions of Native Princes which have already been annexed, cast about how to secure other Native States which have not yet been annexed. Colonel Nisbet, the Resident in Cashmere, is now endeavouring, by disinterring old stories, to depose the Raja of that country. Now the country of Cashmere possesses a fine climate and abounds in game and a variety of fruits. The Residents who have been to that country have always brought some accusation or other against the Raja, and sought to annex that State to the British dominions. Colonel Nisbet,

perhaps considering that Lord Lansdowne is fresh in his office, has brought a false charge against the Raja of Cashmere. He accuses the Raja of indolence and of spending his time uselessly in the society of astrologers. This is a charge usually brought by the British Residents against every Native Prince in this country. It is not at all just that the English Government, possessed with a mania for the acquisition of more dominions, should endeavour to annex the States of foreign princes. They have enough to do in protecting and improving the country which they already possess. The *Vicatathoothan*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, also makes similar remarks.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIK,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th March, says:—Two reasons have been assigned for the contemplated transfer of the *anche* to the British Administration. One is that the Mysore Government loses about Rs. 60,000 annually by the working of the department, and the other is that the European planters and other European settlers in Mysore desire that all the conveniences of the Imperial postal system should be available in Mysore also. Taking the second argument first, it appears unjust that such an important change should be made for the convenience of about a hundred persons in all, against the wishes of the rest of the people of Mysore. Besides, the needs of the planters could very easily have been met by the introduction of such improvements as are desired in the Mysore *anche* itself, without going the length of transferring the department entirely. If these improvements had been introduced, the loss to Government by the present system would have been more than made up by the increased income which those changes would have brought about. In Hyderabad, Baroda, and other Native States, British India postage stamps are not used.

The railway of Mysore has been given up, and there is a rumour that the police department is to be given up too. In this way the British Government may take up the departments of the Mysore Government one by one until at last very little is left for the Mysore Government itself to manage. The transfer of the *anche* will throw about 1,700 clerks and others out of employ, which means a loss of the means of livelihood to nearly 10,000 people depending on them.

The Government of India, and the Mysore Government, too, for that matter, ought to have consulted the people before such an important step was determined upon.

MYSORE VRITTANTA
BODHINI,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

47. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 16th March, says:—Preparations are being made for the transfer of the *anche* to British Administration from the 1st proximo. The people, however, are against the change and are sending memorials and petitions, but we think they are too late. One result of the change is sure to be that the work of the inferior servants of the department will increase considerably, while their salaries will remain as small as they were before. The highly-paid officers show that they are careful that their own salaries are not affected, but are quite indifferent to the sufferings of their subordinates.

48. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st March, says that the municipal council of Bangalore have resolved to reduce the amount of the grant for primary and secondary education in the city in order to make more money available for sanitation purposes. Although it is necessary that grants given to schools must be revised occasionally yet it is detrimental to the cause of education to reduce them altogether.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA
Mar. 21st, 1889.

49. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th March, invites the attention of the Cochin Government to the precautions to be adopted for the relief of the important towns of that State in case of accidental fires occurring therein.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

Cochin State.—Relief of important towns in the — in case of fire.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

50. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 20th March, invites the attention of the Raja of Cochin to the fact that complaints of the oppression and corruption of various officials of that State, often made to higher authorities, have hardly obtained a proper hearing.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 21st, 1889.

Cochin State.—Insanitary condition of certain towns in the —.

51. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, makes certain suggestions for improving the sanitation of the important towns of the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 21st, 1889.

Cochin State.—Reforms urgently wanted in the postal department of the —.

52. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, thinks that reforms are urgently wanted in the postal department of the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

Travancore.—Oppression and corruption carried on by Saravanai and his adherents in —.

53. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th March, complains of the oppression and corruption carried on by the Maha Raja's favorite, Saravanai, and by the latter's adherents in Travancore.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.
JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

54. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th, and *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th March, noticing the reports regarding the letters said to have been obtained implicating the Maha Raja in treasonable practices, say the opportunity has now come for incorporating Cashmere in the British dominions. (One reason for this opinion appears to be the treatment of Mussalmans in Cashmere—*Translator*.)

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

55. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd March, wonders if Mr. Howell will be confirmed as Resident. If he is not mixed up in the mines case it would be good for the country; perhaps he is, in which case the Government of India could not approve of his opposition to the Ministry.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

56. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd March, approves of an article in the *Aizad*, saying there are too many Europeans employed in Hyderabad.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

57. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd March, has extract from *Urdu Guide* commenting on the opinions of the English papers on the letters attributed to the Maha Raja. He is a weak man and intrigue abounds. We agree that no violent measures are required; the Maha Raja even may be kept on, but a council should be appointed to carry on the affairs of State and put matters right.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

58. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th March, says Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Ward, Mr. Cordery, Mr. Fitzgerald, &c., show the impolicy of employing Europeans. No doubt the English are the conquering race and hardworking and good at arrangement, but the cases of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Neile show they too have all sorts amongst them. They have never done any good to Native States, and never will; they are only a burden on the treasuries.

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

HINDU
JANABHUSHANY,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

59. The *Hindu Janabhushany*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, says that Government should do what they can to ameliorate the condition of the cultivating classes. They should, for instance, grant loans

of money to the ryots who require them at a low rate of interest. Remission of revenue should be granted for failure of crops owing to insufficiency of water. Kist should be collected not in four instalments, but in six. The road cess and the village cess should either be abolished or reduced. Then only will the ryots prosper.

60. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th March, in attributing the increasing poverty of Malabar to the backward state of agricultural industry in that district, which, in its turn, is alleged to be due to ryots tenaciously sticking to old methods in their work, regrets that the Government have, unlike their action in other districts, hardly done anything for the improvement of agriculture there, and the responsible district officer is blamed for not turning his attention in this direction.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th March, complains of the havoc caused by elephants in the villages adjacent to Mettupalaiyam.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

62. The *Vicatathoothan*, of Madras, of the 16th March, considers that the closing of lock hospitals was injudicious, and that they should be reopened.

VICATATHOOTHAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

63. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 16th March, asks what is the reason that the ruby mines of Burma were leased out by the Home Government, and not by the Government of India, under whose control Burma is now placed? Has the Secretary of State granted the lease of those mines to a firm in England on the presumption that the natives of this country will not be able to lay out the capital needed to work them? It is simply race bias to make the English rich at the expense of the Indians, who are now bearing all the expenses of the Burma war.

VETTIKODIYON,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

64. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, illustrates by examples the fact that the fear and respect entertained by the people for Government servants are in proportion to the power enjoyed by the latter of doing mischief.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

65. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd March, in referring to the entertainment given by the Calicut public to Mr. P. Karunakara Menon, lately Deputy Collector of Ponani, on the eve of his leaving Malabar to join his new appointment, and stating that the leading native officials, vakils, merchants and other influential men assembled to bid farewell to him at the Calicut railway station, while some accompanied him to the next station, says that this demonstration of public feeling sufficiently shows that he was very popular among the people and that the charges lately levelled against him had their origin in jealousy and malice.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

Public No. 363, 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,
24. April 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Confidential No. 187.

Public (1889) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,



No. 70 of 1889

Dated 7th April 1889.

Received 10. April 1889

In Reply 11/4/89.

Subject.

Report on Tamil News-
papers for the ^{fortnight} ~~week~~ ending
31st March 1889.

Pross
Please print

C.
11/4

Pen

Please submit

46 Copies

C.

24/4.

Confidential No 181.

Public (1889) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, Esq.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,



No. 70 of 1889

Dated 7th April 89.

Received 10. April 89

In Reply 11/4/89.

Subject.

Report on Tamil News-
papers for the ^{fortnight} ~~week~~ ending
31st March 1889.

Press
Please print
C.
11/4

Press
Please strike
46 Copies

C.
24/4.

minutes of Madras of the 16th March con-
-plans of the havoc caused by elephants
in the villages adjacent to Mettupalayam.

17. The Vicar-General of Madras of the
16th March considers that the closing of
Lock Hospitals was injudicious, and that
they should be re-opened.

Lock hospitals.

18. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the
16th March asks what is the reason that
the ruby mines of Barmah were leased
out by the Home Government and not by
the Govt. of India, under whose control
Barmah is now placed? Has the Secretary
of State granted the lease of those mines
to a firm in England on the presumption
that the natives of this Country will not
be able to lay out the capital needed
to work them? It is simply race-bias
to make the English rich at the expense
of the Indians, who are now bearing all
the expenses of the Barmah war.

The ruby mines
of Barmah.

Tamil Translator's
Office, Nellore,
7 April 1889.

C. S. S. S. S.
Tamil Translator
to Government

the acquisition of more dominions, should endeavour to annex the states of foreign Princes. They have enough to do in protecting and improving the country which they already possess. The Viceroys of Madras of the 23rd March also makes similar remarks.

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

15. The Hindoo Janabhoosamy of Madras of the 23rd March says that Govt. should do what they can to ameliorate the condition of the cultivating classes. They should, for instance, grant loans of money to the ryots who require them at a low rate of interest. Remission of revenue should be granted for failure of crops owing to insufficiency of water. Tax should be collected not in four instalments, but in six. The road-cess and the village-cess should either be abolished or reduced - then only will the ryots prosper.

VI. Miscellaneous

16. A correspondent of the Swadesha-

Mischief by
elephants.

mitran

cast about how to secure other Native States which have not yet been annexed. Colonel Nicot, the Resident in Cashmere, is now endeavouring by disinterring old stones to depose the Rajah of that Country. Now the country of Cashmere possesses a fine climate and abounds in game and a variety of fruits. The Residents who have been to that country have always brought some accusation or other against the Rajah, and sought to annex that state to the British dominions. Colonel Nicot, perhaps considering that Lord Lansdowne is fresh in his office, has brought a false charge against the Rajah of Cashmere. He accuses the Rajah of indolence and of spending his time uselessly in the society of astrologers. This is a charge usually brought by the British Residents against every Native Prince in this country. It is not at all just that the English Government, possessed with a mania for

governing the

of England and ask them to do justice to India by bearing a part of the cost of the Burmah war and a part of the charges incurred in strengthening the north-western frontier.

Post Office
Savings Bank.

13. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 23rd March, referring to the order of Government limiting the amount that may be deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank in a year to Rs 300, observes that this may be of some inconvenience to the middle classes and especially to persons who could save in a year more than Rs 300.

III Legislation

Nothing deserving notice.

IV Native States

The Native
State of
Cachmere.

14. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 16th March observes that the English not content with the vast country of India which they already possess are devising means to annex Afghanistan on the one hand and China and Tibet on the other. They, not resting satisfied with the dominions of Native Princes, which have already been annexed, cast

be increased to forty, of which one half should be elected by the people, one fourth nominated by Government and the rest should be the chief officers of Government. The statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Presidency should be brought before such Councils for consideration. The Councils should also possess the right of addressing questions to Government upon administrative matters. It will not be possible at present to vest the people at large with the power of election, for they are yet in a backward state; but that power may now be given to persons who pay a land-revenue to Government of Rs 100 or 200, to graduates and to Municipal Commissioners and Members of Local Fund Boards.

12. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 30 March remarks that there appears to be no other way of bettering the financial position of India than for Lord Lansdowne to remonstrate with the Govt.

How to better
the financial
position of
India.

course Providence will open to the people, who have now no voice in the administration of their own country.

(K) General

11. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 20 March remarks that Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister of England seems unwilling to make any reforms in the existing Legislative Councils of India. He is a very cruel man and what benefit is the destroyer of Ireland going to do to India? What a kind of minister is he, who pretends that the people of this country are black? There is a proverb that justice will be obtained by agitation. In the same manner, if the people of this country will persevere in their endeavours, their labours will not go in vain. Now the reforms that should be made by Government in the Legislative Councils are as under. The number of members in the Legislative Councils should

in the food given to them, is yearly on the increase, as set forth in the Report of the Collector of Kurnool.

10. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 16 March says - Lord Cross in reply to the question of a Member of Parliament stated that the Government of India has become aware of the mistake of having enhanced the salt-tax, but do not see their way at the present time to reduce that tax. If the Government of India ask the consent of the Secretary of State for India for the re-imposition of import duties, the Secretary of State replies that those duties should not be imposed because the English traders would complain. If the Secretary of State is of opinion that the salt tax should be reduced in India, the India Government state that they are not now in a position to reduce the tax. Thus between the Secretary of State and the Govt. of India, the people of this country have to suffer. It should be seen what

Heavy duty on salt

conce

The reform of Legislative Councils.

amount should be taken from them, the ^{the} amount

of Rs 500 which is now taken from them not leaving any proportion to the sums of money which pass through their hands.

Jumabundary
Officers.

8. The Tarangany. hanson of Madras of the 23rd March complains that because the jumabundary officers, before their business in one place is finished, remove to another place, the Coramans, monigars, complainants and others have to follow them from place to place and suffer great hardship.

(g) Forests

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt

Heavy duty
on salt.

9. The Swadeshamithan of Madras of the 30th March asks whether it is charitable of government to monopolize and impose a heavy duty on salt, which is an all-essential article of food to the people and cattle. The terrible mortality which prevails among the cattle on account of the stinted use of salt

(d) Education

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal

4. In the Beelocarangany of Madras of the 23rd March, a correspondent complains that the public roads in Trivettore are not lighted even on dark nights, and that the sanitation of the place is not properly looked after by the Union Panchayat.

The condition
of Trivettore.

5. The Swadeshamithan of Madras of the 27th March calls the attention of the Bangalore Municipality to this.

Scarcity of
water in
Bangalore.

6. The Deshabhimanyu of Tripapoolyore of the 16th March observes that Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the Velloppooram talook and that the local authorities should cause wells to be dug in most of the villages and reserve them for drinking purposes.

Cholera in
Velloppooram
talook.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

7. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of Madras of the 23rd March considers that the Dist. rent Comisopolis of the Madras Deputy Collectors' Office should be now possessing some property and that security to a considerable

Dist. rent
Comisopolis.

amount

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The Police Force.

1. The Tanjore. Mission of Madras of the 16th March says that to induce efficient men to enter the Police Department, the prospect should be held out to them of rising higher in the Department even as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and that the subordinate police officers should be paid liberal salaries.

The Tanjore Police.

2. The Tanjore Janamithran of Tanjore of the 30th March complains of the inefficiency of the Police Force in the Tanjore District. The Constables who have to maintain the peace of the entire district are only 1060 in number, and every constable has therefore to guard the safety of 1862 inhabitants!

Fraudulent weights and measures.

3. The Swadeshamithran of Madras of the 27th March complains of the fraudulent weights and measures in use in the Puthucottah taluk.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Fairs.

Nothing deserving notice. 2

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	Maanthar Mitray	Madras	500	March 1889.
2	Itihasa Manjary	Do.	2,000	October to December 1888 and January & February 1889.
3	Aroorodayam.	Traungkehar	620	March and April 1889.
4	Nyannadeepam.	Tinnevely	1,400	February 1889.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
5	Vedanta Vinyasa Pathray	Madras.	500	15 th March 1889.
6	Satyaveda nirodharani	Do.	264	15 th March 1889.
7	Ayodhya Veda Bhaseeran	Do.	-	15 th March 1889.
8	Swadesha bhiniyani.	Salem	150	15 th March 1889.
9	Arulamudhy.	Coimbatore	250	15 th March 1889.
10	Brahma Vinyasa Bhodini.	Bengalore	119	15 th March 1889.
11	Sorga Jeevani	Do.	440	15 th March 1889.
12	Satyawartamany.	Assomelley	690	15 th March 1889.
13	Brahma Vidhya.	Chidambaram.	300	15 th and 31 st March 1889.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
14	Travancore Abhiniani.	Nagercoil	450	11 th March 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
15	Vettikottaiyan.	Madras.	200	16 th March 1889.
16	Vicata Pathani.	Do.	1,400	16 th & 23 rd March 1889.
17	Hindoo Janabhooshani	Do.	200	16 th 23 rd & 30 th March 1889.
18	Tanjore Mission	Do.	150	16 th 23 rd & 30 th March 1889.
19	Spekharanyani.	Do.	750	23 rd March 1889.
20	Swadesha bhiniyani.	Pirapattinam.	350	16 th & 23 rd March 1889.
21	Tanjore Janamithran	Tanjore.	450	16 th 23 rd & 30 th March 1889.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
22	Swadesha bhiniyani.	Madras.	800	16 th 20 th 23 rd 27 th & 30 th March 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 70 OF 1889.]

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st March 1889.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. The Police Force.
2. The Tanjore Police.
3. Fraudulent weights & measures.

(b) Courts.

Nil

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. The condition of Travancore.
5. Scarcity of water in Bangalore.
6. Cholera in Kellopparam taluk.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

7. Dist. rent Commissioners.
8. Pannabandy Officers.

(g) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

Nil

(i) Public Works.

Nil

(j) Salt.

9. Heavy duty on salt.
10. — — —

(k) General.

11. The reform of Legislative Councils.
12. How to better the financial position of India.
13. Post office Savings Banks.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

14. The Native State of Cashmere.

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

15. How to improve the condition of Agricultural Classes.

VI. Miscellaneous.

16. Mischief by elephants.
17. Lock Hospitals.
18. The ruby mines of Burma.

Confidential No. 167.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,

Dated 30th } April 1889.
Received }
M. L. 4/1

Subject.

Forwarding Report on
Telugu newspapers for the
fortnight ending the 31st March
1889.

Pres
Please find
CS
5/4

1.
 3.
 Ethen thinks that the independent nations members of the region
 Latin Council are partly responsible for their condition by
 the assistance they lent for forming independent nations in this
 respect no change for the better will take place until the
 dependent ones are organized to act in the region.

Telegram Translation Office,
 Washington, April 1887.
 Telegram Translation
 to Government

1887 April 10

last

The Latin American
 Government

The Chief Secretary
 to Government

1887 April 1887

U.S. Office

1887
 Telegram Translation Office
 for the
 Department of State

This negligence invites also thieves to rob those poor passengers in the dark. The Editor trusts that the local municipality and the Police will take notice of this complaint.

(e). Local and Municipal.

2. See para no. 1 under (a) Police.

(j). Salt.

3. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 23^d March, contains a leader headed "Mortality of cattle through want of salt." arising from deprivation of salt" according to which the poor people and the cattle suffer much by the enhancement of the salt duty. The worse is that the profit realised by the Hkari, Stamp and Forest revenues is not used to benefit the native population, but to pay high salaries to European officials, to swell the unnecessary expenses of the establishment of the Secretary of State for India, to acquire new territories like Burma &c, and to enable Government officials to visit Cold hill Stations where palaces are erected for their use. The

Andhraprakāsika,
March: 23^d, 1889.

Andhraprakāsika,
March: 23^d, 1889.

The negligence invites also thieves to rob those poor passengers in the dark. The Editor trusts that the local municipality and the Police will take notice of this complaint.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
1.	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...
5.	...	...	...

The profit realised by the Hkari, Stamp and Forest revenues is not used to benefit the native population, but to pay high salaries to European officials, to swell the unnecessary expenses of the establishment of the Secretary of State for India, to acquire new territories like Burma &c, and to enable Government officials to visit Cold hill Stations where palaces are erected for their use. The

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st 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.	Sanmārgadarśini	Pittapore	200	28 th March 1889.
2.	Janavinsadini	Madras	224	30 th March 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
3.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	100	26 th March 1889.
	Weekly.			
4.	Hindudeśabhini	Masulipatam	300	16 th and 26 th March 1889.
5.	Andhraprakāśika	Madras	500	18 th and 25 th March 1889.

II. Home Administration.

(a). Police.

The Andhraprakāśika, of the 23rd March, regrets that the passengers between Ammāmau-
 daṇam and the Bāvēri bridge (Trich-
 nopoly) are suffering great inconvenience, because the
 bandymen do not use at night any lanterns and make
 bandies collide and upset wherever the road is uneven.

Andhraprakāśika,
 March: 23rd, 1889.

Complaint that some
 bandymen do not use
 any lanterns at night.

the passengers between Ammāmau-
 daṇam and the Bāvēri bridge (Trich-

nopoly) are suffering great inconvenience, because the
 bandymen do not use at night any lanterns and make
 bandies collide and upset wherever the road is uneven.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st March 1889.

Contents.

	Page.
I. Foreign Politics.	
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II. Home Administration.	
(j) — Salt —	
Complaint among cattle through want of salt.	
(k) — General.	
Nil.	
III. Legislation.	
Nil.	
IV. Native States.	
Nil.	
V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.	
Nil.	
VI. Miscellaneous.	
Nil.	
(a) — Police —	
Complaint that some bandymen do not use any lanterns at night.	
(b) — Courts —	
Nil.	
(c) — Jails —	
Nil.	
(d) — Education —	
Nil.	
(e) — Local and Municipal —	
Complaint that some bandymen do not use any lanterns at night (See para 1 under (a) Police)	
(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement	
Nil.	
(g) — Forests —	
Nil.	
(h) — Railways —	
Nil.	
(i) — Public Works —	
Nil.	

Confidential No. 165

From S. Mangesh Rao, Esq.
As. Canarese Translator

to Government.

To The Chief Secretary
to Government.

No. 12
CHIEF SECRETARY
2 APR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Dated 2 April 1889.

Received 2 April 1889.

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers
for the Fortnight ending the 31st
March 1889.

Recd
P. S. Rao
21/4
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Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st March 1889.

Contents.

Page	Page.
I. Foreign Politics.	
Nil.	
II. Home Administration.	
(a) — Police —	(j) — Salt —
Complaint that some bandymen do not use any lanterns at night.	Mortality among cattle through want of salt.
(b) — Courts —	(k) — General.
Nil.	Nil.
(c) — Jails —	III. Legislation.
Nil.	Nil.
(d) — Education —	IV. Native States.
Nil.	Nil.
(e) — Local and Municipal —	V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.
Complaint that some bandymen do not use any lanterns at night (See para 1 under (a) Police)	Nil.
(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement	VI. Miscellaneous.
Nil.	Nil.
(g) — Forests —	
Nil.	
(h) — Railways —	
Nil.	
(i) — Public Works —	
Nil.	

Confidential No. 165

From S. Mangesh Rao, Esq.

As Canarese Translator

to Government.

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 12
CHIEF SECRETARY
2 APR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated

1st April 1889.

Received

2 April 1889.

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1889.

Per
Received
5/4

highly paid officers shew that they are careful that their own salaries are not affected but are quite indifferent to the sufferings of their subordinates.

IV. Native States.

The Vittanta Patrika
of March 21.

5. The Vittanta Patrika of the 21st March says that the Municipal Council of Bangalore have resolved to reduce the amount of the grant for Primary and Secondary Education

in the city, in order to make more money available for sanitation purposes. Although it is necessary that grants given to schools must be revised occasionally yet it is detrimental to the cause of education to reduce them altogether.

Canara Translator's Office
Madras. 1st April. 1889.

S. Magesa Rao

Ag. Canara Translator
to Government

4. transfer of the Anche will throw about 1,700 clerks and others out of employ which means a loss of the means of livelihood to nearly 10,000 people depending on them.

The Government of India and the Mysore Government too for that matter, ought to have consulted the people before such an important step was determined upon.

IV Native States.

4. The Mysore Vittanta Patrika of the 10th March says:- Preparations are being made for the transfer of the Anche to British Administration from the 1st Proximo. The people however are against the change and The Mysore Anche are sending memorials and petitions but we think they are too late. One result of the change is sure to be that the work of the inferior servants of the Department will increase considerably while their salaries will remain as small as they were before. The highly

the second argument first, it appears unjust that such an important change should be made for the convenience of about a hundred persons in all against the wishes of the rest of the people of Mysore. Besides the needs of the planters could very easily have been met by the introduction of such improvements as are desired in the Mysore Anche itself without going the length of transferring the Department entirely. If these improvements had been introduced the loss to Government by the present system would have been more than made up by the increased income which those changes would have brought about. In Hyderabad, Baroda and other Native States British India postage stamps are not used.

The Railway of Mysore has been given up and there is a rumour that the Police Department is to be given up too. In this way the British Government may take up the departments of the Mysore Government one by one until at last very little is left for the Mysore Government itself to manage. The transfer

offenders convicted by a magistrate ~~are~~ are sentenced to pass their time amidst the most case-hardened sinners who miss no opportunity within the jail walls to instil into the minds of their youthful companions those principles of conduct and action which contributed towards their being themselves inmates of a jail.

IV Native States.

3. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 18th March says:— Two reasons have been assigned for the contemplated transfer of the Anche to the British Administration. One is that the Mysore The Mysore Anche. Government loses about Rs. 60,000 annually by the working of the Department and the other is that the European planters and other European settlers in Mysore desire that all the conveniences of the Imperial postal system should be available in Mysore also. Taking the

II Home Administration (b) Courts.

The Vittanta Chintamani of March 26.

1. The Vittanta Chintamani of the 26th March says that the people of India are ruined by their litigiousness. Justice the ruinous nature of litigation has become too costly in this country and people resorting to Courts on every slight pretence are very soon pauperized. It would therefore be highly beneficial to them to have a Pancha in every village whose duty it would be to try to reconcile ^{the parties} ~~parties~~ and settle all petty cases amicably.

II Home Administration (c) Jails.

The Mysore Vittanta Bodhini of March 16.

2. The Mysore Vittanta Bodhini of the 16th March says that a juvenile Reformatory is essential for the Province of Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. For want of such an institution these juvenile offenders

List of Newspapers

No	Name of the Newspapers.	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of the Newspapers received and expiry during the fortnight.
1.	The Karnataka Prakasika.	Bangalore	400	March, 18, 25
2.	The Mysore Vittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	March 16, 23.
3.	The Vittanta Patrika - -	Bangalore	2000	March 21, 28.
4.	The Vittanta Chintamani	Mysore.	1000	March. 19, 26.

Confidential

[No 19 of 1889.]

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the
fortnight ending the 31st March 1889.

Contents.

I Foreign Politics - - - - -	Nil
II Home Administration	
(a) Police - - - - -	Nil
(b) Courts	
1. The ruinous nature of litigation	
(c) Jails	
2. The want of a Reformatory for juvenile offenders in Mysore and Bangalore.	
(d) Education - - - - -	Nil
(e) Local and Municipal - - - - -	Nil
(f) Land Revenue & Settlement - - - - -	Nil
(g) Forests - - - - -	Nil
(h) Railways - - - - -	Nil
(i) Public Works - - - - -	Nil
(j) Salt - - - - -	Nil
(k) General - - - - -	Nil
III Legislation - - - - -	Nil
IV Native States	
3 The Mysore Anche	
4 The Mysore Anche	
5 The Bangalore Pottah Municipality	
V Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People - - - - -	Nil
VI Miscellaneous - - - - -	Nil

Public (1889) Dept.

Confidential No 174

From

W. Dunning Esquire,
Chalaglam Translator
Bfont.

To



The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Ootacamund.

Dated 6th 3 April 1889.
Act 8

Chalaglam Newspapers -

Report on - for the second
fortnight of March 1889.

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Please print
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9/4

Confidential]

[No 19 of 1889]

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the
Fortnight ending the 31st March 1889.

Contents.

I Foreign Politics - - - - -	Nil
II Home Administration	
(a) Police - - - - -	Nil
(b) Courts	
1. The ruinous nature of litigation	
(c) Jails	
2. The want of a Reformatory for juvenile offenders in Mysore and Bangalore.	
(d) Education - - - - -	Nil
(e) Local and Municipal - - - - -	Nil
(f) Land Revenue & Settlement - - - - -	Nil
(g) Forests - - - - -	Nil
(h) Railways - - - - -	Nil
(i) Public Works - - - - -	Nil
(j) Salt - - - - -	Nil
(k) General - - - - -	Nil
III Legislation - - - - -	Nil
IV Native States	
3 The Mysore Anche	
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Chalaglam Newspapers -

Report on - for the second
fortnight of March 1889.

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2

I. Foreign Politics - Nil

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

1. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 13th March expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that because of the indifference of the 2^d class magistrate of Kottayam to the misdeeds of some members of the Local Police, the people are put to much trouble.

2. A correspondent of the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 20th March in particularly requesting the Local Police to exert themselves to the utmost in the detection of the persons concerned in a recent theft in Etappal near Ponnani, recommends on the score of public interests, that the Local Police station which is situated at some distance from the town

should

should be removed to the town itself
or that arrangements should be made
for night beats of the Police in the town.

(b) Courts.

3. A correspondent in the "Kerala
Sanchari" of the 13th march after referring
to the inconvenience which the proposal
of the District Judge of South Malabar
to close his Court this year for the
Summer vacation at a later date than
usual, must occasion to the public,
says that the arrangement which has
been made solely from personal motives
should be altered, this Court being
closed at the beginning of April as
that of North Malabar. The same
subject is followed by another article
in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 23rd march
in which a request is made that the
Government and the High Court should
not

not allow the "midsummer" vacation to be
converted into "midwinter" vacation in future.

(c) Jails - Nil

(d) Education - Nil

(e) Local and Municipal

4. A correspondent in the "Kerala
Sanchari" of the 13th march writes the
attention of the Chairman of the Calicut
Municipal Council to the bad state of
certain roads and also to the unsanitary
condition of certain places within the
Municipality.

5. An article in the "Kerala Patrika"
of the 16th march complains of the gross
neglect shown by the Calicut municipal
councillors in the discharge of their duty
owing to differences alleged to exist
among them.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - Nil

(g) Forests - Nil

(h) Railways - Nil

(i) Public Works - Nil

(j) Salt - Nil

(k)

(K) General.

6. A correspondent (writing from Chavakad) states that the Civil Suit against Karunakaran, lately Sub-magistrate in the place has not been decided; that Maunau, the present Sub-magistrate decides cases according to law; that an "unauthorized authority" has again got a footing in the Court; that one cannot touch pitch without being defiled; that the transfer of a high official to a distant place is an advantage; that there is lamentation and wailing; that one Parau is fevered and the contagion has spread to some jemmies; that no one knows what manner of man the new-comer is; that one "adhi-kari", the said Parau and one Kunhanni Menon case - do nothing - until they obtain access to him; that if "that individual" were

faint

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were present Success could be achieved by giving; and that there is none like him. The writer concludes with a warning to jemmies and others not to indulge in the culpable and disgraceful practice of bribing.

7. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 13th march makes a suggestion for the consideration of Government that instead of incurring heavy expenditure for the criminal prosecution of Government officials charged with corruption, it is better in such cases to conduct a departmental enquiry and to dismiss the offender from the service with a heavy fine.

8. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 20th march with a view to check the increasing neglect of vaccinators to their work, suggests the issue of an order

order
4

order that every vaccinator shall furnish to the Amsham adhkari (village munsiff) a statement showing the name of the village and the number of cases in which operations have been performed from day to day, and that the adhkari shall include those particulars in the monthly reports submitted by him to the magistrate.

9. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 23^d March wonders at the different administration of the laws for the punishment of persons charged with bribery, according as the accused are Natives or Europeans. The great partiality alleged to be shown to Mr Crawford over the native officials concerned in the same affair, is then described.

10. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper is noticing with surprise the proposals of Government (who do not care what oppressive measures they employ to

to raise money) to destroy the arms taken from the inhabitants of Certain Taluks in Malabar, says that as this proposal is both unjust and opposed to all principles of politic economy, the arms should either be returned to owners with orders not to use them (if such an order be necessary) or be carried to some place where their use is permitted, sold there, and the proceeds credited to the Government Treasury.

III. Legislation

11. An article in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 13th March is referring to the powers of village munsiffs under the Madras village Courts Act, expresses an opinion that if the Act is intended for the good of the people, steps should first be taken to improve the status of village officials (who are now for the most part ignorant

ignorant^{and} incapable of doing their duties properly) by appointing a better set of men with high salaries.

12. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st march apprehends a disappointment at the hands of the Secretary of State for India, in the matter of Lord Dufferin's recommendations for reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils.

IV. Native States.

13. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th march invites the attention of the Cochin Government to the precautions to be adopted for the relief of the important towns of that state in case of accidental fires occurring therein.

14. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 20th march invites the attention of the Raja of Cochin to the fact that complaints of the oppression and corruption of various officials of that state, often made to higher authorities have hardly obtained a-

a proper hearing.

15. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st march makes certain suggestions for improving the Sanitation of the import-ant towns of the Cochin state.

16. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper thinks that reforms are urgently wanted in the Postal Department of the Cochin state.

17. A correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th march complains of the oppression and corruption carried on by the Maharaja's favorite Saravani and by the latter's adherents in Travancore.

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

18. An article in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 20th march is attributing the increasing poverty of Malabar to the backward state of agricultural industry in that District, which in its turn is alleged to be due to ryots tenaciously

6 Sticking

sticking to old methods in their work, regrets that the Government have unlike their action in other Districts, hardly done anything for the improvement of agriculture there, and the responsible District officer is blamed for not turning his attention in this direction.

VII. Miscellaneous.

19. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 13th march illustrates by examples the fact that the fear and respect entertained by the people for Government servants are in proportion to the power enjoyed by the latter of doing mischief.

20. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 23rd march in referring to the entertainment given by the Calicut public to Mr. D. Karunakara Menon, lately Deputy Collector of Ponnani on the eve of his leaving Malabar to join his new appointment, and stating that the leading native officials, vakils, merchants and other influential

influential men assembled to bid farewell to him at the Calicut Railway station while some accompanied him to the next station, says that this demonstration of public feeling sufficiently shows that he was very popular among the people and that the charges lately levelled against him had their origin in jealousy and malice.

W. W. W. W.

Malayalam Translator
to Government.

Malayalam Translator's
office

Assur 6th April 1889

VI *chisele anoun*

- (1) What class of *foamulut* servants are feared and respected by the people.
- (2) the *endutaimut* given to P. Karumakana *uluwo*, lately Deputy Collector of Bunnari.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second 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	Cochin	16 th & 23 rd March	about 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	Do	18 th & 20 th March	1000
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	11 th & 21 st March	700

Index of Contents of the Report on the legal and administrative papers for the second fortnight of March 1889.

I. Foreign Politics - nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

(1) The Police in Kottayam and the people.

(2) Removal of the Police Station in Ettappal to the Town.

(b) Courts.

Late closing of the Calicut District Court for the winter vacation.

(c) Jails - nil.

(d) Education - nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

(1) Calicut Municipality - had State of certain roads, &c., written to -

(2) - Differences among

Councillors of the

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - nil.

(g) Forests - nil.

(h) Railways - nil.

(i) Public Works - nil.

(j) Salt - nil.

(k) General.

(1) Observations from Chavakkad on certain officials.

(2) How Corruption cases should be dealt with by Government.

(3) How to check the work of Vaccinators.

(4) Particulars shown by Government to Europeans in the administration of justice.

(5) Destruction of Arms in Malabar.

III. Legislation.

(1) Remarks on the Madras Village Courts Act.

(2) Lord Dufferin's recommendations for reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils and the Secretary of State for India.

IV. Native States.

(1) Cochin State - Policy of important towns in the case of fire.

(2) - oppression and corruption of various

officials of the

(3) - Sanitary Condition of certain towns

in the

(4) - Reforms urgently wanted in the Postal

Department of the

(5) Travancore - Oppression and Corruption carried on by Saramana and his associates

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

In prospect of Agriculture in Malabar.

Public (1889) Sept

Confidential No 168

From

The Hon. and Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secy to Govt.
Fort Saint George

Dated 2nd April 89
Received

Mr. H. A. P.

Report on Hindustani News:
papers for the fortnight ending
31st March 89.

Pres.
Please find
at
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Index of Contents of the Report on the Administration of the
Pays for the second fortnight of March 1889.

I. Foreign Politics - nil.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

(1) The Police in Kottayam and the people.

(2) Removal of the Police Station in Etappal to the
Town.

(b) Courts.

Late closing of the Calicut District Court for
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(c) Jails - nil.

(d) Education - nil.

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roads, &c., written to.

(2) - Differences among

Councillors of the

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - nil.

(g) Forests - nil.

(h) Railways - nil.

(i) Public Works - nil.

(j) Salt - nil.

(k) General.

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by Government.

(3) How to check the work of Vaccinators.

(4) Partly, shown by Government to be
persons in the administration of justice.

(5) Destruction of Ams in Malabar.

III. Legislation.

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(2) Lord Dufferin's recommendations for reforms in
the Indian Legislative Councils and the Secretary
of State for India.

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(3) - Sanitary Condition of certain towns
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(4) - Reforms urgently wanted in the Postal
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(5) Travancore - Oppression and Corruption carried
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V. Products of the Crops and the Condition of the people.

Improvement of agriculture in Malabar.

Public (1889) Sept.

Confidential No 168

From

The P. and Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secy to Govt.
Fort Saint George

Dated 2nd April/89
Received

M. H. A.

Report on Hindustani News:
papers for the fortnight ending
31st March/89.

Pres.
Please print
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574

Index of Contents of the Report on the 24th April 1889.
pages for the second fortnight of each 1889.

I. Foreign Politics - nil.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

(1) The Police in Kolayam and the people.

(2) Removal of the Police Station in Etappal to the Town.

(b) Courts.

Late Closing of the Calicut District Court for the Winter Vacation.

(c) Jails - nil.

(d) Education - nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

(1) Calicut Municipality - had State of certain roads, &c., written to the

(2) - Differences among

Councillors of the

(f) Land Revenue and Tithe - nil.

(g) Forests - nil.

(h) Railways - nil.

(i) Public Works - nil.

(j) Salt - nil.

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(3) How to check the work of Vaccinators.

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(3) - Sanitary Condition of certain towns in the

(4) - Reforms urgently wanted in the Social Department of the

(5) Travancore - oppression and corruption carried on by Saramanai and his adherents

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

Improvement of agriculture in Malabar.

reports regarding the letters said to have been -
Cashmir obtained implicating the Maharajah in treasonable practices, say, the opportunity has now come for incorporating Cashmir in the British Dominions. (One reason for this opinion appears to be the treatment of Mussalmans in Cashmir - Translator)

(17) Ameer-ul-Millat of the 2nd March wonders if Mr. Howell will be confirmed as Resident, Hyderabad. If he is not mixed up in the Mines Case it would be good for the Country. Perhaps he is, in which case the Government of India could not approve of his opposition to the Ministry.

(18) Do - do - approves of an article in the "Azad" saying there are too many Europeans employed in Hyderabad.

(19) Javidan-i-Azgar of the 23rd March has retracted from Urdu Guide commenting on the opinion of the English papers on the

Cashmir letters attributed to the Maharajah, he is a weak man and intrigue abounds. We agree that no violent measures are required, the Maharajah even may be kept on, but a Council should be appointed to carry on the affairs of State and put matters right.

(20) Ameer-ul-Millat of the 18th March says, Sir Lepel Griffin Colonel Ward, Mr. Cordery, Mr. Fitzgerald &c. show the impolicy of employing Europeans. No doubt the English are the conquering race and hard working and good at arrangement, but the cases of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Keble show they too have all sorts amongst them. They

6
have never done any good to native states
and never will, they are only a burden on the
treasuries.

Approved

Colonel

Per. & Hind. Trans. Office 2
Cape 2nd April 1892

Per. & Hind. Translator to
the Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort Saint George

Public (1889) Sept.

From Confidential No 168

The P. and Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secy to Govt.
Fort Saint George

Dated 2nd { April 89
Received

MR 447

Report on Hindustani News-
papers for the fortnight ending
31st March 89.

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Recd. for
CS
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European Hospital at Simla in terms of dis-
approval on the grounds that charity begins at home
and in their opinion and these also apparently for they
say all spare money should go to benefit their own
creed.

(13) Afzar-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd March
refers to the case of some Europeans at Meerut and
Europeans natives passing a Hindu dinner
party when they might have gone another way and
says, that the intoxication of power did not persuade
them to do so.

Legislation

(14) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 7th March
extracts an article from the "Nesha-i-Nimroz" on
the appointment of Kazis and marriage registers
the necessity of some more
perfect rules for the appoint-
ment of Kazis and the registration of marriages and
agrees with the article and says that well qualified
Kazis should be appointed as formerly and keep
registers containing the circumstances of the marriage
the names of the parties and their families, the witnesses
amount of dowry &c. &c.

(15) Salma-i-Saltanah of the 15th March
says the Jubilee paper of Lahore writes that Govt.
Income Tax is not satisfied with the
present income tax and is instituting new
inquiries. As most people in India are poor, the
present taxes are much disliked and Government is
aware it is often necessary to collect them by means
of auctions and seizures. To keep the people happy
is a means of strengthening the Government.

Nature State

(16) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 18th and
Jaidah-i-Rozgar of the 16th March noticing the
reports

in terms of dis-
city begins at home
as apparently for they
benefit their own

as of the 2nd March
and at Aurangabad
Hindus divorce

Another way and
did not persuade

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News of the 7th March
has in "Nimroz" on
city of some more
rules for the appoint-
of marriages and
that well qualified
formerly and keep
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families, the witnesses

of the 15th March
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India are poor, the
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the people happy
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as of the 18th and
March noticing the
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says how can it

Mr. Crawford

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lakhis

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am of the 13th March

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I Nil Page

II Home Administration

(a) Police

(1) Thefts in Tichinopoly " " " 1

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) Education

(2) Female Education " " " " " it

(3) Bera " " " " " " " it

(4) Its objects " " " " " " " it

(5) Female Education " " " " " 2

(a) Nil

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

(h) General

(6) Crawford Commission 2

(7) Survey of India " " " it

(8) The weapons of the army " it

(9) Crawford Commission " it

(10) Mr Crawford " " " 3

(11) Madras reductions " " " it

(12) Fancy fair " " " " " it

(13) Europeans & natives " " " it

III Legislation

(14) The appointment of Kargis
and marriage registers " " " " " it

(15) Income Tax " " " " " it

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(13) Afzar-ul-Mahle
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them to do so.

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(14) Khassam-ul-M
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and marriage registers perfect re
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amount of dowry &c &c.

(15) Salma-i-Salshem
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(16) Shams-ul-Mahle
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(6) Shams-ul. Akhbar
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partiality. If it was wanted to
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(7) Silam-i. Haisatu
extracts article from the "Bulbul"
Survey of India the true
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(8) Shaukat-ul. Iqbal
writing of the swords which
the weapons of the army says so
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there are workmen who excel
of industry.

(9) Dabir-i. Dabir-i. of
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Shams-ul. Akhbar of the 7th March
against the higher education of
of women and quotes the case
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with "a curse on such education"

Shams-ul. Akhbar of the 2nd March
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6	Lehaval	"	200	28 th July/89
7	Gyulhi Akhbarat	Blacktown	100	18 th and 20 th March/89
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	500	4 th
9	Khawass-ul-Akhbar	"	470	7 th 11 th 16 th 18 th and 21 st
10	Bangalore Akhbar	"	500	Not received
11	Shaukat-ul-Salam	Hyderabad	500	13 th and 20 th
12	Akhbar-i-Asofi	"	420	28 th Feb, 7 th and 14 th
13	Gulshamun-i-Dakhkh	"	400	February
14	Afroz-ul-Akhbar	"	320	2 nd 9 th and 18 th
15	Dakhkh Punch	"	300	3 rd and 14 th
16	Lafiz-i-Dakhkh	"	150	9 th and 16 th

Two papers
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- (16) Cashmir " " " " " " 5
(17) Hyderabad Residency " " " 5
(18) Employment of Europeans " " " " 16
(19) Cashmir " " " " " " 16
(20) Employment of Europeans " " " " 16

V Nil

VI Nil

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st 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	"Manthar Mitry"	Madras	500	March 1889.
2	"Itihausanjary"	Do.	2,000	Oct. to Dec. 1888 and Jan. and Feb. 1889.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	620	March and April 1889.
4	"Nyanaadeepam"	Tinnevely	1,400	February 1889.
Bi-monthly.				
5	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Patricay"	Madras	500	15th March 1889.
6	"Satyavedaanoosaram"	Do.	264	15th " "
7	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do.	150	15th " "
8	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	15th " "
9	"Calanidhy"	Coimbatore	250	15th " "
10	"Brahma Nyana Bhodiny"	Bangalore	119	15th " "
11	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	440	15th " "
12	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th " "
13	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th and 31st March 1889.
Tri-monthly.				
14	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	11th March 1889.
Weekly.				
15	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	16th March 1889.
16	"Vicathoothan"	Do.	1,400	16th and 23rd March 1889.
17	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Do.	200	16th, 23rd and 30th March 1889.
18	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	16th, 23rd, 30th " "
19	"Sreelocanjany"	Do.	750	23rd March 1889.
20	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupapuliyur	350	16th and 23rd March 1889.
21	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	16th, 23rd and 30th March 1889.
Bi-weekly.				
22	"Swadeshmitran"	Madras	800	16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th March 1889.
TELUGU.				
Monthly.				
23	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	28th March 1889.
24	"Janavinodini"	Madras	224	30th " "
Bi-monthly.				
25	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	26th " "
Weekly.				
26	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	16th and 26th March 1889.
27	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th, 25th " "
CANARESE.				
Weekly.				
28	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	18th and 25th March 1889.
29	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	16th, 23rd " "
30	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	21st, 28th " "
31	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	19th, 26th " "
MALAYALAM.				
32	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	16th and 23rd March 1889.
33	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	13th, 20th " "
34	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th, 21st " "
HINDUSTANI.				
35	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	18th and 25th March 1889.
36	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	16th, 23rd " "
37	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	14th March 1889.
38	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th and 25th March 1889.
39	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th March 1889.
40	"Tuhafah"	Do. do.	200	28th February 1889.
41	"Mulki Akhbarath"	Black Town, do.	100	18th and 25th March 1889.
42	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	500	4th March 1889.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	470	7th, 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st March 1889.
44	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	13th and 20th March 1889.
45	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	28th February, 7th and 14th March 1889.
46	"Mukhaun-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	400	February 1889.
47	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	2nd, 9th and 18th March 1889.
48	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd and 17th March 1889.
49	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	9th, 16th " "

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 16th March, says that to induce efficient men to enter the police department the prospect should be held out to them of rising higher in the department, even as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, and that the subordinate police officers should be paid liberal salaries.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

2. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 30th March, complains of the insufficiency of the police force in the Tanjore district. The constables who have to maintain the peace of the entire district are only 1,060 in number, and every constable has therefore to guard the safety of 1,862 inhabitants!

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Mar. 30th, 1889.

3. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 27th March, complains of the fraudulent weights and measures in use in the Patukota taluk.

SWADESHMITRAN,
Mar. 27th, 1889.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd March, regrets that the passengers between Ammamandapam and the Cauvery bridge (Trichinopoly) are suffering great inconvenience because the bandy-men do not use at night any lanterns and make bandies collide and upset wherever the road is uneven. This negligence invites also thieves to rob those poor passengers in the dark. The editor trusts that the local municipality and the police will take notice of this complaint.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that because of the indifference of the second-class magistrate of Kottayam to the misdeeds of some members of the local police, the people are put to much trouble.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

6. A correspondent of the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th March, in particularly requesting the local police to exert themselves to the utmost in the detection of the persons concerned in a recent theft in Etappal, near Ponani, recommends, on the score of public interests, that the local police station, which is situated at some distance from the town, should be removed to the town itself, or that arrangements should be made for night beats of the police in the town.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th March, calls attention to the prevalence of theft in Trichinopoly and says it will be a great shame if Government do not stop it.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 25th, 1889.

(b) Courts.

8. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th March, says that the people of India are ruined by their litigiousness. Justice has become too costly in this country, and people resorting to courts on every slight pretence are very soon pauperised. It would therefore be highly beneficial to them to have a panchayat in every village whose duty it would be to try to reconcile the parties and settle all petty cases amicably.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI
Mar. 26th, 1889.

9. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 13th March, after referring to the inconvenience which the proposal of the District Judge of South Malabar, to close his court this year for the summer vacation at a later date than usual, must occasion to the public, says that the arrangement, which has been made solely from personal motives, should be altered, this court being closed at the

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.
KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

beginning of April as that of North Malabar. The same subject is followed by another article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd March, in which a request is made that the Government and the High Court should not allow the "midsummer" vacation to be converted into "midwinter" vacation in future.

(c) *Jails.*

MYSORE VRITTANTA
BODHINI,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

10. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 16th March, says that a juvenile reformatory is essential for the province of Mysore and the civil and military station of Bangalore. For want of such an institution there, juvenile offenders convicted by a magistrate are sentenced to pass their time amidst the most case-hardened sinners, who miss no opportunity within the jail walls to instil into the minds of their youthful companions those principles of conduct and action which contributed towards their being themselves inmates of a jail.

(d) *Education.*

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

11. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 7th March, has an article against the higher education of women, and quotes the cases of Rukhmabhai and one or two others as instances of what will happen if women are educated beyond their husbands. The article winds up with "a curse on such education."

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

12. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd March, reviewing the report of the administration of the Berars for 1887-88, says it is a pity neither Government nor the people get up any technical schools, and girls' schools are also much wanted.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

13. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th March, deprecates the present craze for every one being educated for the bar, &c. These "gentlemen" who adopt this style spend all their money on foreign articles and in copying the English as is now so general in Hyderabad; besides every one cannot be a doctor or barrister. Government must see about technical schools, which would produce results undreamt of in England or elsewhere.

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

14. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th March, agrees with the *Jubilee Paper* in an article stating female education to be quite unnecessary, especially of purdah females, who will not be satisfied to remain in private if once educated.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SREELOCARANJANY,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

15. In the *Sreelocarany*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, a correspondent complains that the public roads in Trivettore are not lighted even on dark nights, and that the sanitation of the place is not properly looked after by the union panchayat.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 27th, 1889.

16. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 27th March, calls the attention of the Bangalore municipality to this.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

17. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupapuliyur, of the 16th March, observes that cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the Villupuram taluk and that the local authorities should cause wells to be dug in most of the villages and reserve them for drinking purposes.

[See para. No. 4 under (a) Police.]

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

18. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 13th March, invites the attention of the chairman of the Calicut municipal council to the bad state of certain roads and also to the insanitary condition of certain places within the municipality.

19. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th March, complains of the gross neglect shown by the Calicut municipal councillors in the discharge of their duty owing to differences alleged to exist among them.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

20. The *Hindu Janabhushany*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, considers that the quit-rent conicopolies of the Madras Deputy Collector's office should be men possessing some property and that security to a considerable amount should be taken from them, the security of Rs. 500 which is now taken from them not bearing any proportion to the sums of money which pass through their hands.

HINDU
JANABHUSHANY,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

21. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, complains that because the jamabandi officers, before their business in one place is finished, remove to another place, the kurnams, monigars, complainants and others have to follow them from place to place and suffer great hardship.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

(g) *Salt.*

22. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 30th March, asks whether it is charitable of Government to monopolise and impose a heavy duty on salt, which is an all-essential article of food to the people and cattle. The terrible mortality which prevails among the cattle on account of the stinted use of salt in the food given to them is yearly on the increase as set forth in the report of the Collector of Kurnool.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 30th, 1889.

23. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 16th March, says Lord Cross, in reply to the question of a member of Parliament, stated that the Government of India have become aware of the mistake of having enhanced the salt tax, but do not see their way at the present time to reduce that tax. If the Government of India ask the consent of the Secretary of State for India for the re-imposition of import duties, the Secretary of State replies that those duties should not be imposed because the English traders would complain. If the Secretary of State is of opinion that the salt tax should be reduced in India, the India Government state that they are not now in a position to reduce the tax. Thus, between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the people of this country have to suffer. It should be seen what course Providence will open to the people, who have now no voice in the administration of their own country.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd March, contains a leader headed "Mortality of cattle arising from deprivation of salt," according to which the poor people and the cattle suffer much by the enhancement of the salt duty. The worst is that the profit realised by the abkari, stamp and forest revenues is not used to benefit the native population, but to pay high salaries to European officials, to swell the unnecessary expenses of the establishment of the Secretary of State for India, to acquire new territories, like Burma, &c., and to enable Government officials to visit cold hill-stations, where palaces are erected for their use. The editor thinks that the subservient native members of the Legislative Councils are partly responsible for this condition by the assistance they lend for framing stringent laws. In this respect no change for the better will take place until independent men are appointed to sit in the Legislative Councils.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th March, remarks that the reform of Legislative Councils. Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister of England, seems unwilling to make any reforms in the existing Legislative Councils of India. He is a very cruel man, and what benefit is the destroyer of Ireland going to do to India? What a kind of Minister is he, who prates that the people of this country are blacks? There is a proverb that justice will be obtained by agitation. In the same manner, if the people of this country will persevere in their endeavours, their labor will not go in vain. Now the reforms that should be made by Government in the Legislative Councils are as under. The number of members in the Legislative Councils should be increased to forty, of which one-half should be elected by the people, one-fourth nominated by Government, and the rest should be the chief officers of Government. The statement of the income and expenditure of the presidency should be brought before such councils for consideration. The councils should also possess the right of addressing questions to Government upon administrative matters. It will not be possible at present to vest the people at large with the power of election, for they are yet in a backward state; but that power may now be given to persons who pay a land revenue to Government of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, to graduates and to municipal commissioners and members of local fund boards.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 30th, 1889.

26. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 30th March, remarks that there appears to be no other way of bettering the financial position of India than for Lord Lansdowne to remonstrate with the Government of England and ask them to do justice to India by bearing a part of the cost of the Burma war and a part of the charges incurred in strengthening the north-western frontier.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

27. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, referring to Post office savings banks. the order of Government limiting the amount that may be deposited in a post office savings bank in a year to Rs. 300, observes that this may be of some inconvenience to the middle classes, and especially to persons who could save in a year more than Rs. 300.

28. A correspondent (writing from Chávakád) states that the civil suit against Karunakaran, lately sub-magistrate in the place, has not been decided; that Maunan, the present sub-magistrate, decides cases according to law; that an "unauthorised authority" has again got a footing in the court; that one cannot touch pitch without being defiled; that the transfer of a high official to a distant place is an advantage; that there is lamentation and wailing; that one Paran is fevered and the contagion has spread to some janmis; that no one knows what manner of man the new-comer is; that one "adhikari," the said Paran and one Kunhunni Menon can do nothing until they obtain access to him; that if "that individual" were present success could be achieved by giving; and that there is none like him. The writer concludes with a warning to janmis and others not to indulge in the culpable and disgraceful practice of bribing.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

29. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, makes a suggestion for the consideration of Government that, instead of incurring heavy expenditure for the criminal prosecution of Government officials charged with corruption, it is better in such cases to conduct a departmental inquiry and to dismiss the offender from the service with a heavy fine.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

30. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th March, with a view to check the increasing neglect of vaccinators to their work, suggests the issue of an order that every vaccinator shall furnish to the amsam

adhikari (village munsif) a statement showing the name of the village and the number of cases in which operations have been performed from day to day, and that the adhikari shall include those particulars in the monthly reports submitted by him to the magistrate.

31. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd March, wonders at the different administration of the laws for the punishment of persons charged with bribery, according as the accused are natives or Europeans. The great partiality alleged to be shown to Mr. Crawford over the native officials concerned in the same affair is then described.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

32. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with surprise the proposal of Government (who do not care what oppressive measures they employ to raise money) to destroy the arms taken from the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar, says that, as this proposal is both unjust and opposed to all principles of political economy, the arms should either be returned to the owners with orders not to use them (if such an order be necessary) or be carried to some place where their use is permitted, sold there, and the proceeds credited to the Government treasury.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th March, again refers to this subject and asks whose money was spent on the Commission. Was it part of that wrung from the people? Shame on such extravagance and partiality! If it was wanted to let him off, why was not he pensioned and sent to England instead of spending two lakhs of rupees on the Commission.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

34. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th March, extracts article from the *Bulbul* complaining of the treatment of natives in this department. They are made to do all the work and kept in the lowest grades.

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

35. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 13th March, writing of the swords which broke in Sikkim (*sic*), says Government should have swords made in India where even now there are workmen who excel in this branch of industry.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

36. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd March, has an article on the mamulatdar question and says the judges who recommended their suspension acted without being asked. If, as is said, Mr. Crawford did not receive bribes, then these men did not give them; besides Government promised if they spoke the truth they should not be punished. As to conspiracy, is it credible that so many witnesses should be involved in a conspiracy? They say there was no getting an appointment unless they paid Mr. Crawford, and so they did so. It can hardly be but that the Commission shew race partiality in their action; as all the English papers do in desiring the suspension of these men.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Mar. 3rd, 1889.

37. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of 9th March, says how can it be that Mr. Crawford should get off when Hanumanta Rao was convicted? It is impossible that all these people should have paid Hanumanta Rao, and that they should not have discovered if he had appropriated the money. We hear that there is still communication going on between Mr. Crawford and the mamulatdars and no one interferes.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
Mar. 9th, 1889.

38. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th March, says when reductions are to take place, Madras always suffers. Notwithstanding the fact that the British gained, and in the mutiny maintained, their hold on India through Madras, to remove the arsenal and make a large one at Ravul Pindi would be simple folly. The people around Pindi are warlike; the Russians are at hand; the Sikhs may be beguiled by

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 25th, 1889.

Dhulip Singh, and there are many other weighty reasons for not making an arsenal there. In fact, the Madras arsenal should be increased and the powder factory re-established. Government cannot carry out all the Finance Commission's recommendations. The Commission only point out ways of making reductions, leaving Government to say which were feasible. We are surprised they did not recommend the abolition of the hill journeys, which should save lakhs.

39. Several Hyderabad papers refer to a fancy fair held there in aid of an European hospital at Simla in terms of disapproval, on the grounds that charity begins at home and, in their opinion, ends there also apparently, for they say all spare money should go to benefit their own creed.

40. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of 2nd March, refers to the case of some Europeans at Aurangabad passing a Hindu dinner party when they might have gone another way, and says that the intoxication of power did not persuade them to do so.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

III.—LEGISLATION.

41. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, in referring to the powers of village munsifs under the Madras Village Courts Act, expresses an opinion that if the Act is intended for the good of the people, steps should first be taken to improve the status of village officials (who are now, for the most part, ignorant and incapable of doing their duties properly) by appointing a better set of men with high salaries.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

Remarks on the Madras Village Courts Act.

42. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, apprehends a disappointment at the hands of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of Lord Dufferin's recommendations for reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 21st, 1889.

Lord Dufferin's recommendations for reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils and the Secretary of State for India.

43. *Khasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th March, extracts an article from the *Mehar-i-Nimroz* on the necessity of some more perfect rules for the appointment of kazis and the registration of marriages and agrees with the article and says that well-qualified kazis should be appointed as formerly and keep registers containing the circumstances of the marriage, the names of the parties and their families, the witnesses, amount of dowry, &c.

KHASIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 7th, 1889.

The appointment of kazis and marriage registers.

44. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th March, says the *Jubilee Paper* of Lahore writes that Government is not satisfied with the present income tax and is instituting new inquiries. As most people in India are poor, the present taxes are much disliked and Government is aware it is often necessary to collect them by means of auctions and seizures. To keep the people happy is a means of strengthening the Government.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Mar. 15th, 1889.

Income tax.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

45. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 16th March, observes that the English, not content with the vast country of India which they already possess, are devising means to annex Afghanistan on the one hand and China and Thibet on the other. They, not resting satisfied with the dominions of Native Princes which have already been annexed, cast about how to secure other Native States which have not yet been annexed. Colonel Nisbet, the Resident in Cashmere, is now endeavouring, by disinterring old stories, to depose the Raja of that country. Now the country of Cashmere possesses a fine climate and abounds in game and a variety of fruits. The Residents who have been to that country have always brought some accusation or other against the Raja, and sought to annex that State to the British dominions. Colonel Nisbet,

SWADESHMITRAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

The Native State of Cashmere.

English, not content with the vast country of India which they already possess, are devising means to annex Afghanistan on the one hand and China and Thibet on the other. They, not resting satisfied with the dominions of Native Princes which have already been annexed, cast about how to secure other Native States which have not yet been annexed. Colonel Nisbet, the Resident in Cashmere, is now endeavouring, by disinterring old stories, to depose the Raja of that country. Now the country of Cashmere possesses a fine climate and abounds in game and a variety of fruits. The Residents who have been to that country have always brought some accusation or other against the Raja, and sought to annex that State to the British dominions. Colonel Nisbet,

perhaps considering that Lord Lansdowne is fresh in his office, has brought a false charge against the Raja of Cashmere. He accuses the Raja of indolence and of spending his time uselessly in the society of astrologers. This is a charge usually brought by the British Residents against every Native Prince in this country. It is not at all just that the English Government, possessed with a mania for the acquisition of more dominions, should endeavour to annex the States of foreign princes. They have enough to do in protecting and improving the country which they already possess. The *Vicatathootham*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, also makes similar remarks.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th March, says:—Two reasons have been assigned for the contemplated transfer of the anche to the British Administration. One is that the Mysore Government loses about Rs. 60,000 annually by the working of the department, and the other is that the European planters and other European settlers in Mysore desire that all the conveniences of the Imperial postal system should be available in Mysore also. Taking the second argument, first, it appears unjust that such an important change should be made for the convenience of about a hundred persons in all, against the wishes of the rest of the people of Mysore. Besides, the needs of the planters could very easily have been met by the introduction of such improvements as are desired in the Mysore anche itself, without going the length of transferring the department entirely. If these improvements had been introduced, the loss to Government by the present system would have been more than made up by the increased income which those changes would have brought about. In Hyderabad, Baroda, and other Native States, British India postage stamps are not used.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

The Mysore anche.

The railway of Mysore has been given up, and there is a rumour that the police department is to be given up too. In this way the British Government may take up the departments of the Mysore Government one by one until at last very little is left for the Mysore Government itself to manage. The transfer of the anche will throw about 1,700 clerks and others out of employ, which means a loss of the means of livelihood to nearly 10,000 people depending on them.

The Government of India, and the Mysore Government, too, for that matter, ought to have consulted the people before such an important step was determined upon.

47. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 16th March, says:—Preparations are being made for the transfer of the anche to British Administration from the 1st proximo. The people, however, are against the change and are sending memorials and petitions, but we think they are too late. One result of the change is sure to be that the work of the inferior servants of the department will increase considerably, while their salaries will remain as small as they were before. The highly-paid officers show that they are careful that their own salaries are not affected, but are quite indifferent to the sufferings of their subordinates.

MYSOORE VRITTANTA
BODHINI,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

48. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st March, says that the municipal council of Bangalore have resolved to reduce the amount of the grant for primary and secondary education in the city in order to make more money available for sanitation purposes. Although it is necessary that grants given to schools must be revised occasionally yet it is detrimental to the cause of education to reduce them altogether.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 21st, 1889.

49. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th March, invites the attention of the Cochin Government to the precautions to be adopted for the relief of the important towns of that State in case of accidental fires occurring therein.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

Cochin State.—Relief of important towns in the — in case of fire.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

50. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 20th March, invites the attention of the Raja of Cochin to the fact that complaints of the oppression and corruption of various officials of that State, often made to higher authorities, have hardly obtained a proper hearing.

Cochin State.—Oppression and corruption of various officials of the —.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 21st, 1889.

Cochin State.—Insanitary condition of certain towns in the —.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 21st, 1889.

Cochin State.—Reforms urgently wanted in the postal department of the —.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 11th, 1889.

Travancore.—Oppression and corruption carried on by Saravanai and his adherents in —.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.
JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

54. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th, and *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th March, noticing the reports regarding the letters said to have been obtained implicating the Maha Raja Cashmere in the British dominions. (One reason for this opinion appears to be the treatment of Mussalmans in Cashmere—*Translator*.)

Cashmere.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

55. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd March, wonders if Mr. Howell will be confirmed as Resident. If he is not mixed up in the mines case it would be good for the country; the Government of India could not approve of his opposition to the Ministry.

Hyderabad Residency.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1889.

56. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd March, approves of an article in the *Aizad*, saying there are too many Europeans employed in Hyderabad.

Employment of Europeans.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

57. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd March, has extract from *Urdu Guide* commenting on the opinions of the English papers on the letters attributed to the Maha Raja. He is a weak man and intrigue abounds. We agree that no violent measures are required; the Maha Raja even may be kept on, but a council should be appointed to carry on the affairs of State and put matters right.

Cashmere.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Mar. 18th, 1889.

58. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th March, says Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Ward, Mr. Cordery, Mr. Fitzgerald, &c., show the impolicy of employing Europeans. No doubt the English are the conquering race and hardworking and good at arrangement, but the cases of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Neile show they too have all sorts amongst them. They have never done any good to Native States, and never will; they are only a burden on the treasuries.

Employment of Europeans.

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

HINDU
JANABHUSHANY,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

59. The *Hindu Janabhushany*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, says that Government should do what they can to ameliorate the condition of the cultivating classes. They should, for instance, grant loans of money to the ryots who require them at a low rate of interest. Remission of revenue should be granted for failure of crops owing to insufficiency of water. Kist should be collected not in four instalments, but in six. The road cess and the village cess should either be abolished or reduced. Then only will the ryots prosper.

60. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th March, in attributing the increasing poverty of Malabar to the backward state of agricultural industry in that district, which, in its turn, is alleged to be due to ryots tenaciously sticking to old methods in their work, regrets that the Government have, unlike their action in other districts, hardly done anything for the improvement of agriculture there, and the responsible district officer is blamed for not turning his attention in this direction.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 20th, 1889.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th March, complains of the havoc caused by elephants in the villages adjacent to Mettupalaiyam.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

62. The *Vicatathoothan*, of Madras, of the 16th March, considers that the closing of lock hospitals was injudicious, and that they should be reopened.

VICATATHOOTHAN,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

63. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 16th March, asks what is the reason that the ruby mines of Burma were leased out by the Home Government, and not by the Government of India, under whose control Burma is now placed? Has the Secretary of State granted the lease of those mines to a firm in England on the presumption that the natives of this country will not be able to lay out the capital needed to work them? It is simply race bias to make the English rich at the expense of the Indians, who are now bearing all the expenses of the Burma war.

VETTIKODIYON,
Mar. 16th, 1889.

64. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th March, illustrates by examples the fact that the fear and respect entertained by the people for Government servants are in proportion to the power enjoyed by the latter of doing mischief.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 13th, 1889.

65. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd March, in referring to the entertainment given by the Calicut public to Mr. P. Karunakara Menon, lately Deputy Collector of Ponani, on the eve of his leaving Malabar to join his new appointment, and stating that the leading native officials, vakils, merchants and other influential men assembled to bid farewell to him at the Calicut railway station, while some accompanied him to the next station, says that this demonstration of public feeling sufficiently shows that he was very popular among the people and that the charges lately levelled against him had their origin in jealousy and malice.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

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FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th April 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

ORDINARY, MS.

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