(*d*) *Education.*

TARANGAY NAISON, Apr. 13th, 1889.

9. The *Taranjay Naison*, of Madras, of the 13th April, states that the people of India, whose knowledge of agriculture is very poor, should read the science of European agriculture, and that Government should have the books on that subject translated into the vernaculars and distributed gratis among cultivators.

A knowledge of agriculture essential in India.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Apr. 20th, 1889.

10. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Cuddalore, of the 20th April, says: "Our

SANMAR Mai

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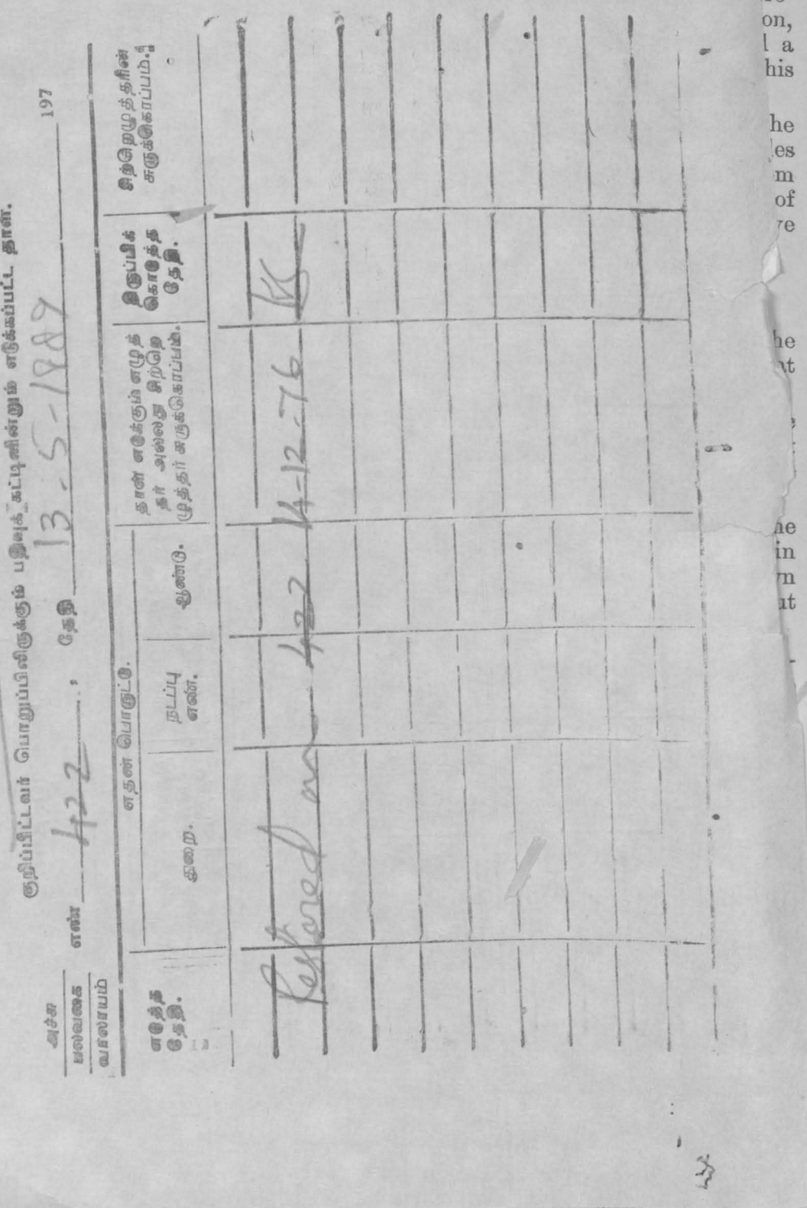
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Archives 1—10,000—8-10-76.

(1) Number of pages (88)
(2) Date of repair 27.10.76 to 2.11.76.
(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 422 ~~Press.~~
~~B.P. No.~~ (Contd Co) ~~Mis.~~

Dated 13. 5. 1889 ~~197~~.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From A. P. MACDONNELL, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 15th February 1889, No. 250.

With advertence to the correspondence ending with your letter, No. 1347, dated 16th September 1887, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence * between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the annual migration of the Government of India and of Local Governments to Simla and other hill stations, and to request that the matters mentioned in paragraph 12 of the Secretary of State's despatch may be now further considered and the arrangements which recommend themselves to His Excellency in Council reported to the Government of India. I am to add that the Governor-General in Council, while desiring to give as full effect as possible to the wishes of the Secretary of State, has pointed out to His Lordship that a wider discretion in the matter of the tours of Members of the Viceroy's Council and as regards the dates of assembling at and leaving the Presidency town is essential.

* Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 16 (Public), dated 15th March 1887.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 116 (Public), dated 25th October 1888.

ENCLOSURES.

Despatch from the Government of India, Home Department, to the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Calcutta, 15th March 1887, No. 16.

In your letter No. 267, dated 16th September 1886, Your Lordship informs us that your attention had been called to the statement of tour expenses in the Finance and Revenue Accounts which you observe does not appear to be complete, and in your No. 14 (Public), dated 20th January 1887, you request us to furnish you with a full report upon the whole subject of the periodic removal of the Government of India to Simla. In the first of these communications you also desired to be supplied with the information required to answer a question put in the House of Commons whether the Local Governments move every summer to a hill station, and, if so, how many persons accompany each Government in its migration.

Before the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 20th January last, certain questions connected with this subject had already come under our consideration, and the present despatch had been to a great extent prepared. Having again considered the whole subject in the light of Your Lordship's latest communication, we desire to submit to you the conclusions at which we have unanimously arrived on the subject of the movement of the Government of India from Calcutta to

Simla. The information required by Your Lordship regarding the Local Governments has been called for and will be furnished hereafter.

2. Before we state these conclusions and consider the financial aspects of the question which are noticed in Your Lordship's letter of the 16th of last September, it seems to us desirable to review the previous history of this subject. Your Lordship has observed in your letter of 20th of last January that the adoption of Simla as the permanent summer head-quarters of the Governor-General and his Council dates from 1864, the first year of the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence. But before that date, certain important discussions had taken place in connection with the movement of the Government of India from Calcutta, to which we desire to call attention, as they are very pertinent to the two chief questions presented for consideration in Your Lordship's despatch of 20th January last, namely, the possibility of permanently locating the Governor-General's Council in Calcutta, and the advantage of periodically removing the Government of India as a whole from that city. The first of those discussions occurred in the year 1829 during Lord William Bentinck's administration. The successful issue of the Mahratta war while the Marquis of Hastings was Governor-General, and the capture of Bhurtpur during his successor Lord Amherst's term of office, had necessitated some permanent provision for the administration and good government of Central India, and Sir John Malcolm, then Governor of Bombay, was invited to assume the control of Central Indian affairs. Sir John Malcolm, however, for reasons upon which it is unnecessary to enter, declined this responsibility, and the Governor-General Lord William Bentinck then resolved to remove the Government of India for a time from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces in order that he and his Council might, on the spot and in communication with the local authorities, determine the best solution of the pending questions. The reasons which actuated the Governor-General in proposing the temporary removal of the Government of India from Calcutta are stated by him in a minute, bearing date 10th February 1829, a copy of which, and of other documents to which we shall refer hereafter, is appended to this despatch. To that minute we invite Your Lordship's attention, for it furnishes significant evidence on two points of great importance with reference to the subject under discussion; *first*, that at an early period when our territories were far less extensive, and the duties of the Government far less multifarious than they now are, a temporary removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta was felt to be necessary in the public interests; and, *second*, that Lord William Bentinck was strongly impressed with the expediency of taking his Council with him during his visits to the provinces.

3. In a later minute, dated 8th August 1829, of which we also attach a copy, Lord William Bentinck considered the wider question of the best permanent position for the seat of Government, and the following extract from this minute has a very important bearing on the question of the permanent location of the seat of Government at Calcutta :—

> I have said nothing in the present paper upon the more important question naturally suggested by this discussion as to the best permanent position for the seat of Government. The present temporary arrangement,* formed for a specific object, will serve as an experiment to show all the advantages and disadvantages belonging to a more extensive measure. When our possessions had but a limited extent, Calcutta would have been well chosen for the capital, even if circumstances had not already presented it ready-made to our hands. But since the Company have emerged from the narrow limits of their factory and have become the sovereigns of the whole of India, the position of the Government at the farthest extremity of its territory seems peculiarly ineligible, most unfavorable to control and good government, and rendering impossible the prompt and quick interposition of command, which, in cases of emergency, is so essential to our security.
>
> * The proposed removal of the Government temporarily to the North-Western Provinces.

Anticipating a little the progress of events, we may here observe that when it fell to Lord William Bentinck a few years later to establish a separate Government in the North-Western Provinces, he was anxious to give effect to the views above expressed by establishing the seat of the Government of India at Agra and by delegating local authority to Calcutta.

4. The Court of Directors having been in due course informed of the Governor-General's intention to remove his Government from Calcutta, expressed their disapproval in a letter, dated the 3rd of July 1829. The objections which prevailed with the Court of Directors were the illegality of the proposed movement; the expense, inconvenience, and interruption to public business which it would entail; the danger of selecting as the seat of empire a position "exposed to sudden incursion of nations of cavalry and to the first brunt of any hostile movement of the powers bordering upon India;" and the expediency of selecting the seat of Government with regard to the circumstance that India is governed by a distant maritime power.

We may here remark that the legal objection, if it ever had force, has since been removed; that the danger of hostile movements from beyond our borders has passed away; that with the extension of roads, railways, and telegraphs an inland seat of Government is practically as accessible as if it were on the coast; and that, of all the objections urged by the Court of Directors, we are called upon to meet only that which is based on the ground of expense and interruption to public business. To the consideration of these points we shall presently revert.

5. The orders of the Court of Directors were effective in preventing the removal of the Government from Calcutta in 1829, but they were not accepted without protest by the Governor-General and by Sir Charles Metcalfe (afterwards Lord Metcalfe and Governor-General of India), who was then a Member of the Governor-General's Council. Lord William Bentinck set forth in a minute, dated 22nd February 1830, his reasons for holding that to fix the seat of Government irrevocably at Calcutta and to prevent the Governor-General from taking his Council with him on tour were "totally incompatible with the good government of these extensive regions." Sir Charles Metcalfe, in a minute, dated 5th March following, concurred in the views expressed by the Governor-General as to the expediency of giving authority to the Supreme Government to move from the Presidency whenever its presence might be required elsewhere. These expressions of opinions, while they failed to modify the views of the Court of Directors, evidently had weight with Her Majesty's Government, inasmuch as the freedom of action claimed by Lord William Bentinck was shortly afterwards conferred by the Charter of 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV., Cap. 85, Secs. 50 and 70). But the practice to be adopted under the charter was regulated and qualified by the following instructions contained in a despatch, No. 44 of 10th December 1834, by which the Court of Directors communicated the statute to the Governor-General in Council :—

> The Legislature has left the seat of the Supreme Government, both permanent and temporary, to its own choice. The important circumstance, however, of making the Governor-General local Governor of Bengal renders it necessary that his habitual residence should be in the place where he can best perform both sets of his duties, that is in Bengal. We have no doubt therefore that you will concur with us in thinking the seat of the Supreme Government should be at Calcutta where your records are now deposited and where the requisite buildings, public and private, already exist.

Your Lordship will not fail to observe that the main consideration which weighed with the Court of Directors in fixing on Calcutta as the most suitable place for the seat of Government was the "circumstance of making the Governor-General local Governor of Bengal." This circumstance has for the last 33 years ceased to exist.

6. The next important discussion to which we desire to call attention was connected with the measures adopted to establish a separate Presidency and Government in the North-Western Provinces. It is known to Your Lordship that the original intention (to which indeed effect was, for a short time, actually given) was to establish a separate Presidency and a Governor at Agra. Lord William Bentinck, however, while he admitted "the total inadequacy of the Government at Calcutta to control and superintend the North-Western Provinces," was opposed to the separation of authority which the creation of a Governor at Agra involved. It was the desire of the Governor-General, as we have already stated, to remove the seat of the Supreme Government to the North-Western Provinces and to delegate

local authority to Calcutta. But this measure was not approved, and the North-Western Provinces were shortly afterwards placed under the charge of a Lieutenant-Governor, the Statute (3 & 4 Will. IV., C. p. 85) which authorized the establishment of a Governor at Agra being held in abeyance.

7. We now come to the discussions on this subject which occurred during the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie. The attention of the Court of Directors had been attracted to the great cost of the camps maintained for the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief during their tours; and the Court demanded an expression of the sentiments of the Governor-General in Council upon this matter. Lord Dalhousie accordingly in 1853 recorded a minute which very forcibly confirms the views of Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe as to the necessity and expediency of the Governor-General's tours. He dealt with the objections then, as now, made to the temporary residence of the Governor-General in the hills in the following passage :—

> In the same criticism to which I have referred the visits of the Governor-General and of other high functionaries to the hills are spoken of as if they were dereliction of public duty. Simla is denounced as "a Capua"; and endeavours are made to create the impression that the visits of such high personages to the hills are connected only with ideas of luxury and enervating idleness.
>
> For myself, I would observe that, of the whole period of more than three years during which I was absent from the Presidency, I passed more than half without a roof over my head. It was spent principally in tents, moving over the country. Such a life does not imply any high degree of luxury and certainly not inactivity.
>
> And if, during the intervals of summer and rains, when the climate prohibits all movement in the plains, the Governor-General resides in the hills, where is the evil? What practical good would result to the State by the Governor-General remaining at Lahore or Umballa, exposed to the fierce heat of the plains instead of residing in the temperate climate of Simla? Is a gentleman lately from Europe, unacclimated to tropical seasons, and usually not in his youth, less likely to perform his duties well because he discharges them under the bracing influence of mountain air, instead of under the furnace blast of the hot winds? And if, his special duty discharged, he returns to the Presidency, is his usefulness likely to be diminished because he comes with a frame invigorated by a refreshing visit to the European climate of the hills? In short, is it in common-sense and reason to be contended that the Governor-General does not faithfully discharge his public duties unless he takes the most likely method of rendering himself wholly unfit for them by a continuous residence in the torrid atmosphere of the plains?
>
> I did not go to the hills because I was sick. I did not go there to amuse myself, or to enjoy myself. I went because my presence somewhere on the north-west frontier was requisite, and as during five months of the year movement in the plains was impracticable, I spent them in the hills because there I could serve the Company more laboriously and more effectually than if I had been in the plains.
>
> I make these personal observations because other Governors-General after me may be placed in somewhat similar circumstances, and I am desirous that they should derive the same benefit from a temporary refuge in the hills that their predecessors have done. The interests of the Company will be greatly advanced by their being permitted to use this privilege. It is at all times in the hands of the Court of Directors to prevent its abuse. I trust therefore that the Court will not be misled by the empty clamour that is sometimes raised against the practice, or commit the mistake of prohibiting it.

8. We have observed above that, while legal sanction to the movement of the Council with the Governor-General from Calcutta was conferred by the Charter Act of 1833, the freedom of the Government of India to act upon that sanction was restricted by the despatch of the Court of Directors in the same year. But with the establishment of a Local Government in Bengal in 1854 the chief reason assigned by the Court of Directors for localizing the Supreme Government in Calcutta ceased to exist. If it be admitted that Lord Dalhousie insisted less strongly than his predecessors on the importance of the constant presence of his Council, we must submit that the extension of the empire and the administrative duties which are always increasing with the progress of civilization no longer leave this point open to choice: while it may be added that Lord Dalhousie, not unconscious of the difficulties which might attend the separation of the Governor-General from the Council, himself indicates in his minute the means by which he hoped that those difficulties might be lessened or obviated. The course of events has not vindicated the sufficiency of those means, but has rather justified the views of Lord

William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe, in which it may here be observed that Lord Canning and Lord Elgin both concurred. And if subsequent events have tended to strengthen the arguments of Lord Dalhousie in favour of the Governor-General's temporary residence in the hills, we confidently assert that the ever-increasing weight and intricacy of the administrative questions which present themselves to the Government of India no longer permit us to regard the separation of the Governor-General from his Council, except for a very brief period of time, as a question open to discussion.

9. The first Governor-General who visited Simla was Lord Amherst, who spent the summer of 1827 there after the conclusion of the Bhurtpur campaign. From that date the sanitarium rose into favour, and the Governor-General, at first occasionally, but after a few years more frequently, moved in summer from the heat of Calcutta to the cool climate of the Himalayas. The Mutiny prevented Lord Canning from visiting the hills until near the end of his term of office; but his successor Lord Elgin spent his second hot season at Simla and intended to return to it in subsequent years. Both Lord Canning and Lord Elgin were convinced of the expediency of the occasional presence of the Governor-General in Council at other places than Calcutta, but it remained for Lord Lawrence by assembling his Council at Simla to take action on the provision of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which reproduced the provision of the Charter of 1833. This proceeding was in 1867 made the subject of careful examination in connection with the inquiry, initiated by Sir Stafford Northcote, into the best system of government for Bengal.

10. Among the questions referred on this occasion by the Secretary of State to a special committee of the Indian Council were the following :—

(1) whether the seat of the Government of India should still be retained at Calcutta;

(2) whether it was desirable that the Government of India should migrate in a body every year; and

(3) whether it was expedient to select a new seat of Government; and, if so, whether a commission should be appointed for the purpose; and what instructions should be given to such commission.

The Special Committee recommended that Calcutta should remain the capital of India, and they recorded their opinion that the periodical transfer of the seat of Government to Simla was injurious to the public interests. The reasons given for this opinion were that it was desirable that the capital of India should be fixed; that the deliberations of the Viceroy in Council should be aided by all the records of former Governments, and by all the official ability, legal and administrative, congregated in Calcutta; that benefit accrued from the presence of a large and independent non-official community, able to correct the views and enlarge the experience of members of the public service who live in a narrow and exclusive circle; that though the heads of the Government moved to the Himalayas, the real work of administration was necessarily transacted in the plains; that, however congenial the climate of the hills might be to European constitutions, it was distasteful to the large number of Native officials, who must accompany the Government whenever it changed its station; and that Simla was practically inaccessible to the great mass of the people. The committee concluded with a recommendation that, though the liberty of the Governor-General himself to proceed to any part of India ought not to be interfered with, the practice of moving the seat of Government to Simla during the hot weather and the rains should be prohibited. Of the six members composing the committee, two (Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot) recorded a memorandum of dissent from the views of the majority on the question of the head-quarters of the Government, and held that, while Calcutta should remain the nominal head-quarters of the Governor-General, in which he should spend some time of every year, he ought to be left free to visit any other parts of India whenever he might think it desirable to do so and should on such occasions take his Council with him.

11. The Secretary of State preferred the view of the dissentient minority. Sir Stafford Northcote was unable to accept the conclusion that the Supreme Government should be restricted to Calcutta, and thought it unwise to fetter the discretion of the Government of India as to the best mode of doing its work. He added that the arguments adduced by the Committee for binding the Members of Council to Calcutta would equally apply to the Viceroy, and he did not consider the question of the capital of India to be yet ripe for settlement.

12. At the time when the Special Committee made its report, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maine, who had been and at a later period again was Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council, happened to be in England, and Sir Stafford Northcote invited an expression of his opinion upon it. Mr. Maine recorded a minute which we include in the list of documents attached to this despatch. While expressing our entire concurrence in the conclusions at which Mr. Maine arrived, we desire to invite Your Lordship's attention to the following passage from his minute:—

> The Government of India, which is only a controlling and superintending Government, and which has few direct relations or none with the people, and which therefore might be supposed, *à priori*, to be in a position to adopt the practice (*i.e.*, of removing to the hills during the hot season) first, was, in point of fact, the last to adopt it. The reason, no doubt, is that the residence of the Supreme Government during the whole year in the plains has long since become a fiction. The Governor-General constantly absented himself from Calcutta on the plea that it was necessary for him to be near to the parts of India which demand the close attention of the Supreme Government. But the Government of India was still supposed to remain in Calcutta, because the Governor-General's Council remained there, under a President invested theoretically with the full powers of Governor-General in Council. In point of fact, however, a division of business was made between the Governor-General in the Upper Provinces and the President in Council at Calcutta, on the principle of leaving to the latter all business which was of a simple, routine, and common-place character. Everything which was of importance was referred directly to the Governor-General, and there was either a rule or an understanding if any matter which came before the President in Council assumed, contrary to expectation, the least importance, it should be sent on to the Governor-General.
>
> When Sir John Lawrence, shortly after reaching India, determined not to spend the worst months of the year in Calcutta, the truth is imperfectly stated by saying that he adopted a practice which had become habitual with Governors-General. It should be taken into account that he began to act upon a system of economising physical and mental energy which he had seen at work in the Punjab, and to which, among other causes, the remarkable success of the Punjab administration is, no doubt, attributable. If, indeed, he had done no more than this, it is probable that his proceedings would never have been adversely criticised; but he went step further, and, in exercise of the power conferred on him by Parliament, he summoned his Council to accompany him to the Upper Provinces and Simla. I venture to assert that, in taking this step, he evinced his customary sagacity and perspicacity. He put an end to a costly and mischievous fiction, and he also restored a reality.
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> This language may appear too strong to those who are unaware of the change which has taken place of late in the character of the Governor-General's Council. That Council is no longer mainly a Council of Advisers. It has become an aggregate of heads of departments, and it resumes its former consultative functions only in special cases. The law, in fact, permits the Governor-General and any one Member of Council to make an order in the name of the Government of India, and it further allows the Governor-General to distribute the business of the Government as he may think fit. These provisions enabled Lord Canning to establish a system under which the Government work is divided between departments, each of which has a Member of Council at its head. The order of Government is in each case suggested by the Member of Council charged with the particular department to which the case belongs, and, if confirmed by the Governor-General, it issues at once. The cases submitted to the full Council are only those of special importance, or those in which the Governor-General differs from the initiating Member. The necessity for the new system grew out of the enormously increased (and, I may add, daily increasing) business of the Government of India, which, without some such arrangement, could never be disposed of at all. It was further rendered inevitable by the addition to the Council of two English Members specially appointed to discharge certain duties which they could only perform in the capacity of heads of departments.
>
> Except, therefore, in regard to matters belonging to the Foreign Department, of which it is usual for the Governor-General himself to undertake the primary management, the severance of the Governor-General from Council dislocates the whole machinery of Government. An anomalous form of the old and exploded system is immediately re-established. I was myself in Calcutta, as a member of Council, during the absence of Lord Elgin in the Upper Provinces in the summer of 1863. I believe it to be impossible for any human arrangement to have worked

more perverse. Lord Elgin was distinguished by remarkable caution—though I doubt whether his caution was not physically greater than that which any man competently fresh from England could display under similarly vast responsibilities,—and all or most important matters were transmitted by him over a distance of 1,500 miles for the opinion of his Council. The result was that a great deal of work was done twice over, and a great deal not done at all. I confidently appeal to the records of the India Office for proof of the value of the new system as contrasted with the old. For the first time, during any period of which I have been able to trace, the Government of India was master of its work and without arrears, and this too in face of an extraordinary increase of business during the present Governor-Generalship. This result is, no doubt, partly owing to the laborious habits of Sir John Lawrence and to his great knowledge of India. It is also partly attributable to the circumstance that nearly all the functionaries attached to the Supreme Government enjoy a fairly good climate during those months in which, according to my experience, the machine of Government in the climate of Calcutta works at half power. But it would certainly have never been attained unless the Governor-General had determined not to separate himself from his heads of departments and occasional advisers. It is certainly true that few Governors-General could so well dispense with advice and assistance as the present Viceroy; but, to take an illustration, how could even he, in a large number of cases, have made orders without, in the first place, assuring himself what was the legal form and bearing of the order, and, in the next, what it would cost. In other words, had he been separated from his Council, he must have made a variety of references to the Legal and Financial Members of his Council, who by the assumption, would have been at Calcutta.

I submit then that, when Sir John Lawrence removed his Council to the Upper Provinces, he merely destroyed a fiction which threatened to impair seriously the efficiency of his Government, though it may have replaced what once was perhaps a reality. I submit further that he restored a reality. It is not to be supposed that when the English gentlemen, who till lately occupied the Governor-Generalship, discharged the most important functions of the Government of India at some point in the Upper Provinces, they acted wholly without advice. They were in fact advised by their Secretaries. But the Members of Council have now taken the place of the former Secretaries, though their responsibility is more distinct and their powers somewhat larger.

13. Such was the position of this question when the Secretary of State in his letter No. 10, Public, dated 16th January 1868, addressed the Governor-General in Council on the subject of the measures most conducive to improvement in the Government of Bengal. In that letter Sir Stafford Northcote remarked that it was a serious question, from an Imperial point of view, how far the identification of the Supreme Government with that of a particular Presidency, was consistent with the proper discharge of its duties to the whole of India, and he proceeded to observe:—

> The alternatives would appear to be these. Either that Calcutta should remain the capital of India, and that the Council should have its stationary head-quarters there leaving the Governor-General at liberty to visit other parts of India, either alone or with a selected Member of Council (a point to be hereafter considered); or that some new capital should be fixed on; or, lastly, that provision should be made for enabling the Governor-General in Council to establish himself, from time to time, in such places and for such periods as he may consider the exigencies of his vast dominion to require. Upon this important question I desire to receive your advice, and I request that you will consider it as well from an Imperial point of view, and in its bearings on the general government of India, as in relation to the effect it has upon the more limited questions of the proper form of Government for Bengal.

14. This letter brought the entire question anew under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and it was discussed with a thoroughness befitting its importance. As the Government of Bengal was greatly interested in the settlement of the question, it was deemed proper before the matter was discussed in Council to invite the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir William Grey) to express his views upon it. From the minute recorded by Sir William Grey we quote the following passage:—

> The practical application of it (the Indian Councils Act, 1861) is that the Council shall, as a rule, be where the Governor-General is; for no one has ever for a moment contemplated that the Governor-General should not, during a considerable portion of his term of office, be away from Calcutta. It is well known that Lord Canning held very strong opinions as to the expediency of the Government of India, that is to say, the Governor-General *in Council* assembling at other places than Calcutta. It is known that Lord Elgin had made every preparation at the time of his death to carry out such an arrangement. It has been left, however, to the present Governor-General to give practical effect to the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Councils Act.
>
> I may perhaps be permitted to say, having been a Member of the Governor-General's Council for five years, that, in my opinion, the modern practice of the Council accompanying the

my opinion, there are other incidents of the residence of Your Excellency and of your Council at Simla during so much of each year which require legislation. I think it very desirable that some distinct understanding should exist as to the nature of the Legislative business proper to be transacted by Your Excellency in Council during your residence at Simla.

The Secretary of State then proceeded to point out that the practice of legislating at Simla had a tendency to frustrate the policy of securing the attendance at the deliberations of the Legislative Council of non-official members, and that the expedient of allowing one or more of the additional Members of Council in Government service to reside at Simla during the summer was open to exception. His Lordship accordingly desired to know whether the Government of India saw any difficulty in arranging an understanding to be adhered to, save in exceptional cases, that the regular sittings of the Legislative Council should be held in Calcutta only.

18. The Government of India replied to this letter in its despatch No. 32, dated 3rd May 1877. It was fully admitted that, except in cases of great urgency, the discussion and enactment of important Bills affecting the whole of British India, the Presidency Towns, or the Lower Provinces should take place in Calcutta; but it was represented that Legislative business of the following kinds could, with great convenience to the Council and without disadvantage to the public, be transacted at Simla, viz.:—

(i) the passing of purely local laws;
(ii) the passing of a stage in important measures when discussion in Council was not immediately required;
(iii) the passing of Bills which, having been settled after full discussion in Calcutta, are passed without any alteration in substance;
(iv) the passing of petty measures which could neither excite, nor be improved by, discussion; and
(v) the passing of consolidation Bills and Bills repealing obsolete enactments.

The Government of India at the same time expressed its opinion that it would be both difficult and inexpedient to lay down an inflexible rule on the subject, and added that the practice had been to summon additional Members to Simla solely for the purpose of working out the details of measures in which special or local experience was required.

In his reply to the above despatch, Lord Salisbury remarked:—

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that Your Excellency will best give effect to the important Statute (the Indian Councils Act of 1861) from which so large a portion of your powers is derived by making such arrangements as will admit of your executive Government being, as a rule, represented at Calcutta during the whole period between the 1st day of November and the 15th day of April. Such arrangements will admit of a maximum number of additional Members of Council being summoned to your Legislative meetings and actually attending thereat. I suppose there can be no doubt that much the largest part of your Legislative business may be completed during the period of the year which I have defined, nor will it be necessary to require the attendance of the additional Members during the remaining months. At the same time I do not wish it to be inferred that I am suggesting an abeyance of your Legislative powers when Your Excellency's Government is absent from Calcutta, or that I consider a Legislative session and a prorogation to be warranted by the Indian Councils Act. If Your Excellency causes your Government to be represented in Calcutta for the period I have named, and follows during the rest of the year the rules which you have yourself laid down in your despatch under reply, and which I now sanction, I consider that there will be the closest possible application of the principles of the Indian Councils Act to existing circumstances.

19. The correspondence on the subject came for the time to a close with the despatch of the Government of India, No. 12, dated 8th February 1878, in which compliance, as far as might be practicable, was promised with the views expressed by Lord Salisbury, as regards the period of the year during which the executive Government should be represented at Calcutta. The Government of India at the same time declared its intention that no official additional Member of Council should be brought to Simla, except for the purposes of working out the details of measures on which local experience or special knowledge might be required.

20. We have thus traced the origin and progress of the practice of the Government of India in regard to its movement to the hills during the hot season. We have shown that the adoption of Calcutta as the seat of Government was due to the fact that the Governor-General was at one time also Governor of Bengal; we

have pointed out that as our empire grew in size increasing inconvenience was felt from an arrangement which [illegible] by your present more suitable to the circumstances of the administration; and we have traced how the [illegible] of Calcutta [illegible] its position in the motives of public policy which dominate the present of the Governor-General in provinces other than Bengal. We have set forth the opinions which Lord William Bentinck and Lord Metcalfe entertained as to the expediency of moving the Council with the Governor-General and we have quoted the evidence of Sir William Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the participation of Lord Canning and Lord Elgin in those opinions. We may add that no later Governor-General has entertained any doubt as to the necessity of taking his Council with him when moving from Calcutta for part of the year. This necessity becomes constantly more imperative with the increasing weight and difficulty of the details of Government. If, as Sir Henry Maine has testified, the severance of the Governor-General from his Council twenty years ago had practically the effect of dislocating the machinery of Government, we are convinced that the revival of such a severance now would render efficient administration absolutely impossible.

21. We have now illustrated the remarkable continuity of action by which the absence of the Government from Calcutta, the occasional presence of the Governor-General with his Council in other parts of India, and his residence with his Council at a hill station for a portion of the year are justified and supported. We proceed to consider the objections which, with a force greatly diminished by the course of events, have been advanced against this procedure. These objections fall under the three heads of—

(*a*) the loss of contact with public opinion;
(*b*) the hindrance to public business; and
(*c*) the expense entailed by the movement.

22. As to the first point, we, with Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook, attach its due weight to the public opinion of Calcutta, and we are far from proposing to assign to Bengal and its capital an inadequate share of the presence of the Governor-General in Council. But we concur in the opinion of Sir Stafford Northcote that the identification of the Supreme Government with any particular Presidency would be inconsistent with the proper discharge of its duties to the whole of India. The adoption of the policy of decentralization, which is exemplified more particularly in the system of Provincial contracts now in force, has led to a great extension of the powers of Local Governments, and to a corresponding reduction in the original jurisdiction, so to speak, of the Government of India. In fact, the Government of India is no longer local, unless it be so considered in regard to its supervision over such local administrations as those of the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma. In the greater part of India the disposal of all the ordinary public business rests with the Local Governments, and hence it happens that members of the mercantile or non-official community address themselves to the Local Governments with which their interests are connected and rarely have occasion to communicate directly and personally with the Government of India. In so far as contact with public opinion is desirable in order to enable the Government of India to exercise efficiently its functions of general control, it is not the public opinion of one province or of one city, but of all the provinces and every important city with which touch should be kept.

23. The extension of the railway system has provided an outlet for the produce of India from the Western ports, with the result that the commercial importance of Bombay and Karachi has very greatly increased, and the public interests which call for the attention of the Government of India in these cities and in Madras are not less important than those which centre in Calcutta. As regards our external affairs, the North-West Frontier is, as Sir John Lawrence said, "the quarter where our most important political and military relations exist." We are far from desiring to depreciate the importance of Bengal, but we do not hesitate to say that it would be harmful if interests special to any province were admitted to be adequately representative of the interests of the empire at large. If the Government of India were permanently located at Calcutta, it would undoubtedly

be exposed to the risk of substituting the public opinion of Bengal for the public opinion of India. The public opinion of each province has its special characteristics, and the opinion of the mercantile communities in the Provincial capitals is influenced by the peculiar conditions under which each such community lives. No one province or city supplies a complete index of the public opinion of all. When it is desired to test public opinion on any subject, evidence is collected from all parts of India and not from any one province specially selected. A comprehensive knowledge of the different shades of opinion held by the different races of India would not be facilitated by placing the Governor-General in Council in permanent contact with public opinion in Bengal. To arrive at an impartial and well-balanced judgment on the large questions with which the Government of India deals, it is necessary to qualify the impressions drawn from the provincial population with which the Governor-General in Council is in contact during some months of the year by comparing them with the public opinion of other parts of India on the same questions.

24. For contact with the public opinion of other localities the railway system of India provides abundant means. And here we desire to remove the misconception that the Governor-General in Council on leaving Calcutta proceeds at once to the enjoyment of a cool climate in the seclusion of the hills, and that the movements of the Government between Calcutta and Simla are journeys direct and undeviating from the one place of residence to the other. The practice is now well established of appropriating a certain time on the occasion of the spring and autumn movements to provincial tours. In addition to the progresses of the Governor-General unattended by his Council to which we have adverted above, the tours of the Commander-in-Chief have long been customary, while the Public Works Member of Council has also always utilized a part of the year for tours of inspection. But since 1881 the ordinary Members of Council have also visited the provinces other than Bengal at these seasons, and there is no difference of opinion on the great advantages which accrue to them personally from the local knowledge thus acquired, and to the disposal of business through their direct communication in difficult cases with local authorities. We desire to express our strong opinion that these spring and autumn tours of Members of Council are of such administrative value that they should not be excluded from definite recognition in any criticism of the apportionment of the time at our disposal to the various duties of our Government. They may be so ordered as to permit of the assembly of Members of Council with the Viceroy at local centres for the transaction of such business, Legislative or other, as may with special advantage be so despatched. The effect of this arrangement is that of the portion of the year during which the business of Government is conducted in the plains, one-and-a-half to two months are devoted to provinces other than Bengal, and three-and-a-half or four months to residence at Calcutta and to that portion of the work of legislation which cannot more suitably and conveniently be undertaken elsewhere.

For the remaining months of the year when the seasons of heat and rain render movement in the plains impracticable, residence at a hill station in the Himalayas, while it does not exclude the Government from contact with the influential leaders of native society in Northern India and communion with the principal civil and military officers of our Central and Northern Provinces, enables the Governor-General in Council to carry on the administration with a vigour unattainable in the plains, a fact attested by the Governors-General whose opinions we have quoted and by the experience of us all. During these months nothing could be gained by retaining the Government of India in the plains, at the cost of impaired health and the sacrifice of efficiency. If the force of these considerations be admitted, as conclusive in favour of a residence in the hills in the hot season, the only question for discussion is that of the comparative merits of various hill stations on grounds of public convenience, and we are unable to discover any hill station more conveniently situated than Simla, as regards the territories of Northern and Central India and the public affairs connected with them. We do not attribute any exceptional merits to Simla as a place of residence, but if the question be mooted whether it should not be abandoned in favour of some other hill station, there is no insuperable argument for its retention in the fact that Simla has been fitted for the summer residence of Government by a large expenditure on public buildings and sanitary improvements which should not be lightly sacrificed, nor, except for urgent political reasons, replaced elsewhere.

25. Under the second head of objection, viz., the hindrance to public business, we desire to add to what we have incidentally advanced above some special observations on the effect of the temporary residence of the Government at Simla on the discharge of our Legislative duties. We submit that the passage of Legislative measures through Select Committee and Council is not the most onerous part of the work of our Legislative Department. That consists rather in the preparation of the draft Bill, its submission to Local Governments and local authorities, the collection and collation of opinions and the revision of the draft so as to embody whatever is valuable in the suggestions received. Our experience is that the arduous and prolonged labour required for work of this description is better sustained in Simla than in Calcutta.

In the letter now under our notice Your Lordship emphasizes Lord Salisbury's opinion that our Legislative Council should not as a rule assemble at Simla for the purpose of making laws of general application save in case of emergency. In this view we entirely concur, and we believe that the summary of work performed under the Indian Councils Act, which is appended to this despatch, will serve to show that we have made every endeavour to carry Lord Salisbury's views on this point into practice. Laws which apply to the Punjab, however, may with advantage be passed at Simla or some other convenient local centre; and in furtherance of this policy we intend to hold a Legislative Session at Delhi or elsewhere in the Punjab in the autumn of this year to pass through Council two important Bills, relating to that province. We otherwise advocate the principle that Simla should be the place for preparing measures, and Calcutta for passing them into law when no clear advantage is to be gained by passing them at a Council held in the province to which the measures relate. But for these purposes a three-months' session in Calcutta is ordinarily sufficient, regard being had to the fact that the great Codes have all been passed, that there are Local Legislative Councils at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Allahabad, and that the legislative work in our Council for the next few years, at all events, is likely to consist rather in introducing judicious amendments in existing statutes than in originating great projects of law.

26. Under the head of hindrance to public business we further desire to bring under Your Lordship's notice the following important considerations in connection with the efficient administration of our Military Department. Our Army Head-quarters are now established at Simla in offices built for their accommodation, and the necessity for intimate and personal communication between the Army Head-quarters staff and the Government of India is so great that any separation of the one from the other by the adoption of distinct and distant places of residence would be productive of extreme delay and inefficiency. The reason is to be found in the change which has taken place in the mode of transacting business between the Army Head-quarters offices and the Military Department of the Government of India. Formerly, when the Military Department remained permanently in Calcutta and when the Commander-in-Chief frequently stayed in the Upper Provinces for two or three years together, hardly ever coming down to Calcutta to take his seat in Council, business between the Government and Army Head-quarters was necessarily conducted entirely by correspondence. It would now be quite impossible to carry on the business of the Army in this way. Not only has the amount of business vastly increased; but it has to be transacted much more quickly. References arise daily on matters of armament, transport, and the like, which need immediate settlement, and the offices being now established in immediate proximity constant personal communication is carried on between the staff of the Military Department and the offices of Army Head-quarters, with great advantage to the public service. The Army Departments in their mode of conducting business are now approaching more closely to the procedure in force in the English War Department, and, it may be added, in the War Department of every Government

The offices at Simla are now practically under one roof, and communication, when written, is carried on to a large extent by means of office minute papers instead of by formal letters. We are unable to conceive anything more retrograde, or more unwise, in the way of an administrative change than a return to the old plan of correspondence by letter, which would be a necessary consequence of retaining the Military Department all the year round at Calcutta, unless indeed the equally unwise alternative were adopted of requiring the Commander-in-Chief to transfer his head-quarters from Simla to Calcutta, altogether away from the army which he is commanding. It may be added that if by any possibility the latter alternative were insisted upon, it would be necessary to incur a large expenditure on buildings in Calcutta, for there is at present no adequate accommodation for the Army Head-quarters establishments in that city.

These remarks have reference to the ordinary routine of business in time of peace, but if proximity and facility of intercourse are necessary in peace they are still more indispensable in case of war. The experience gained in recent times in connection with military operations in Afghanistan and in the Soudan has borne this conclusion so forcibly in upon us, that having regard to the necessity of despatch in mobilization and in the conduct of military affairs generally, we have no hesitation in predicting that an attempt to revert to the old way of transacting business would speedily end in signal failure.

27. On the same subject we desire to add a few words on the alleged loss of time during the transit between Simla and Calcutta. It was argued by the late Sir Henry Durand, when the subject was under discussion in 1868, that the journey to and from Simla caused such an excessive loss of time that for two months there was a *bonâ fide* paralysis of work. The soundness of this argument was at the time disputed by Lord Lawrence and others of Sir Henry Durand's colleagues; but whatever force there may have been in it at that date, very little now remains to it as a practical objection. The movement from Calcutta to Simla, and from Simla back again to Calcutta, is, as the appended statement for 1886 will show, so arranged that the work of Government goes on while the movement is being carried out. When the time for moving comes, one-half of the establishments remains at work at one terminus until the other half has begun work at the other, and usually no more than a week elapses from the time when an officer leaves off work in one place, until he resumes it in the other. Arrangements are also made throughout the year for the receipt of any letters delivered at the Calcutta offices. It is to be remembered that Simla is connected with the rest of India by excellent telegraphic and postal arrangements, and the journey thence to Umballa, which is connected by railway with every part of the empire, is performed in twelve hours. Moreover this objection, so far as it is admitted, is of general application to any movement of the Government of India. It hardly needs to be pointed out that the time lost and cost incurred in the moves between Simla and Calcutta could only be wholly saved if the Government of India remained stationary for the entire year, an arrangement which we have shown to be absolutely unsuited to the present circumstances of the empire.

28. It happens, however, that the movement both to and from Simla takes place at times when from natural causes the work of the Government of India is lightest. At the time when the movement is made to Simla, the agricultural community is devoting all its attention to harvesting its spring crops; while the return journey to Calcutta is made at a time when the autumn harvest is being gathered over a large portion of the empire, when commercial transactions in Calcutta are being resumed after the interruption of the Doorga Poojah holidays, and when the Courts of Civil Justice are beginning their labours after the long vacation. The result of this combination of circumstances (which affects the Government of India through the Local Governments) and of the arrangements made by the offices is that work is slackened for 15 days in each half-year but at no time suspended, and that this, too, occurs at a time when a slight interruption to the high pressure at which the various Secretariat offices have ordinarily to work produces practically no inconvenience.

In submitting these explanations to Your Lordship we are by no means insensible to the responsibility which [illegible] as far as possible by any measures in our power the expenditure on movement [illegible] while we are satisfied that the [illegible] a necessary incident of our administration are certainly not unattended by cost. We desire therefore to add that it is our intention, in connection with the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the possibility of effecting economies in our expenditure, to scrutinise closely all allowances now disbursed for travelling and other purposes, and to examine the question whether some of the administrative Departments which now follow the Government of India to Simla may not without any diminution in efficiency or disadvantage to the public remain in the plains.

In concluding this portion of our remarks we beg leave to call Your Lordship's attention to the debate in the House of Lords on a petition presented by Lord Napier and Ettrick on November 10th, 1884, in connection with the movement of the Indian Government to the hills, and to the views expressed on that occasion by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Kimberley—(Hansard, Volume 2[illegible]3, page 1345).

29. It only now remains for us to reply to the charge of expense entailed by our movement to Simla. The reply to this charge leads us to the consideration of that portion of Your Lordship's letter of 16th September 1886, which refers to the statement of Tour Expenses in the Finance and Revenue accounts. In the letter No. 2115, dated 5th February 1887, from our Comptroller-General, which we append to this despatch, will be found all the information which we have been called upon to furnish. From that letter (with its enclosures) it will be perceived that the total expenditure of an annually recurring nature on the movement of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla was as follows for the seven years, 1879-80 to 1885-86 :—

	RS.
1879-80	6,65,606
1880-81	8,33,899
1881-82	7,55,701
1882-83	8,24,545
1883-84	7,48,145
1884-85	7,99,881
1885-86	8,04,533

These amounts for the first five years are the same as those reported in our despatches No. 38, dated 3rd February 1885, and No. 97, dated 21st April 1885, with the addition of Rs. 24,000 in each case on account of the increased cost of the Simla District Establishments which are considered to be due to the presence of the Government of India at Simla.

The fluctuations of these charges are not very great and are scattered over a large number of items as shown in the detailed statements; the charge for each year now varying according to the time when the journey to Simla is complete, *i.e.*, whether before or after 1st April. In the year 1880-81 the system of advancing money in March to be accounted for later was altered; and these sums becoming for the first time expenditure of March raised the aggregate for 1880-81 above the usual average. In the later years there has been increased cost for the removal of the establishments connected with certain Administrative Departments, including the Surgeon-General, the Forest, Telegraph, Railway and Post Office, a matter now under consideration as mentioned in the last paragraph, and the charges for 1885-86 are a little increased by accidental delay in adjusting certain advances to the Public Works Department made in 1884-85.

30. The deduction to be made from the total for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86, to arrive at the net cost as explained in para. 5 of our despatch of 3rd February 1885 and in para. 2 of our despatch of 21st April 1885, are as under :—

	RS.
1884-85	2,46,325
1885-86	2,60,952

consequently the net cost for each of the two years may be taken at about 5½ lakhs.

31. As there appears to be some uncertainty on record as to the nature of this deduction we may take the opportunity of explaining it in detail with reference to the figures of the East Indian Railway for 1884-85. The account of that railway for that year showed —

	£	£
Gross earnings		4,310,425
Working expenses	1,037,936	
Interest	2,682,852	
Total charges		3,720,788
Leaving a total profit of		589,637

of which, according to the agreement with the Company, only one-fifth was paid to them and the remainder accrued to Government.

If the movement to Simla had not taken place, the gross earnings would have been, say, £15,000 less, but there is hardly any part of the working expenses (for the whole of the traffic is carried by ordinary trains), and there is no part of the interest charge that would not have been equally incurred in working the line. The result therefore of the expenditure of £15,000 upon payments for railway transit is that the total profit of the line is increased by nearly that amount, and that thus nearly four-fifths of the amount come back to the Government Exchequer.

32. Appendix B of the enclosures of the Comptroller-General's letter also contains particulars of the expenditure on the buildings which have been constructed at Simla for the various offices attached to the Government of India and for the Army Head-quarters. We did not include the cost of these buildings in our previous returns, which were confined to the annual recurring charges. The present returns, however, show not only the capital expenditure on the public buildings at Simla but also the expenditure on annual repairs. It will be perceived that the recoveries on account of rent for Government property approximately cover the cost of annual repairs to all buildings, and if interest at four per cent. on the capital expenditure be added to the annual cost as shown in para. 30 above, the total net recurring outlay per annum on the movement of the Government of India to Simla will be about seven lakhs of rupees.

33. In conclusion the propositions which we submit for Your Lordship's concurrence are—

(1) that it is essential that the Viceroy should spend a portion of the year on tour in the Indian Provinces;

(2) that it is impossible to separate the Council from the Governor-General, except during the period of his tour;

(3) that the duties of the Government of India to the empire as a whole will be best discharged by the appropriation of the year—

(*a*) to residence at Calcutta during its busiest season for a time adequate to the importance of its interests and those of Bengal and sufficient for the legislation which is most appropriately undertaken there;

(*b*) to movement among the other provinces as circumstances may require;

(*c*) to residence at a hill station, where, at the season when heat and rain render residence in the plains unfavorable to administrative vigour, the Government of India may exercise its control of all local administrations, may be in contact with Army Head-quarters, may carry on the preliminaries of its legislative business, and enact such laws as may best be dealt with at such residence;

(4) that the permanent location of the Government of India at any Presidency town would be adverse to efficient supervision of the interests of the empire as a whole and would establish a disproportionate provincial influence at the seat of Government inconsistent with impartial and well-balanced rule;

(5) that while [illegible] and proximity [illegible] India [illegible] incurred [illegible] any change which [illegible] superiority on the part of any [illegible]

(6) that the [illegible] incurred in the movements of the Government [illegible] to a great extent inseparable from [illegible] and therefore inevitable unless all movement is to be [illegible] said that the cost is inconsiderable compared with the gr[illegible] thereby secured to the administration of the empir[illegible]

We are authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is now on tour on the North-West Frontier, to inform Your Lordship that he entirely concurs in these conclusions.

List of Enclosures.

1. Minute by Lord William Bentinck, dated 10th February 1829.
2. Do. do. do. 8th August 1829.
3. Despatch from Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 3rd July 1829, and enclosure.
4. Minute by Lord William Bentinck, dated 22nd February 1830.
5. Minute by Sir Charles Metcalfe, dated 5th March 1830.
6. Minute by Lord Dalhousie, dated 17th May 1853.
7. Minute by Sir Hen[illegible] dated 2nd December 1867.
8. Summary of Legislative [illegible] performed under the Indian Councils Act.
9. Statement showing the dates on which during the year 1886 the clerks attached to the several Secretariats of the Government of India left Calcutta for Simla and Simla for Calcutta, referred to in paragraph 27 of despatch.
10. Letter from Comptroller-General, No. 2115, dated 5th February 1887, and enclosures.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 25th October 1888, No. 116 (Public).

In your letter of the 15th March 1887, No. 16, the receipt of which was acknowledged in my despatch of the 30th June 1887, Your Excellency in Council furnished me with a full report on the subject of the annual removal of the Government of India to Simla, and, with your letter of the 21st May last, you transmitted papers showing the views of the Local Governments on the subject of their visits to the hill stations within their respective provinces. I have carefully considered the important questions dealt with in these letters.

2. It does not appear to me to be necessary to discuss the question whether the head-quarters of the Government of India should be permanently transferred from Calcutta. It is sufficient for the present to say that there are many objections to this measure, besides the general argument urged by Lord Lawrence that such changes disturb the minds of the people in India, and should be avoided unless there is some imperative necessity for them.

3. The questions, therefore, which I have had to consider are—

(1) whether the balance of consideration is in favour of allowing the present system to continue, and, if this be answered in the affirmative,

(2) what is the *minimum* proportion of the year that should be spent in Calcutta;

(3) what staff should accompany the Government; and

(4) what expenditure, in respect of the removal of the staff, should be sanctioned.

4. I need not review in detail the arguments advanced in Your Excellency's letter of 15th March in favour of the existing practice, but I may say at once that I so far admit their force that I do not propose to direct that it shall be abandoned. I recognize the fact that the Government of India is not in the same position as a Provincial Government charged with local administration and that the presence of the Governor-General and his Council is at times desirable in places other than Bengal. The annual transfer of the Government to Simla has now been a recognized practice for twenty-four years; it has been acquiesced in by successive Secretaries of State in Council; the head-quarters of the Army have long been established there; large expenditure has been incurred in the provision of public buildings; and I am not, in the circumstances, prepared to disturb existing arrangements.

5. At the same time, I desire to point out that, although, under ordinary circumstances, the Government of India may be removed to the hills during the summer months, the importance of its presence in the plains for a sufficient period in each year is great and manifest.

6. The Viceroy will, doubtless, often think it desirable, instead of making direct journeys from one place of residence to another, to make short visits to other parts of India at the time of the annual movements and he will then, as a general rule, be unaccompanied by the Council. The importance of these occasional visits by the head of the Government to the various provinces of the empire cannot be doubted, but it seems to me questionable whether the practice which you inform me has grown up during the last few years should be continued, under which similar tours are made by the Members of the Council. I fully recognize the fact that personal communication between a Member of Council and the provincial authorities is sometimes useful. But I think that such tours should be undertaken very rarely and only for some specific object which approves itself to Your Excellency in Council. Considering that each Member of Council has charge of one of the great departments of the State, it appears to me that his separation from the duties for which he is directly responsible, concurrently with the absence of the Governor-General, must leave his department without any authority competent to dispose on the spot of business which may require immediate orders. I fear, also, that provincial tours of Members of Council may encourage a tendency towards centralization and towards unnecessary and disadvantageous interference with the administration of the Local Governments. I am unable, therefore, to admit the force of your contention that these spring and autumn tours of Members of Council should be taken into consideration in determining the apportionment of the time during which the whole of the Government should reside collectively in the plains.

7. Entertaining these views, I see no sufficient reasons for modifying the opinion expressed by Lord Salisbury in 1877 that the Government of India should, as a rule, be established in Calcutta during the whole period between the 1st of November and the 15th of April and it appears to me that the limits thus laid down should, under all ordinary circumstances, be adhered to. That the greater part of the legislative business of your Government, with certain exceptions to which you have referred in para. 18 of your letter, can with more propriety and convenience be carried on in Calcutta than elsewhere, has been so universally admitted that I need not recapitulate the reasons which support it. But even if it has been in the past, the presence of your Government in that city for the period named will not the less be desirable.

8. Two important points remain to be noticed; the first is the question as to what officers ought to accompany the Government to Simla; the second is that of the expenditure which these movements of the Government involve.

With regard to these points, which are so closely connected that I shall refer to them together, I am glad to receive the assurance given by your Government in para. 28 of your despatch of 15th March 1887 that it is "your intention in connection with the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the possibility of effecting economies in your expenditure, to scrutinize closely the allowances now disbursed for travelling and other purposes, and to examine the question whether some of the administrative departments which now follow the Government of India to Simla may not, without any diminution in efficiency or disadvantage to the public, remain in the plains."

9. The principle that the Governor-General, when resident away from Calcutta, should be accompanied by his Council, appears to me to be so clearly right as to require no demonstration; but to determine what officer shall accompany the Government thus constituted in its removal to the hills is much more difficult. It is natural and inevitable that many European officers of the various departments, whose services are not imperatively required at Simla, should wish to escape the heat of the summer in the plains and there is doubtless sometimes real difficulty in drawing a proper line; hence it cannot be denied that instances have occurred in which officers have been allowed to pass the hot season in the hills who, to say the least, might have remained at their stations in the plains without disadvantage to the public service. Other instances of a far more objectionable character have come to my notice, in which officers who had to perform local duties, which could only be properly performed in the plains, have remained in the hills for a considerable part of the summer. I will not specify these cases, because I hope that they have been few and that they do not now occur. But I must strongly impress upon you that the utmost care should at all times be taken to prevent such abuses, which it is, in my opinion, impossible to excuse.

10. It must, then, be assumed that Calcutta is the head-quarters of the Supreme Government, the chief seat of its administrative departments, and the only seat of those offices which it is not absolutely necessary that the Government should take with it during its absence at Simla. It is no sufficient reason for allowing a public office to be removed to the hills to say that the duties will be better performed in a temperate climate, that no inconvenience will be caused or expense involved by the change, or even that some convenience will be gained by the Government itself. The only adequate reason for such removal can be that, if it does not take place, the efficiency of the public service will seriously suffer. Moreover, when the removal of an office has been decided upon, it must be considered with reference to each individual member of its staff, whether it is essential to the public service that he should be included in the removal, or whether his services may not be usefully employed if he remains in Calcutta. No other rule will be found compatible with strict economy, or with the determination to allow nothing to occur in connection with this question which will not bear the full light of public criticism.

11. I trust that you may be able to make a sensible reduction in the cost of the annual removal of your Government to the hills and that your attention to this point will at no time be relaxed. I have read with much interest the exhaustive review of this subject given by the Finance Committee of 1886, and I agree generally with the conclusions expressed by the majority of the Committee in the second volume of their report. I request that you will take the subject into consideration accordingly and will submit to me as soon as possible the regulations which you consider necessary for giving effect to these views.

12. The observations which I have now made regarding the limitations that should be imposed on the annual movement of the Government of India to Simla apply, in a great measure, to the corresponding movements of the several Provincial Governments. The charges involved by the latter are no doubt less than those of the movement to Simla and I am glad to observe that much has already been done towards reducing the expenditure, which for some years had a tendency to increase. As the chief departmental officers of these Governments, unlike those of the Government of India, have numerous local duties to perform, additional caution should be exercised in their case. I request, therefore, that the question of fixing

definite limits within which Provincial Governments may be absent from their recognized head-quarters, of determining by what heads of departments and other officers they must necessarily be accompanied, and of effecting all possible reductions of expenditure, may be further considered, and that I may be informed of the conclusions at which Your Excellency in Council, in communication with those Governments, may arrive.

LETTER—from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public).

I am directed to reply to your letter, dated 15th February 1889, No. 250 (Confidential), in which the Government of India asks for a report from this Government on the matters mentioned in para. 12 of the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State therewith forwarded.

2. In regard to "the question of fixing definite limits within which the Provincial Governments may be absent from their recognized head-quarters," I am to invite attention to Mr. Stokes' letter of 16th September 1887, No. 1347, in which this Government practically pledged itself not to remain on the hills for more than six months in each year, and to assure the Government of India that that pledge will be adhered to.

3. The only head of a department who at present accompanies the Madras Government to the hills is the Surgeon-General with the Government, and, as pointed out in my predecessor's letter to the Finance Committee, dated 18th December 1886, No. 1347, Financial,* the cost of this arrangement is only Rs. 524 *per annum*. His Excellency in Council has, however, on further consideration, come to the conclusion that the presence of this officer at Ootacamund is unnecessary. Surgeon-General Bidie retires early next year, and it will be intimated to his successor that he must make Madras his permanent head-quarters.

* Copy enclosed.

4. The Government has also been accompanied to the hills this year by the Assistant in charge of the newly constituted "Special Branch" of the Police Department. This officer also will in future years be stationed permanently at Madras.

5. The expenditure incurred in this Presidency on account of the move to the hills during the last three years is as shown below:—

	RS.
In 1885	42,951
„ 1887	38,676
„ 1888	37,787

The reductions in allowances effected as a result of the Finance Committee's inquiries have, as will be seen, reduced the charges very considerably since 1886. All possible reductions of expenditure in regard to the establishments of Government have already been made, and, beyond the saving which will accrue by the officers above referred to ceasing to accompany the Government, no further material economies can, in the judgment of His Excellency in Council, be effected.

OOTACAMUND,
8th May 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

1889.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, 8th May 1889, No. 414.

MAY.

Move to the Hills.

Addressing the Government of India *re* —.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th April 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received in the Office during the month.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Satyatoodhan"	Madras	6,000	April 1889.
2	"Jananpoobolam"	Trivandy	100	,, ,,
3	"Narbhodhanam"	Palamcottah	700	March 1889.
4	"Nyanadeepam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	
	monthly.			
5	"Nyanaumritam"	Madras	380	15th March 1889.
6	"Satyavedanoosaram"	Do.	264	1st April 1889.
7	"Ayool Veda Bhaskaran"	Do.	..	1st ,, ,,
8	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	250	1st ,, ,,
9	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	119	1st ,, ,,
10	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	440	1st ,, ,,
11	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	1st ,, ,,
12	"Soojanollausam"	Tanjore	200	20th March and 5th April 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
13	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th March, 1st and 11th April 1889.
	Weekly.			
14	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	30th March and 6th April 1889.
15	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,400	30th ,, 6th and 13th April 1889.
16	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Do.	200	6th and 13th April 1889.
17	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	6th April 1889.
18	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	750	30th March, 6th and 13th April 1889.
19	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	6th and 13th April 1889.
20	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	6th April 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	800	3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th April 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
22	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	2nd April 1889.
23	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagram	..	4th ,, ,,
24	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	3,000	9th ,, ,,
25	"Itihasamanjari"	Do.	1,500	8th ,, ,,
26	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Do.	700	12th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
27	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	10th April 1889.
	Weekly.			
28	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	2nd and 8th April 1889.
29	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	225	2nd ,, 11th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
30	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	1st and 8th April 1889.
31	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	30th March and 6th April 1889.
32	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,
33	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	9th April 1889.
34	"Karnataka Vanivilasa"	Do.	..	March 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
35	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	30th March and 6th April 1889.
36	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	27th ,, ,, 3rd and 10th April 1889.
37	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th April 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
38	"Sharas-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	1st and 8th April 1889.
39	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	30th March and 6th April 1889.
40	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,
41	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	5th April 1889.
42	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	25th March and 5th April 1889.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	28th March, 1st and 4th April 1889.
44	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	25th and 28th March 1889.
45	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	30th March 1889.
	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	21st and 28th March 1889.
47	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	28th March 1889.
48	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	24th ,, ,,
49	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	23rd and 30th March 1889.

in

FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th March, has the following: "We understand that, as Ishak Khan has opened hostilities against the Amir of Cabul, the Russians have won him over to their side in order to effect their object, and that the Khan, with a band of Afghan warriors is living within Russian territories; that he is acting up to the wishes of the Czar, and that the Russians are hoping that the Khan, being an enemy of the Amir, will be serviceable to them when they will again attempt the siege of Penjede (*sic*)." — MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 30th, 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

Police officers and police investigation.

2. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 6th April, suggests that only educated men should be appointed as officers of the Police Department, and that police investigations should be conducted by officers high in the department. — DESHABHIMAUNY, Apr. 6th, 1889.

Indifference of the second-class magistrate of Kottayam to the misdeeds of the local police.

3. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th March, complains that the second-class magistrate of Kottayam is not taking sufficient notice of the misdeeds of the local police. — KERALA SANCHARI, Mar. 27th, 1889.

Thefts, &c., in the Kalpakancheri market and the police.

4. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd April, expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that the amsam adhikari and the local police lend themselves to the increase of thefts and other offences in the Kalpakancheri market. — KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

Attention of the police invited to the reckless driving of transit carts in Tellicherry.

5. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, blames the local police for not taking steps to check the reckless driving of transit carts in Tellicherry. — KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Remarks on a sentence passed by the sub-magistrate of Vettatputiyangadi.

6. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd April, observes that the sentence lately awarded by the sub-magistrate of Vettatputiyangadi to the masalji (an office servant) of the new sub-registry office of the same place for the theft of a quantity of tar from the office was too severe as the offender was only a juvenile. — KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

Late closing of certain courts in Malabar for the summer vacation.

7. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, in referring to the proposal to close certain courts in Malabar for the summer vacation this year at a later date than usual, says that, as this new arrangement is productive of great inconvenience to the public, it should be altered and the old one resorted to. — KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1889.

(*d*) *Education.*

Industrial schools.

8. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 6th April, advocates the establishment of industrial schools by Government. To induce youths to study in those schools, the prospect of good appointments in their special line should be held out to them. Duties on imported goods should also be levied, at least till native industry gains some strength and can compete with foreign industry. — TARANGAY NAISON, Apr. 6th, 1889.

(*d*) *Education.*

Kerala Sanchari, Mar. 27th, 1889.

Criticisms on certain university examination question papers.

9. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th March, urging upon the Syndicate the necessity for exercising better discretion in the selection of university examiners, passes unfavourable criticisms on the papers set in Malayalam at the late F.A. and B.A. examinations and on the trigonometry paper for the late F.A. examination. Reference is then made to the improper selection of some of the Malayalam texts for the ensuing matriculation and F.A. examinations.

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 30th, 1889.

Poor expenditure on education by the Madras Government.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, observes that the Madras Government is, unlike the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, spending a comparatively small sum on education.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 6th, 1889.

How primary schools are ruined.

11. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th April, in observing that the steps hitherto taken for promoting primary education in Malabar have been invariably detrimental to its progress, hopes that the Government and the district board will adopt other and proper measures for its success. Objection is then taken to the proposal to stop the grants now paid to primary schools from local and municipal funds.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Apr. 8th, 1889.

The title of Shams-ul-Ulima.

12. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th April, says this title is complaining that for a long time it was hidden and none knew where it was. Now Government have disgraced it by putting it out of its concealment and bestowing it on those who have no learning, and wonders where the Government will next send it.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Kerala Sanchari, Mar. 27th, 1889.

Watering of roads and streets by the Tellicherry municipality.

13. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th March, invites the attention of the local municipality to the necessity for watering the important bazaar streets in Tellicherry.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

Watering of roads and streets by the Tellicherry municipality.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd April, refers to the partiality shown by the same municipality in favor of roads frequented by Europeans in the matter of watering.

Kerala Mitram, April 1889.

Attention of the Cochin municipality invited to the ruined state of the Iraveli bridge.

15. A paragraph in *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st April, invites the attention of the Cochin municipality to the ruined state of the Iraveli bridge.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

Backward state of vaccination in the Tellicherry municipality.

16. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd April, in referring to the backward state of vaccination in the Tellicherry municipality, says that the work done by the female vaccinator is not enough. It is also suggested that a Muhammadan vaccinator should be appointed there as in Calicut and Cannanore.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 6th, 1889.

The Pálghat taluk board should appoint a better inspecting schoolmaster for that taluk.

17. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th April, asks the Palghat taluk board to appoint, as inspecting schoolmaster for that taluk, one who would take greater interest in the progress of schools than the present man.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 6th, 1889.

Remarks on the system of private scavengering in the Calicut municipality.

18. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, in approving of the system of private scavengering proposed to be introduced in some parts of the Calicut municipality, deprecates the levy of an extra fee for the purpose.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 10th, 1889.

...respondent, ... *Kerala Sanchari* of the 10th April, in r... to certain irregularities alleged to exi... Tellicherry normal school at Tellicherry, say... head master of the institution does ... proper instruction to his pupils and ... secures illegal gratification from them. ... suggestion ... made to the Malabar district board that the head ... master must be sent ... undergo normal training for at least one year.

(*i*) *Railways.*

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 30th, 1889.

On certain special occasions, the special train between Calicut and Tiroor should be run as far as Pálghat.

20. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, in order to increase the public convenience, suggests that, as special trains are run for the convenience of visitors to the Nilgiris during the Easter and other holidays, the special train now running between Calicut and Tiroor be run as far as Pálghat on occasions of closing of courts, &c., in Malabar.

Afsar-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 28th, 1889.

Hyderabad-Bezváda line.

21. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, says a correspondent complains that this line is not fenced, whereby the people suffer from the number of cattle that are killed; the railway servants are uncivil; the carriages are small and like ovens, and altogether it is the worst managed line in India.

(*j*) *Salt.*

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

Investigation of a case by the abkári inspector of the Calicut Circle.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd April, in referring to an abkári case, in the investigation of which the abkári inspector of the Calicut Circle caused unnecessary inconvenience to parties by holding his inquiry at a place far away from the locality in which the offence was committed, says that the inspector purposely did so in order to spoil the case, which was one detected by the police. The attention of the superior officers of the department is then invited to the necessity for appointing only highly-educated men as inspectors and for laying down proper rules to regulate their procedure.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 9th, 1889.

Abkári officers do not take sufficient pains to check offences against the abkári laws.

23. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th April, after defining the term "abkári" and detailing the duties of abkári officers, says that proper steps are not taken by those officers to check offences against the abkári laws. It is then said that irregularities are most prevalent within the limits of the jurisdiction of the inspector of the Pálghat Circle.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadeshamitran, Apr. 10th, 1889.

The measures that should be adopted by Government with regard to religion and police.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 10th April, remarks that the Christian missionaries here and there are instrumental in fomenting discord, and that the chief English officials, because they are Christians, appear to support the missionaries. The people consequently entertain the mistaken opinion that Government also are in favour of the missionaries and have a desire to make the people of this country Christians. Government should now issue a circular order to their officers prohibiting their interference in any way in religious matters, and directing that they should give no aid whatever to missionaries, for many of the people are fanatics in religion and would create much mischief by stirring up others. Government should also effect reform in the Police Department. The police officers greatly oppress the common people, and the people generally dislike the police. This dislike may gradually grow into hatred, and may perhaps be the cause of inciting a revolt. Inattention to the efficiency and

good conduct of the police and interference in religion were the two principal causes which led to the downfall of the Greek and Roman empires; and as our wish is that the dominion of Her Majesty should endure for ever, we have explicitly stated what the Government of this country should do.

VETTIKODEYON, Apr. 6th, 1889.

Representation of India in Parliament.

25. The *Vettikodeyon*, of Madras, of the 6th April, wishes to see the three presidencies of India represented by three members in British Parliament.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

Mahomed Ally Khan in the Supreme Legislative Council.

26. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd April, is unable to understand why Mahomed Ally Khan was appointed as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. It is said that a new patwarri cess is intended to be imposed in the North-Western Provinces, and Government most likely chose from that place a member who could nod his head in assent to that measure.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN, Apr. 6th, 1889,

Drunkenness in the country.

27. The *Tanjay Janamitram*, of Tanjore, of the 6th April, complains that Government, in their endeavour to increase the revenue from abkári, are instrumental in spreading the vice of drunkenness among the people.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, Feb. and Mar. 1889.

About Mr. Turner, Collector of Vizagapatam.

28. The *Siddhantabodhini* (of February and March of 1889 in one issue) speaks very highly of Mr. Turner, Collector of Vizagapatam, and hopes that his *locum tenens* will follow the footsteps of Mr. Turner and make every effort to begin the East Coast Railway works.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, Apr. 5th, 1889.

About Abba Salli Sahib attaching a ryot's brass pot.

29. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 5th April 1889, regrets that Abba Salli Sahib, the acting tahsildar of Tanjore, has attached a ryot's brass pot which contained cooked rice. The man owed to the revenue Rs. 5 and had in his house other valuable property which could have been attached. The editor does not understand how Government can employ and promote such people.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1889.

On the difficulties which prevent agricultural classes from getting loans.

30. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of April 1889, states that agricultural classes do not generally know the rules concerning loans, and those who do, obtain only money by winning over the revenue inspectors and tahsildars. When they cannot succeed in this, they fall into the hands of sowcars and are ruined. The editor remarks that a correspondent suggests to appoint for this purpose a Deputy Collector for two or three districts.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1889.

Disposal of the arms taken from the people in Malabar.

31. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, describes how the arms said to have been unnecessarily taken from the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar were disposed by being thrown into the sea. Then a remark is made that only very few of the arms so taken were returned to owners, and that those returned were not restored in many cases to their legitimate owners.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 6th, 1889.

Disposal of the arms taken from the people in Malabar.

32. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th April, in which the same subject is continued, says that this action of Government is very unjust and is productive of various losses to the country.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

The Kotungalloor Bharani feast is a great nuisance to the people.

33. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd April, after referring to the public annoyance caused by persons who go to attend the Bharani feast in Kotungalloor, regrets that the British Government has not yet done anything to check all sorts of nuisance freely committed there. A hope is then expressed that the Collector of Malabar will turn his assertion in this direction.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

The post office in Trikandiyur should be removed to Putiyangadi.

34. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, urges that the new post office established in Trikandiyur should be removed to Putiyangadi, as it was on the prayer of the inhabitants of the latter place that it was ordered to be opened.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

The sub-registrar of Chávakád as a witness before the local district munsif.

35. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that the sub-registrar of Chávakád wilfully made a false statement while under examination as a witness in a civil suit before the district munsif of the same place.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

A Deputy Collector's conversation with a man who was formerly connected with the "Spectator" Press.

36. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that a Deputy Collector, conceiving that, by propitiating some of those who had lately severed their connection with the "Spectator" Press, he could convert night into day, had one of them brought to his private room in the huzur office one day, and that he spent in private conversation with him some three hours forming part of his office time.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 6th, 1889.

The head clerks of sub-registry offices as officiating sub-registrars.

37. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th April, invites the attention of the Inspector-General of Registration to the fact that the head clerks of the sub-registry offices are the fittest persons to officiate as sub-registrars during short absences of the latter on leave, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 6th, 1889.

The Alattur stamp-vendor fails to supply the public with the required stamps.

38. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, complains that the stamp-vendor at Alattur generally fails to meet the demands of the public for stamps and stamped papers.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 10th, 1889.

The adhikariship of the Kannavam amsam.

39. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th April, refers to the confused state of affairs in the Kannavam amsam (in the Kottayam taluk), the business of the village being transacted by more than ten adhikaris (village munsifs).

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1889.

Misconduct of the Kalvetti ferry contractors.

40. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, invites the attention of the Deputy Collector of Cochin to the annoyance caused to the public by the Kalvetti ferry contractor.

JALNA-I-SAKHUN, Mar. 25th,

Native doctors.

41. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th March, again calls the attention of Government to this subject and says every endeavour should be made to provide a sufficient number of properly qualified men, and these unqualified hereditary "doctors" should not be allowed to practise.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 1st, 18

Widows of uncovenanted servants.

42. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st April, calls attention of Government to the necessity of creating a fund (by deductions from salaries) for pensions for families of deceased uncovenanted officers, as such families are frequently left destitute.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 28th, 1889.

Accusation against an European in Bedar district.

43. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, states that a girl of 12 years old died, in the house of an European employed in the Public Works Department in the Bedar district, from the results of being raped, and was buried by the subordinates without telling the police; the matter is under investigation, but the authorities are trying to shield the accused, probably because he is an European.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 8th, 1889.

Hakims and béds.

44. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th April, says Government should pay some attention to the numerous unqualified practitioners who help to kill any of the people who unfortunately go to them for advice, and have them examined.

III.—Legislation.

Karnataka Prakasika, Apr. 1st, 1889.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st instant, has the following:—

The Bombay Police Act.

"We understand that it is contemplated to introduce a section in the Bombay Police Act prohibiting the use of indecent language in streets and theatres and in books and newspapers. We are of opinion that such an enactment is quite necessary."

IV.—Native States.

Deshabhimauny, Apr. 6th, 1889.

46. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 6th April, inclines to the opinion that the letters which were said to

The charge against the Raja of Cashmere.

incriminate the Raja of Cashmere may have been forged by an enemy of his.

Vrittanta Chintamni, Apr. 9th, 1889.

47. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th instant, has the following:—

Sir Lepel Griffin and the Bhopal State.

"Sir Lepel tried his best to bring about the annexation of Bhopal. For this purpose he first tried to make friends with the Begum, but finding he could not succeed this way, he became very intimate with her daughter, whom he used to visit alone and take to drives in his carriage against all etiquette of the zenana, and thus created misunderstanding between the daughter on the one hand and her husband and the Begum on the other. He intercepted the letters which the Begum wrote to the Viceroy. All these and various other misdeeds of Sir Lepel have been brought to light by an English lady in the *Universal Review*, and Sir Lepel will lose his reputation if he do not clear his character by prosecuting the journal.

Karnataka Prakasika, Apr. 8th, 1889.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th instant, says:—"We understand

The European coffee planters and the Mysore Government.

that the European coffee planters residing in the Manjoor taluk, Hassan district, have petitioned the Mysore Government that, as they are not willing to be tried by a native Deputy Commissioner, they should be given a European Deputy Commissioner, and that if this request cannot be granted, their taluk may be added to the neighbouring Kadoor district. We further understand that the Mysore Government have accordingly contemplated to split up the Hassan district and add the Manjoor taluk and some other taluks to the Kadoor district. The Mysore Government is ever ready to act up to the wishes of a few Europeans but it has not hesitated to transfer the anche to the Imperial post against the wishes of the whole body of its native subjects. By the transfer of the anche to the Imperial post, many servants of the anche have been thrown out of employ, involving the loss of the means of livelihood of a large number of people.

Kerala Mitram, Apr. 1st, 1889.

49. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st April, in noticing with pleasure the endeavours of the Government

Extension of railways into Travancore and Cochin.

of Travancore to introduce railway communication into that State, hopes that the Cochin Government also will do the needful for introducing it into its own State.

Kerala Mitram, Apr. 11th, 1889.

50. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, refers to the corruption of

Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

certain officials in the Cochin State.

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

51. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 21st March, cannot understand why the *Rafiyak*

Cashmere.

should desire the annexation of Cashmere. Except the *Pioneer* and *Civil and Military*, no paper, English or native, desires such a thing, but these two are always on the look out to benefit Government at the expense of the country. Common sense will not allow any one to believe the Maha Raja guilty. Why should he try to poison a Resident who had done him no harm and who did not object to the Minister's dismissal? Mulhar Rao's case was different; the Resident had been troubling him for a long time. And why should such compromising letters have been kept?

Jalna-i-Sakhun, Apr. 5th, 1889.

52. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th April, says for years past the Residents

Hyderabad Residency.

who are appointed to watch Native Princes have given great trouble, like Sir Lepel Griffin, &c. Now there is no doubt. However has ranged himself on the side of Abdul Hak and set Nawab against the Minister, and we doubt not a party will determine to get rid of him and get the letters which have been written, when it will be said the Nizam himself instigated them in order to get rid of the Resident (a parallel to Cashmere!). Residents for their own purposes set the officials of Native States by the ears. Mr. Howell's action is not only bad for the Nizam but for the cause of good government. Government should lift the veil of connivance and take heed of Mr. Howell's improper conduct.

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

Deshabhimauny, Apr. 13th, 1889.

53. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 13th April, deploring the poverty of the cultivating classes, observes

The condition of the ryots.

that the Revenue officers do not care for their welfare, and do not know their real condition. At present, if the Collector of a district starts on a tour, the people are afraid to approach him. The real condition of the ryots can only be ascertained by the Collector by personal inquiry.

Swadeshamitran, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

54. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd April, a correspondent considers that the agricultural implements in use in Burma work better and at less cost than those in this country, and that they should be made known to the people here by being exhibited at the agricultural exhibitions and at the Saidápet farm.

The agricultural implements of Burma.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Tarangay Naison, Apr. 6th, 1889.

55. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 6th April, objects to the killing of stray dogs by clubs, and suggests their destruction by poison.

The killing of stray dogs.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Apr. 9th, 1889.

56. In commenting on Rev. Slater's lecture on Christianity and Politics, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th instant, says that what unites a nation for political purposes is not Christianity but the misgovernment of the rulers, as in the case of the people of India. English education has opened the eyes of the natives to the defects of the administration and has prominently brought to their notice the maxim that Government exist for the people and not the people for the Government. Those that are far-seeing anticipate the evils that certain measures of the Government will bring about, and try to prevent them by organized agitation, as the National Congress is trying to do.

The causes of national unity in India.

Vrittanta Patrika, Apr. 4th, 1889.

57. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th instant, is of opinion that India is not absolutely poor, but poor only in comparison with the countries of Europe, and that the real causes of this poverty are idleness, vanity and entravagance of the Hindus. To illustrate this: First—the joint family system that obtains among the Hindus breeds idleness among the members of the family. In almost every family there are several idle members depending upon the earnings of one industrious member. The family debts accumulate every year. The marriage of a daughter of one of the members swells the debt fearfully. The major portion of the ancestral property is dissipated by litigation. When at last the property is actually divided, each member gets an insignificant quota. The Hindus should therefore give up their idle habits and try to reform their family-system before proposing reforms for the whole public. A second cause of the poverty of the Hindus is their vanity. They think it derogatory to their status to

The causes of the poverty of India.

exchange their caste-trade for some other trade, however lucrative the latter may be. They will therefore neither take up a new trade nor exert to improve their own. This vanity has caused a total neglect of industries. It is better that the Hindus should learn new industries rather than send representatives to the National Assembly for political purposes. Lastly,—extravagance is another cause of poverty. Many rich families have been reduced to poverty by whore-mongering. If the wealth that is dissipated by whore-mongering is usefully spent in getting machines and mills from Europe and establishing useful manufactories, India will not be so poor as she is now. In this connection we may also state that the Hindus waste much of their money on jewellery.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1889.

Natives and the volunteer corps.

58. An article in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 30th March regrets that the people of Malabar are not sufficiently availing themselves of the kind concession given by Government to natives in the matter of enlisting in the volunteer corps.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1889.

A well newly constructed in Cherpulcheri.

59. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, notices with pleasure the convenience afforded to the people by the recent construction of a well at Government expense in Cherpulcheri. In the construction of the well the sub-magistrate of the place is said to have taken much interest.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 10th, 1889.

An official's endeavours to propitiate the goddess.

60. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th April, says that an official who has his family residence in South Malabar and who is officially nearly connected with the Collector, is trying to propitiate the goddess by continued offerings. An opinion is then expressed that it would not be possible for him (who ruined his predecessor in order to obtain a lift for himself) to please the goddess.

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

England and Morrocco.

61. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, under this heading, says England has fallen out with Morrocco on account of an Englishman having been killed at Cape Juli. England did not demand compensation from Germany for the losses of British Indian subjects at Zanzibar; from which it seems either that England is afraid of Germany, or does not care for her Indian subjects, or sympathises with her German co-religionists. She should look on her English and her faithful Indian subjects in just the same way.

Public No. 422, 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,
13th May 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

H.S.
24 May

Circulated

25 May

20/5

Confidential. 17/ [illegible]

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

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1. Ishak Khan. ———— 1.

II. Home Administration
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(b) Courts. ———— Nil.
(c) Jails. ———— Nil.
(d) Education ———— Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal. ———— Nil.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement. Nil.
(g) Forests. ———— Nil.
(h) Railways ———— Nil.
(i) Public works ———— [illegible]
(j) Salt. ———— Nil.
(k) General. ———— Nil.

III. Legislation
2. The Bombay Police Act ————

IV. Native States
3. Sir Lepel Griffin and the Bhopal state. ————
4. The European Coffee planters and the Mysore Government.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.
5. The Causes of National unity in India.
6. The causes of the Poverty of India. ————

List of Newspapers

	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Period of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined during the Fortnight
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	Weekly	400	April 1, 8.
2.	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Do.	Do.	12.	March 30, April 6
3	The Vrittanta Patrika	Do.	Do.	2000.	March 28, April 4
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	Do	1000	April. 9.
5.	The Karnataka Vanivilasa	Do.	Monthly	..	March 1889.

I. ~~Foreign~~ Policies.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini 30th March 1889

1. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 30th March has the following

We understand that as Ishak Khan has opened hostilities against the Ameer of Cabul, Ishak Khan the Russians have won him over to their side in order to effect their object, and that the Khan with a band of Afghan warrior is living within Russian territories, that he is acting up to the wishes of the Czar and that the Russians are hoping that the Khan, being an enemy of the Ameer, will be serviceable to them when they will again attempt the siege of Penjede.

III. Legislation.

The Karnataka Prakasika 1st April 1889.

2. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 1st Instant has the following:

We understand that it is contemplated to introduce a

The Bombay Police Act.

section in the Bombay Police Act prohibiting

use of indecent language in
the [illegible] and theatres and in
books and newspapers.
The are of opinion that
such an enactment is
quite necessary.

IV. Native States.

3. The Vrittanta Chintamani of
the 9th Instant has the following.
Sir Lepel tried his best to
bring about the annexation
Sir Lepel Griffin } of Bhopal. For
and the Bhopal State } this purpose he
first tried to make friends
with the Begum, but finding
he could not succeed this
way he became very intimate
with her daughter whom he
used to visit alone and take
to drives in his carriage
against all etiquette of
the Zenana and thus created
misunderstanding between
the daughter on the one hand
and her husband and the

The Vrittanta Chintamani 9th April 1889.

Begum on the other. He altered
the letters which the Begum wrote
to the Viceroy. All these and
various other kinds of
Sir Lepel have been brought
to light by an English lady
in the Illustrated Review
and Sir Lepel will lose his
reputation if he do not
clear his character by
prosecuting the Journal.

The Karnataka Prakasika 8th April 1889.

4. The Karnataka Prakasika
of the 8th Instant says:—
We understand that the European
coffee planters residing in the
The European coffee planters } Tanjore
and the Mysore Government } Taluk,
Hassan District have petitioned
the Mysore Government that as
they are not willing to be
tried by a native Deputy
Commissioner they should be
given a European Deputy
Commissioner and that if
this request cannot be

granted, their Taluk may be added to the neighbouring Kadoor District. We further understand that the Mysore Government have accordingly contemplated to split up the Hassan District and add the Manjoor Taluk and some of the Taluks to the Kadoor District. The Mysore Government is ever ready to act up to the wishes of a few Europeans but it has not hesitated to transfer the Arsikere to the Imperial Post against the wishes of the whole body of its native subjects. By the transfer of the Arsikere to the Imperial Post, many servants of the Arsikere have been thrown out of employ involving the loss of the means of livelihood of a large number of people.

III. Miscellaneous.

The Vedanta Chintamani 9th April 1897

5. In Commenting in their late lecture on Christianity and Politics the Vedanta Chintamani of the 9th Inst it says that The cause of National unity in India, invites a nation for political purposes is not Christianity but the misgovernment of the rulers as in the case of the people of India. English education has opened the eyes of the native to the defect of the administration and has prominently brought to their notice the maxim that Governments exist for the people and not the people for the Government. Those that are far-seeing anticipate the evils that certain measures of the Government will bring about and try to prevent them by organized agitation as the National Congress is trying to d

3

6. The Vrittanta Patrika of the 1st Instant is of opinion that India is not absolutely poor but poor only in comparison with the countries of Europe. and that the real causes of this poverty are idleness, vanity and extravagance of the Hindus. To illustrate this,

The causes of the Poverty of India

(The Vrittanta Patrika. 1st April 188[illegible])

First — The joint family system that obtains among the Hindus breeds idleness among the members of the family. In almost every family there are several idle members depending upon the earnings of one industrious member. The family debts accumulate every year. The marriage of a daughter of one of the members swells the debt fearfully. The major portion of the ancestral property is dissipated by litigation. When at last the property is actually divided each member gets an insignificant quota. The Hindus should therefore give up their idle habits and try to reform their family-system before proposing reforms for the whole public.

A second cause of the poverty of the Hindus is their vanity. They think it derogatory to their status to exchange their caste-trade for some other trade however lucrative the latter may be. They will therefore neither take up a new trade nor exert to improve their own. This vanity has caused a total neglect of industries. It is better that the Hindus should learn new industries rather than send representatives to the National Assembly for political purposes.

Lastly — Extravagance is

a chief cause of poverty. Many rich families have been reduced to poverty by whore-mongering. Of this wealth that is dissipated by whore-mongering is usefully spent in getting machines and mills from Europe and establishing useful manufactories India will not be so poor as she is now. In this connection we may also state that the Hindus waste much of their money on jewellery.

Annaree Translator's Office, Madras. 16th April 1889.

S. Manjesh Rau

Ag. Annaree Translator to Government.

Confidential N° [illegible]

Public (1889) Department.

From M.R.Ry S. Manjesh Rao Avergal
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 24

Dated 16th April 1889.

Received 17 April 1889.

17 APL 89 [illegible] GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

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

Pass
House
[illegible]
CS
[illegible]

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

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Nil.

(e)– Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f)– Land Revenue and settlement –

Nil.

(g)– Forests –

Nil.

(h)– Railways –

Nil.

(i)– Public Works –

Nil.

(j)– Salt –

Nil.

(k)– General – Page

About Mr. Turner, Collector of Vizagapatam.

About Abba Salli Sahib attaching a ryot's brass pot.

On the difficulties which prevent agricultural classes from getting loans.

III.–Legislation.

Nil.

IV.– Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI.– Miscellaneous.

Nil.

Confidential No. 195.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
19 APR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 17/4/89
Received 19 } April 1889.

Subject.

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

Report
on
Native Newspapers
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(2) Hyderabad Bezwarrah line . it
(i) Nil
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(k) General
(3) Native Doctors . . . . . it
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(5) Accusation against a European in Bellary District 1/2
(6) Salaries and Bills . . . 2

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(8) Hyderabad Residency . . it 3
V Nil
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(9) England and Morocco . . 3

List of Native Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Date of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	1st and 8th April 189
2	Saridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapettah "	640	30th March 16th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	29th March 5th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairath	Triplicane "	100	5th "
5	Salnai Sahlem	" "	150	25th March 5th "
6	Lukafah	" "	200	Discontinued
7	Mythi Akhbarat	Black Town "	100	do
8	Khazain ul Akhbar	Bangalore	470	28th March 1st "
9	Bangalore Akhbar	"	500	Not received
10	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	500	25th and 28th March
11	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	30th March
12	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	420	21st & 28th March
13	Mazar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	28th March
14	Dakhkhan Punch	"	300	24th "
15	Safir i Dakhkhan	"	150	23rd and 30th March
16	Muhammadi Deccan	"	400	Discontinued

Home Administration

"Education"

(1) Shamsul Akhbar of the 5th April complaining that for a long time it was hidden and none knew whose it was. Now Govt have disgraced it by putting it out of its concealment and bestowing it on those who have no learning and wonder when the Government will next send it.

The title of Shamsul Akhbar

"Railways"

(2) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 28th March says a correspondent complains that this line is not fenced, whereby the people suffer from the number of cattle that are killed, the Railway Servants are inimical, the carriages are small and like ovens and altogether it is the worst managed line in India.

Hyderabad Bezwada line

"General"

(3) Salna-i-Sabhan of the 25th March again calls the attention of Government to the subject and says every endeavour should be made to provide a sufficient number of properly qualified men and these unqualified hereditary doctors should not be allowed to practise.

Native Doctors

(4) Shamsul Akhbar of the 1st April calls attention of Government to the necessity of creating a fund (by deductions from salaries) for pensions for families of deceased uncovenanted officers as such families are frequently left destitute.

Widows of uncovenanted servants

(5) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 28th March states that a girl of 12 years old died in the

house [illegible] European employed in P. W. D. in the Bedar district from the results of being raped and was buried by the subordinates without telling the police; the matter is under investigation but the authorities are trying to shield the accused probably because he is an European.

Section of an European in Bidar Dist.

(6) Shamsul-Akhbar of the 5th April says Government should pay some attention to the numerous unqualified practitioners who help to kill any of the people who unfortunately go to them for advice and have them examined.

Native States

(7) Akhbar-e-Asafi of the 21st March cannot understand why the 'Rafiyah' should desire the annexation of Cashmir. Except the "Pioneer" and "Civil and Military" no paper English or Native desires such a thing, but these two are always on the look out to benefit Government at the expense of the country. Common sense will not allow anyone to believe the Maharajah guilty; why should he try to poison a Resident who had done him no harm and who did not object to the Minister's dismissal? Mulhar Rao's case was different, the Resident had been troubling him for a long time, and why should such compromising letters have been kept?

Cashmir

(8) Salar-e-Sakhun of the 5th April says foreigners post the Residents who are appointed to Hyderabad Kathiawar to waters Native States have given great trouble (like Sir Lepel Griffin &c) Now there is no doubt Mr. Howell has ranged himself on the side of Abdul Hakk and the Minister Nawab Mahdi Husain against the Nizam and we doubt not a party will determine to get rid of him and get the letters which have been written, which it will be said the Nizam himself instigated them in order to get rid of the Resident (a parallel to Cashmir) Residents for their own purposes set the officials of Native States by the ears Mr. Howell's action is not only bad for the Nizam but for the cause of Good Government. Government should lift the veil of connivance and take heed of Mr. Howell's improper conduct.

Hyderabad

Miscellaneous

(9) Khadim-ul-Akhbar of the 28th March under this heading says England has fallen out with Morocco on account of an English man having been killed at Cape Juby. England did not demand compensation from Germany for the losses of British Indian subjects at Zanzibar, from which it seems either that England is afraid of Germany or does not care for her Indian subjects or sympathizes with her German Co-religionists. She should look on her English and her faithful Indian subjects in just the same way.

England & Morocco

Persn and Hind. Trans Office
Chipauk 19th April 89

R Lowrod Colonel
Persian and Hindustani Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Poteaman

Confidential No. 178

Public (1889) Dept.

From

The Pers. and Hist. Trans. later to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt. Ootacamund

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
22 APL 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 19th April/89
Recd 22 "

Report on the Tamil Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th April/89

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 178 OF '1

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Report on Tamil Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th April 89.

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Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Torture by Officers & Police investigation

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Industrial Schools

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

3. The measures that should be adopted by Govt with regard to Religious & the Police.
4. Representation of India in Parliament.
5. Mahomed Ally Khan in the Supreme Council Legislative
6. Encroachments in the Courtyard.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

7. The charge against the Rajah of Cashmere

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

8. The condition of the ryots
9. The agricultural implements of the ryots.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The killing of stray dogs.

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Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Satyatoothan.	Madras.	6000	April 1889.
2	Jananoocoolan	Trivandy.	100	April 1889.
3	Narbhodacam.	Palamcottah.	700	March 1889.
4	Nyanadeepam.	Tinnevelly.	1400	March 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
5	Nyanamritam.	Madras.	380	15th March 1889.
6	Satyavedanusaram	- Do -	264	1st April 1889.
7	Ayoor Veda Bhascaran	- Do -	—	1st April 1889.
8	Calanidhy.	Coimbatore	250	1st April 1889.
9	Brahma Nyana Bhodiny	Bangalore.	119	1st April 1889.
10	Sorga Jeevany.	- Do -	440	1st April 1889.
11	Satyavartamany.	Pasoomullay.	690	1st April 1889.
12	Soojanollasan.	Tanjore.	200	20th March & 5th April 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
13	Travancore Abhimany	Nagercoil.	450	20th March, 1st & 10th April 1889.
	Weekly.			
14	Vettikodiyon.	Madras.	200	30th March & 6th April 1889.
15	Vicatatoothan.	- Do -	1400	30th March, 6th & 13th April 1889.
16	Hindoo Janabhooshany	- Do -	200	6th & 13th April 1889.
17	Tarangay Naison	- Do -	150	6th April 1889.
18	Streelocaranjany	- Do -	750	30th March, 6th & 13th April 1889.
19	Deshabhimany.	Tirpapoliyore	350	6th & 13th April 1889.
20	Tanjay Janamitran.	Tanjore.	450	6th April 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
21	Swadeshamitran.	Madras.	800	3rd, 6th, 10th & 13th April 1889.

I. Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

Police officers and Police investigation.

1. The Deshabhimany of Tirpapoliyore of the 6th April suggests that only educated men should be appointed as officers of the Police department, & that Police investigations should be conducted by officers high in the department.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Industrial Schools.

2. The Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 6th April advocates the establishment of industrial schools by Government. To induce youths to study in these schools, the prospect of good appointments in these special lines should be held out to them. Duties on imported goods should also be

laud, at least till Native industry

dons some strength and can compete

with foreign [illegible].

(e) Local & Municipal.

Nothing deserving notice.

(f) Land Revenue & Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

The measures that Should be adopted by Government with regard to Religion & Police.

3. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 10th April remarks that the Christian Missionaries here & there are instrumental in fomenting discord, & that the chief English officials, because they are Christians, appear to support the missionaries. The people

[illegible] that Government [illegible] Missionaries and have a desire to make the people of the country Christians. Government should now issue a circular order to their officers prohibiting their interference in any way in religious matters, & directing that they should give no aid whatever to missionaries for many of the people are fanatics in religion and could create much mischief by stirring up others. Government should also effect reform in the Police department. The Police officers greatly oppress the common people; & the people generally dislike the Police. This dislike may gradually grow into hatred, and may perhaps be the cause of inciting a revolt. Inattention to the efficiency and good conduct of the Police and interference in religion were the two principal causes which led to the downfall of the Greek & Roman

Emperior ... ... the dominion of ... ... India for ever, we have explicitly stated what the Government of this country should do.

Representation of India in Parliament.

4. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 6th April wishes to see the three Presidencies in India represented by their members in British Parliament.

Mahomed Ally Khan in the Supreme Legislative Council.

5. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 3rd April is unable to understand why Mr. Mahomed Ally Khan was appointed as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. It is said that a new Patwarry Cess is intended to be imposed in the North Western Provinces, and Government most likely chose from that place a member who could nod his head in assent to that measure.

Drunkenness in the Country.

6. The Tanjay Janamitran of Tanjore of the 6th April complains that Government, in their endeavours to increase the revenue from Abkarry, are instrumental in spreading the vice of drunkenness among the people.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

The charge against the Rajah of Cashmere.

7. The Deshabhimanny of Tirpapooliyoor of the 6th April inclines to the opinion that the letters which were said to incriminate the Rajah of Cashmere, may have been forged by an enemy of his.

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

The condition of the ryots.

The Deshabhimanny of Tirpapooliyoor of the 13th April, deploring the poverty of the cultivating classes, observes that the Revenue officers do not care for their welfare, & do not know their real condition. At present, if the Collector of a district starts on a tour, the people are afraid to approach him. The real condition of the ryots can only be ascertained by the Collector by personal Enquiry.

9. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 3rd April, a correspondent considers that the agricultural implements in use in Burmah work better and at less cost than those in this country, and that they should be made known to the people hereby being exhibited at the Agricultural Exhibitions and at the Sydapett Farm.

The agricultural implements of Burmah.

VI. Miscellaneous.

10. The Varangay Nayan of Madras of the 6th April objects to the killing of Stray dogs by clubs, and suggests their destruction by poison.

The killing of Stray dogs.

Samul Translator's office,
Ootacamund, 26th April 1889.

C. A. Stevens
Samul Translator
to Government.

Confidential No. 209

Public (1889) Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 APL 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 78.

Dated 26th April 1889.

Received 30

Subject.

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

Pres/ Please [illegible] 3/5

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Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of April 1889.

Page

I. Foreign Politics — nil.

II. Home administration

(a) Police.

(1) Indifference of the 2nd Class Magistrate of Kottayam to the misdeeds of the local Police.

(2) Inefficiency in the Kalpathi [illegible] the Police.

(3) Inattention of the Police in regard to reckless driving of transit Carts in Tellicherry.

(b) Courts.

(1) Remarks on a sentence passed by the Sub Magistrate of Pattayangady.

(2) Late closing of certain Courts in Malabar for the summer vacation.

(c) Jails — nil.

(d) Education.

(1) Criticisms on certain University Examination question papers.

(2) Poor expenditure on Education by the Madras Government.

(3) How Primary Schools are examined.

(e) Local and Municipal.

(1) Watering of roads and streets by the Tellicherry Municipality.

(2) Attention of the Cochin Municipality invited to the ruined state of the Iranchi bridge.

(3) Backward state of vaccination in the Tellicherry Municipality.

(4) The [illegible] Taluk Board should appoint a better Inspecting School-master for the Taluk.

(5) Remarks on the system of private scavenging in the Calicut Municipality.

(6) Attention of the Malabar District Board invited to certain irregularities in the Moplah Normal School at Tellicherry.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — nil.

(g) Forests — nil.

(h) Railways.

On certain special occasions, the special train between Calicut and Tirur should be run as far as Beypore.

(i) Public works — nil.

(j) Salt (and Abkari).

(1) Investigation of a case by the Abkari Inspector of the Calicut Circle.

(2) Abkari officers do not take sufficient pains to check offences against the Abkari laws.

(k) General

(1) Di...

people in Malabar.

(2) The Kottungallore Bharani feast is a great nuisance to the people.

(3) The Post office in Tirikandiyur should be removed to Tirurangady.

(4) The Sub-Registrar of Chavakkad as a witness before the local District Munsif.

(5) A Deputy Collector's conversation with a man who was formerly connected with the Spectator Press.

(6) The Head Clerks of Sub-Registry offices as officiating Sub-Registrars.

(7) The Alathur Stamp-vendor fails to supply the public with the required stamps.

(8) The Adhikarishipof the Ramanaram Amsham.

(9) Misconduct of the Malabar ferry Contractor.

III. Legislation nil.

IV. Native States.

(1) Extension of Railways into Travancore and Cochin.

(2) Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1) Natives and the Volunteer Corps.

(2) A well newly constructed in Cherpulcheri.

(3) An official's endeavours to propitiate the goddess.

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

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of Copies issued
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	30th March & 6th April	About 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	Do.	27th March and 3rd & 10th April.	1,000
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st & 11th April	700

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I. Foreign Politics nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. A paragraph in the Kerala Sanchari of the 27th March complains that the 2nd Class Magistrate of Kottayam is not taking serious notice of the misdeeds of the local Police.

2. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd April expresses the opinion of a correspondent to the effect that the Amsham Adhikari and the local Police lend themselves to the increase of thefts and other offences in the Kalpathi Chowi market.

3. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper blames the local Police for not taking steps to check the reckless driving of transit Carts in Tellicherry.

(b) Courts.

4. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd April observes that the sentence lately awarded by the Sub-Magistrate of Vettat pudiyangady to the Masalchi (an office servant) of the new Sub Registry office of the same place for the theft of a quantity of [illegible] from the office was too severe as the [illegible] was only a [illegible].

5. A paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th April in referring to the proposal to close certain Courts in Malabar for the summer vacation this year at a later date than usual, says that as the new arrangement is productive of great inconvenience to the public, it should be altered and the old one reverted to.

(c) Jails nil.

(d) Education.

6. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 27th March in urging upon the Syndicate the necessity for exercising better discretion in the selection of University Examiners passes unfavorable criticism on the papers set in Malayalam at the late F.A. and B.A. examinations and on the Trigonometry paper for the late F.A. Examination. Reference is then made to the improper selection of some of the Malayalam texts for the ensuing Matriculation and F.A. Examinations.

7. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 30th March observes that the Madras Government is, unlike the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, spending a comparatively small sum on Education.

8. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 6th April in observing that the steps hitherto taken for promoting Primary Education in Malabar have been unsparingly detrimental to its progress, hopes that the former and the District Boa[rd]

for its success. Objection is here taken to the proposal to stop the grants now paid to Primary Schools from Local and Municipal funds.

(c) Local and Municipal.

9. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 27th March invites the attention of the local Municipality to the necessity for watering the important Bazaar Streets in Tellicherry.

10. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd April refers to the partiality shown by the same Municipality in favor of roads frequented by Europeans in the matter of watering.

11. A paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st April invites the attention of the Cochin Municipality to the ruined state of the Iravi bridge.

12. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd April in referring to the backward state of vaccination in the Tellicherry Municipality, says that the work done by the female vaccinator is not enough. It is also suggested that a Mahomedan vaccinator should be appointed there as in Calicut and Cannanore.

13. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 6th April asks the Palghat Taluk Board to appoint as Inspecting School-master for that Taluk, one who would take greater interest in the progress of Schools than the present man.

14. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper in approving of the system of private scavenging proposed to be introduced in some parts of the Calicut Municipality, deprecates the levy of an extra fee for the purpose.

15. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 10th April in referring to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the Chappila Normal School at Tellicherry, says that the Head Master of the institution does not give proper instruction to his pupils and that he [illegible] qualification from the [illegible] District [illegible] and that the Head Master [illegible] to undergo [illegible]

in order to increase the public convenience, suggests that as special trains are run for the convenience of visitors to the Nellambur during the Easter and other holidays, the special train now running between Calicut and Tirur be run as far as Palghat on occasions of closing of Courts, &c., in Malabar.

(i) Public Works—Nil.

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(j) Salt (Abkari).

17. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd April in referring to an Abkari case in the investigation of which the Abkari Inspector of the Calicut Circle caused unnecessary inconvenience to parties by holding his enquiry at a place far away from the locality in which the offence was committed, says that the Inspector purposely did so in order to spoil the case which was one detected by the Police. The attention of the superior officers of the Department is here invited to the necessity for appointing only highly educated men as Inspectors and for laying down proper rules to regulate their procedure.

18. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 10th April after defining the term "Abkari" and detailing the duties of Abkari officers, says that proper steps are not taken by those officers to check offences against the Abkari laws. It is then said that irregularities are most prevalent within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector of the Palghat Circle.

(k) General.

19. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 30th March describes how the arms said to have been unnecessarily taken from the inhabitants of certain Taluks in Malabar were disposed of by being thrown into the sea. Here a remark is made that only a very few of the arms so taken were returned to owners and that those returned were not restored in many cases to their legitimate owners.

20. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 6th April in which the same subject is continued says that this action of Government is very unjust and is productive of various losses to the community.

21. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd April after referring to the public annoyance caused by persons who go to attend the Bharani feast in Kodungallur, regrets that the British Government has not yet done anything to check all sorts of nuisance freely committed there. A hope is then expressed that the Collector of Malabar will turn his attention in this direction.

22. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper urges that the new post office established in Trikkandiyur should be removed [illegible] of the inhabitants.

23. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that the Sub-Registrar of Chavakkad wilfully made a false statement while under examination as a witness in a Civil Suit before the District Munsiff of the same place.

24. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that a Deputy Collector conceiving that by propitiating some of those who had lately severed their connection with the Spectator Press, he could count weight today, had one of them brought to his private room in the Huzur office one day and that he spent in private conversation with him some hours forming part of his office time.

25. A Correspondent to the "Kerala Patrika" of the 6th April invites the attention of the Inspector-General of Registration to the fact that the Head Clerks of Sub-Registry offices are the fittest persons to officiate as Sub-Registrars during short absences of the latter on leave, &c.

26. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper complains that the Stamp-Vendors at Alattur generally fail to meet the demands of the public for stamps and stamped papers.

27. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 10th April refers to the confused state of affairs in the Kannavam Amsham (in the Kottayam Taluk), the business of the village being transacted by more than one adhikaris (village munsiffs).

28. A paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th April invites the attention of the Deputy Collector of Cochin to the annoyance caused to the public by the Kalvetti ferry contractors.

III. Legislation — Nil.

IV. Native States.

29. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 7th April in noticing with pleasure the endeavours of the Government of Travancore to introduce Railway communication into that State, hopes that the Cochin Government also will do the needful for introducing it into its own State.

30. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th April refers to the conception of drain of-

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

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VI. Miscellaneous.

31. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 30th March regrets that the people of Malabar are not sufficiently availing themselves of the kind concession given by Government to natives in the matter of enlisting in the Volunteer Corps.

32. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper notices with pleasure the convenience afforded to the people by the recent construction of a well at Government expense in Chirpalcheri. In the construction of the well the Sub-Magistrate of the place is said to have taken much interest.

33. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 10th April says that an official who has his family residence in South Malabar and who is officially nearly connected with the Collector is trying to propitiate the goddess by continued offerings. An opinion is then expressed that it would not be possible for him (who ruined his predecessor in order to obtain a lift for himself) to please the goddess.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's Office,
[illegible], 29th April 1888.

W. Dumergue,
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1889) Dept.

Confidential No. 210

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator,
Fort.

To

The Chief Secretary, Fort St.

Dated 29th } April 1889.
Recd 30th }

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 APL 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers.

Report on — for the first fortnight ending 15 of April 1889.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th April 1389.

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(*d*) *Education.*

Kerala Sanchari, Mar. 27th, 1889.

9. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th March, in urging upon the Syndicate the necessity for exercising better discretion in the selection of university examiners, passes unfavorable criticisms on the papers set in Malayalam at the late F.A. and B.A. examinations and on the trigonometry paper for the late F.A. examination. Reference is then made to the improper selection of some of the Malayalam texts for the ensuing matriculation and F.A. examinations.

Criticisms on certain university examination question papers.

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 30th, 1889.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, observes that the Madras Government is, unlike the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, spending a comparatively small sum on education.

Poor expenditure on education by the Madras Government.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 6th, 1889.

11. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th April, in observing that the steps hitherto taken for promoting primary education in Malabar have been invariably detrimental to its progress, hopes that the Government and the district board will adopt other and proper measures for its success. Objection is then taken to the proposal to stop the grants now paid to primary schools from local and municipal funds.

How primary schools are ruined.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Apr. 8th, 1889.

12. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th April, says this title is complaining that for a long time it was hidden and none knew where it was. Now Government have disgraced it by putting it out of its concealment and bestowing it on those who have no learning, and wonders where the Government will next send it.

The title of Shams-ul-Ulima.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Kerala Sanchari, Mar. 27th, 1889.

13. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th March, invites the attention of the local municipality to the necessity for watering the important bazaar streets in Tellicherry.

Watering of roads and streets by the Tellicherry municipality.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd April, refers to the partiality shown by the same municipality in favor of roads frequented by Europeans in the matter of watering.

Watering of roads and streets by the Tellicherry municipality.

Kerala Mitram, Apr. 1st, 1889.

15. A paragraph in *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st April, invites the attention of the Cochin municipality to the ruined state of the Iraveli bridge.

Attention of the Cochin municipality invited to the ruined state of the Iraveli bridge.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

16. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd April, in referring to the backward state of vaccination in the Tellicherry municipality, says that the work done by the female vaccinator is not enough. It is also suggested that a Muhammadan vaccinator should be appointed there as in Calicut and Cannanore.

Backward state of vaccination in the Tellicherry municipality.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 6th, 1889.

17. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th April, asks the Palghat taluk board to appoint, as inspecting schoolmaster for that taluk, one who would take greater interest in the progress of schools than the present man.

The Pálghat taluk board should appoint a better inspecting schoolmaster for that taluk.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 6th, 1889.

18. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, in approving of the system of private scavengering proposed to be introduced in some parts of the Calicut municipality, deprecates the levy of an extra fee for the purpose.

Remarks on the system of private scavengering in the Calicut municipality.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 10th, 1889.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 10th April, in referring to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the Mappila normal school at Tellicherry, says that the head master of the institution does not give proper instruction to his pupils and that he secures illegal gratification from them. A suggestion is then made to the Malabar district board that the head master must be sent to undergo normal training for at least one year.

Attention of the Malabar district board invited to certain irregularities in the Mappila normal school at Tellicherry.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Kerala Patrika, Mar. 30th, 1889.

20. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, in order to increase the public convenience, suggests that, as special trains are run for the convenience of visitors to the Nilgiris during the Easter and other holidays, the special train now running between Calicut and Tiroor be run as far as Palghat on occasions of closing of courts, &c., in Malabar.

On certain special occasions, the special train between Calicut and Tiroor should be run as far as Pálghat.

Afsar-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 28th, 1889.

21. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, says a correspondent complains that this line is not fenced, whereby the people suffer from the number of cattle that are killed; the railway servants are uncivil; the carriages are small and like ovens, and altogether it is the worst managed line in India.

Hyderabad-Bezváda line.

(*j*) *Salt.*

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd April, in referring to an abkári case, in the investigation of which the abkári inspector of the Calicut Circle caused unnecessary inconvenience to parties by holding his inquiry at a place far away from the locality in which the offence was committed, says that the inspector purposely did so in order to spoil the case, which was one detected by the police. The attention of the superior officers of the department is then invited to the necessity for appointing only highly-educated men as inspectors and for laying down proper rules to regulate their procedure.

Investigation of a case by the abkári inspector of the Calicut Circle.

Kerala Sanchari, Apr. 10th, 1889.

23. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th April, after defining the term "abkári" and detailing the duties of abkári officers, says that proper steps are not taken by those officers to check offences against the abkári laws. It is then said that irregularities are most prevalent within the limits of the jurisdiction of the inspector of the Pálghat Circle.

Abkári officers do not take sufficient pains to check offences against the abkári laws.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadeshamitran, Apr. 10th, 1889.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 10th April, remarks that the Christian missionaries here and there are instrumental in fomenting discord, and that the chief English officials, because they are Christians, appear to support the missionaries. The people consequently entertain the mistaken opinion that Government also are in favour of the missionaries and have a desire to make the people of this country Christians. Government should now issue a circular order to their officers prohibiting their interference in any way in religious matters, and directing that they should give no aid whatever to missionaries, for many of the people are fanatics in religion and would create much mischief by stirring up others. Government should also effect reform in the Police Department. The police officers greatly oppress the common people; and the people generally dislike the police. This dislike may gradually grow into hatred, and may perhaps be the cause of inciting a revolt. Inattention to the efficiency and

The measures that should be adopted by Government with regard to religion and police.

good conduct of the police and interference in religion were the two principal causes which led to the downfall of the Greek and Roman empires; and as our wish is that the dominion of Her Majesty should endure for ever, we have explicitly stated what the Government of this country should do.

VETTIKODIYON, Apr. 6th, 1889.

Representation of India in Parliament.

25. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 3th April, wishes to see the three presidencies in India represented by three members in British Parliament.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

Mahomed Ally Khan in the Supreme Legislative Council.

26. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd April, is unable to understand why Mahomed Ally Khan was appointed as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. It is said that a new patwarri cess is intended to be imposed in the North-Western Provinces, and Government most likely chose from that place a member who could nod his head in assent to that measure.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN, Apr. 6th, 1889.

Drunkenness in the country.

27. The *Tanjay Janamitram*, of Tanjore, of the 6th April, complains that Government, in their endeavour to increase the revenue from abkári, are instrumental in spreading the vice of drunkenness among the people.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, Feb. and Mar. 1889.

About Mr. Turner, Collector of Vizagapatam.

28. The *Siddhantabodhini* (of February and March of 1889 in one issue) speaks very highly of Mr. Turner, Collector of Vizagapatam, and hopes that his *locum tenens* will follow the footsteps of Mr. Turner and make every effort to begin the East Coast Railway works.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, Apr. 5th, 1889.

About Abba Salli Sahib attaching a ryot's brass pot.

29. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 5th April 1889, regrets that Abba Salli Sahib, the acting tahsildar of Tanjore, has attached a ryot's brass pot which contained cooked rice. The man owed to the revenue Rs. 5 and had in his house other valuable property which could have been attached. The editor does not understand how Government can employ and promote such people.

HINDUJANA-SAMSKARINI, Apr. 1889.

On the difficulties which prevent agricultural classes from getting loans.

30. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of April 1889, states that agricultural classes do not generally know the rules concerning loans, and those who do, obtain only money by winning over the revenue inspectors and tahsildars. When they cannot succeed in this, they fall into the hands of sowcars and are ruined. The editor remarks that a correspondent suggests to appoint for this purpose a Deputy Collector for two or three districts.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1889.

Disposal of the arms taken from the people in Malabar.

31. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March, describes how the arms said to have been unnecessarily taken from the inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar were disposed by being thrown into the sea. Then a remark is made that only very few of the arms so taken were returned to owners, and that those returned were not restored in many cases to their legitimate owners.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 6th, 1889.

Disposal of the arms taken from the people in Malabar.

32. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th April, in which the same subject is continued, says that this action of Government is very unjust and is productive of various losses to the country.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

The Kotungalloor Bharani feast is a great nuisance to the people.

33. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd April, after referring to the public annoyance caused by persons who go to attend the Bharani feast in Kotungalloor, regrets that the British Government has not yet done anything to check all sorts of nuisance freely committed there. A hope is then expressed that the Collector of Malabar will turn his attention in this direction.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

The post office in Trikkadiyur should be removed to Putiyangadi.

34. A correspondent, in the same issue of the [illegible] post office established [illegible], was on the 1st inst. to be removed to Putiyangadi, on the prayer of the inhabitants of the latter place that it was ordered to be opened.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

The sub-registrar of Chávakád as a witness before the local district munsif.

35. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that the sub-registrar of Chávakád wilfully made a false statement while under examination as a witness in a civil suit before the district munsif of the same place.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

A Deputy Collector's conversation with a man who was formerly connected with the "Spectator" Press.

36. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that a Deputy Collector, conceiving that, by propitiating some of those who had lately severed their connection with the "Spectator" Press, he could convert night into day, had one of them brought to his private room in the huzur office one day, and that he spent in private conversation with him some three hours forming part of his office time.

KERALA PATHIKA, Apr. 6th, 1889.

The head clerks of sub-registry offices as officiating sub-registrars.

37. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th April, invites the attention of the Inspector-General of Registration to the fact that the head clerks of the sub-registry offices are the fittest persons to officiate as sub-registrars during short absences of the latter on leave, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 6th, 1889.

The Alattur stamp-vendor fails to supply the public with the required stamps.

38. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, complains that the stamp-vendor at Alattur generally fails to meet the demands of the public for stamps and stamped papers.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 10th, 1889.

The adhikarishp of the Kannavam amsam.

39. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th April, refers to the confused state of affairs in the Kannavam amsam (in the Kottayam taluk), the business of the village being transacted by more than ten adhikaris (village munsifs).

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1889.

Misconduct of the Kalvetti ferry contractors.

40. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, invites the attention of the Deputy Collector of Cochin to the annoyance caused to the public by the Kalvetti ferry contractor.

JALNA-I-SAKHUN, Mar. 25th, 1889.

Native doctors.

41. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th March, again calls the attention of Government to this subject and says every endeavour should be made to provide a sufficient number of properly qualified men, and these unqualified hereditary "doctors" should not be allowed to practise.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 1st, 1889.

Widows of uncovenanted servants.

42. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st April, calls attention of Government to the necessity of creating a fund (by deductions from salaries) for pensions for families of deceased uncovenanted officers, as such families are frequently left destitute.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 28th, 1889.

Accusation against an European in Bedar district.

43. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, states that a girl of 12 years old died, in the house of an European employed in the Public Works Department in the Bedar district, from the results of being raped, and was buried by the subordinates without telling the police; the matter is under investigation, but the authorities are trying to shield the accused, probably because he is an European.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 8th, 1889.

Hakims and béds.

44. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th April, says Government should pay some attention to the numerous unqualified practitioners who help to kill any of the people who unfortunately go to them for advice, and have them examined.

III.—Legislation.

Karnataka Prakasika, Apr. 1st, 1889.

45. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st instant, has the following:—

The Bombay Police Act.

"We understand that it is contemplated to introduce a section in the Bombay Police Act prohibiting the use of indecent language in streets and theatres and in books and newspapers. We are of opinion that such an enactment is quite necessary."

IV.—Native States.

Deshabhimauny, Apr. 6th, 1889.

46. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 6th April, inclines to the opinion that the letters which were said to incriminate the Raja of Cashmere may have been forged by an enemy of his.

The charge against the Raja of Cashmere.

Vrittanta Chintamni, Apr. 9th, 1889.

47. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th instant, has the following:—

Sir Lepel Griffin and the Bhopal State.

"Sir Lepel tried his best to bring about the annexation of Bhopal. For this purpose he first tried to make friends with the Begum, but finding he could not succeed this way, he became very intimate with her daughter, whom he used to visit alone and take to drives in his carriage against all etiquette of the zenana, and thus created misunderstanding between the daughter on the one hand and her husband and the Begum on the other. He intercepted the letters which the Begum wrote to the Viceroy. All these and various other misdeeds of Sir Lepel have been brought to light by an English lady in the *Universal Review*, and Sir Lepel will lose his reputation if he do not clear his character by prosecuting the journal.

Karnataka Prakasika, Apr. 8th, 1889.

48. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th instant, says:—"We understand that the European coffee planters residing in the Manjoor taluk, Hassan district, have petitioned the Mysore Government that, as they are not willing to be tried by a native Deputy Commissioner, they should be given a European Deputy Commissioner, and that if this request cannot be granted, their taluk may be added to the neighbouring Kadoor district. We further understand that the Mysore Government have accordingly contemplated to split up the Hassan district and add the Manjoor taluk and some other taluks to the Kadoor district. The Mysore Government is ever ready to act up to the wishes of a few Europeans but it has not hesitated to transfer the anche to the Imperial post against the wishes of the whole body of its native subjects. By the transfer of the anche to the Imperial post, many servants of the anche have been thrown out of employ, involving the loss of the means of livelihood of a large number of people.

The European coffee planters and the Mysore Government.

Kerala Mitram, Apr. 1st, 1889.

49. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st April, in noticing with pleasure the endeavours of the Government of Travancore to introduce railway communication into that State, hopes that the Cochin Government also will do the needful for introducing it into its own State.

Extension of railways into Travancore and Cochin.

Kerala Mitram, Apr. 11th, 1889.

50. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, refers to the corruption of certain officials in the Cochin State.

Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

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

51. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 21st March, cannot understand why the *Rafiyak* should desire the annexation of Cashmere. Except the *Pioneer* and *Civil and Military*, no paper, English or native, desires such a thing, but these two are always on the look out to benefit Government at the expense of the country. Common sense will not allow any one to believe the Maha Raja guilty. Why should he try to poison a Resident who had done him no harm and who did not object to the Minister's dismissal? Mulhar Rao's case was different; the Resident had been troubling him for a long time. And why should such compromising letters have been kept?

Cashmere.

52. *Jalna-i-Sakhun* of the 5th April, says for years past the Residents who are appointed to watch Native Princes have given great trouble, like Sir Lepel Griffin, &c. Now there is no doubt Mr Howell has ranged himself on the side of Abdul Hak and set Nawab Mahdi Husain against the Minister, and we doubt not a party will determine to get rid of him and get the letters which have been written, when it will be said the Nizam himself instigated them in order to get rid of the Resident (a parallel to Cashmere!). Residents for their own purposes set the officials of Native States by the ears. Mr. Howell's action is not only bad for the Nizam but for the cause of good Government. Government should lift the veil of connivance and take heed of Mr. Howell's improper conduct.

Hyderabad Residency

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

Deshabhimauny, Apr. 13th, 1889.

53. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 13th April, deploring the poverty of the cultivating classes, observes that the Revenue officers do not care for their welfare, and do not know their real condition. At present, if the Collector of a district starts on a tour, the people are afraid to approach him. The real condition of the ryots can only be ascertained by the Collector by personal inquiry.

The condition of the ryots.

Swadeshamitran, Apr. 3rd, 1889.

54. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd April, a correspondent considers that the agricultural implements in use in Burma work better and at less cost than those in this country, and that they should be made known to the people here by being exhibited at the agricultural exhibitions and at the Saidápet farm.

The agricultural implements of Burma

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Tarangay Naison, Apr. 6th, 1889.

55. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 6th April, objects to the killing of stray dogs by clubs, and suggests their destruction by poison.

The killing of stray dogs.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Apr. 9th, 1889.

56. In commenting on Rev. Slater's lecture on Christianity and Politics, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th instant, says that what unites a nation for political purposes is not Christianity but the misgovernment of the rulers, as in the case of the people of India. English education has opened the eyes of the natives to the defects of the administration and has prominently brought to their notice the maxim that Government exist for the people and not the people for the Government. Those that are far-seeing anticipate the evils that certain measures of the Government will bring about, and try to prevent them by organized agitation, as the National Congress is trying to do.

The causes of national unity in India.

Vrittanta Patrika, Apr. 4th, 1889.

57. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th instant, is of opinion that India is not absolutely poor, but poor only in comparison with the countries of Europe, and that the real causes of this poverty are idleness, vanity and entravagance of the Hindus. To illustrate this: First—the joint family system that obtains among the Hindus breeds idleness among the members of the family. In almost every family there are several idle members depending upon the earnings of one industrious member. The family debts accumulate every year. The marriage of a daughter of one of the members swells the debt fearfully. The major portion of the ancestral property is dissipated by litigation. When at last the property is actually divided, each member gets an insignificant quota. The Hindus should therefore give up their idle habits and try to reform their family-system before proposing reforms for the whole public. A second cause of the poverty of the Hindus is their vanity. They think it derogatory to their status to

The causes of the poverty of India.

exchange their caste-trade for some other trade, however lucrative the latter may be. They will therefore neither take up a new trade nor exert to improve their own. This vanity has caused a total neglect of industries. It is better that the Hindus should learn new industries rather than send representatives to the National Assembly for political purposes. Lastly,—extravagance is another cause of poverty. Many rich families have been reduced to poverty by whore-mongering. If the wealth that is dissipated by whore-mongering is usefully spent in getting machines and mills from Europe and establishing useful manufactories, India will not be so poor as she is now. In this connection we may also state that the Hindus waste much of their money on jewellery.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1889.

58. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th March regrets that the people of Malabar are not sufficiently availing themselves of the kind concession given by Government to natives in the matter of enlisting in the volunteer corps.

Natives and the volunteer corps.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1889.

59. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, notices with pleasure the convenience afforded to the people by the recent construction of a well at Government expense in Cherpulcheri. In the construction of the well the sub-magistrate of the place is said to have taken much interest.

A well newly constructed in Cherpulcheri.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 10th, 1889.

60. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th April, says that an official who has his family residence in South Malabar and who is officially nearly connected with the Collector, is trying to propitiate the goddess by continued offerings. An opinion is then expressed that it would not be possible for him (who ruined his predecessor in order to obtain a lift for himself) to please the goddess.

An official's endeavours to propitiate the goddess.

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

61. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th March, under this heading, says England has fallen out with Morrocco on account of an Englishman having been killed at Cape Juli. England did not demand compensation from Germany for the losses of British Indian subjects at Zanzibar; from which it seems either that England is afraid of Germany, or does not care for her Indian subjects, or sympathises with her German co-religionists. She should look on her English and her faithful Indian subjects in just the same way.

England and Morrocco.

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