96

Govt. of {1889} Madras
PUBLIC.

Issued.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd May 1889, No. 444.

MAY.

Translators to Government.

Passing orders making certain reductions in the offices of the Tamil, Canarese and Malayalam —

---

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 5. June 89
No. 492.

Confidential 95/1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording and communicating to Mr. C. S. Crole C.S. Despatch from the Secretary of State re. his Memorial

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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

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BACK PAPER, NO. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, NO. OF 188 .

To 2 of 89. 192A/192B.
On No. 6 of 1889
23 Augt 85. No. 1769.
4 Feby 89. No. 183.

Attd & Circd

Order 5 June/89 No. 492
Recorded

Isw
1/6

C. S. Cole Esq.

Note. Please see para 3 of the Despatch. It does not seem necessary to communicate it to Mr. Cole.

Isw

I think that the despatch should be communicated to Mr. Cole. It cannot do harm & may do good.

[illegible]
2 June.

I agree L.H.S. but I think it probable ~~that~~ he has got something [illegible]
3/6/89

3/5

Public
[illegible] 1/6
R 3/6

No 2

Public [illegible] 1155

Public

2nd May 1889

The [illegible]
Letter to Fort St. George
No 7

Rd. 23 May. [illegible] 27/5

Regarding the memorial from Mr. C. S. Cole M.C.S.

of the Civil Service to demand that he shall be the person selected.

3. In forwarding the Memorial Your Government make no recommendations in Mr Crole's favour: and as he is at present in this Country I have informed him that I see no ground for acceding to any of the requests which he makes.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

Cross.

of the Civil Service to demand that he shall be the person selected.

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I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

Cross.

India Office,
London. 2nd May 1889.

Public
No 7.

My Lord,

I have considered in Council the letter of your Government No 6, dated the 27th of February last, forwarding a Memorial from Mr C. S. Crole of the Madras Civil Service relating to his position in the service and other matters.

2 I see no reason to add anything to the orders passed with reference to Mr Crole in my predecessor's despatch* of the 29th of July 1886 and in my despatch° of the 13th of January 1887. The instructions contained in the former despatch as to

x Ind G.O. 23 Augt 86. No 1769 Public

x G.O. 4 Feby 87. No 183 Mis

His Excellency,
The Right Honorable,
The Governor in Council,
Fort St George.

to the reemployment of Mr Crole in an office of corresponding rank and emolument have been carried out by Your Excellency in Council, though it has seemed to you to be for the public interest that Mr Crole should be employed in the Judicial rather than in the Revenue branch. It appears from his Memorial that he no longer prefers a Collectorate to a Judgeship, but that he insists upon a right to promotion to higher offices in the Executive Service. The responsibility lies with your Excellency in Council of selecting the fittest men to fill these appointments, and I can recognize no right on the part of any Member

of

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 5. 6. 89
No. 495.

Confidential No 97/1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Distribution Report on — for fortnight ending 16. May 1889.

the orders should be allowed

BACK PAPER, No. of 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. of 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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Back Paper, No. of 188 .

Further Paper, No. of 188 .

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

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government .. .. .. A

Statement with ditto.

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C.16/6.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th May 1889.

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(c)—Jails—

Nil.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	Satya Dootan	Madras	6,000	May 1889.
2	Jananoocoolan	Tiruvadi	100	,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
3	" Satyavedaunoosauram "	Madras	264	1st May 1889.
4	" Ayool Veda Bhascaran "	Do.	500	1st ,, ,,
5	" Swadeshabhimauny "	Salem	150	1st April and 1st May 1889.
6	" Satyavartamauny "	Pasoomullay	690	1st May 1889.
7	" Soojanollausan "	Tanjore	200	5th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
8	" Travancore Abhimauny "	Nagercoil	450	1st May 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	" Vettikodiyon "	Madras	200	4th and 11th May 1889.
10	" Vicatatoothan "	Do.	1,400	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
11	" Hindu Janabhushani "	Do.	200	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
12	" Tarangay Naison "	Do.	150	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
13	" Sreelocaranjany "	Do.	750	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
14	" Deshabhimauny "	Cuddalore	350	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
15	" Tanjay Janamitran "	Tanjore	450	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
16	" Calaunidhy "	Coimbatore	257	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
17	" Swadeshamitran "	Madras	800	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th May 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
18	" Hindujanasamskarini "	Madras	700	7th May 1889.
19	" The Messenger of Truth "	Do.	3,000	11th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
20	" Budhavidheyi "	Masulipatam	300	8th May 1889.
	Weekly.			
21	" Andhraprakasika "	Madras	500	1st, 7th, and 14th May 1889.
22	" Hindudesabhimani "	Masulipatam	255	4th and 13th May 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
23	" Karnataka Prakasika "	Bangalore	400	6th and 13th May 1889.
24	" Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini " ..	Do.	12	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
25	" Vrittanta Patrika "	Do.	2,000	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
26	" Kerala Patrika "	Calicut	900	27th April and 4th May 1889.
27	" Kerala Sanchari "	Do.	1,000	24th ,, 1st and 8th May 1889.
28	" Kerala Mitram "	Cochin	700	1st May 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
29	" Shams-ul-Akhbar "	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	29th April and 6th May 1889.
30	" Jaridah-i-Rozgar "	Royapetta, do. ..	640	27th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,
31	"Tilism-i-Hairath "	Triplicane, do. ..	100	25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,,
32	" Khassim-ul-Akhbar "	Bangalore	470	22nd and 29th April and 2nd May 1889.
33	" Sultan-ul-Akhbar "	Do.	500	29th April and 2nd May 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Higher appointments in the police.

1. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 11th May, desires to see the higher appointments in the police department, which are now given exclusively to Europeans, given also to natives.

TARANGAY NAISON, May 11th, 1889.

Unsatisfactory state of the police department.

2. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th April, in thinking that reforms are urgently wanted in the police department of this presidency, dwells at length upon the ignorance, incompetence and corruption of the subordinate officers of the department generally, and also upon the oppression they practice, while it is said that the torture they inflict upon the poor victims in their custody in order to extort confessions is inconceivable.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 24th, 1889.

The Assistant Superintendent at Palghat and a cooly.

3. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that a few days ago the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Palghat kicked a cooly who demanded his wages for certain services rendered to the former at the railway platform of the Tirúr station.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 24th, 1889.

Corruption of a head constable in the Calicut reserve.

4. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 1st May, refers to the oppression and corruption carried on by a head constable in the Calicut reserve.

KERALA SANCHARI, Apr. 24th, 1889.

Attention of the police invited to disturbances taking place in front of Seitarapalli (a mosque).

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th May, blames the local police for not taking steps to check the frequent disturbances caused by Mappilas in front of Seitarapalli (mosque) in Tellicherry.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 1st, 1889.

(b) Courts.

Punishment of corrupt magistrates.

6. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th April, copies article from (Jabalpur) *Maoj-i-Narbada* on section 219 of the Penal Code, which provides for the punishment of corruption in courts, and thinks Government should turn their attention in this direction, as this would tend to make party-feeling subside.

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

(e) Local and Municipal.

Suggestions for improving vaccination in the Wynaad.

7. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 24th April, in referring to the backward state of vaccination in the Wynaad, regrets that the village officials do not render any co-operation to vaccinators in their work, and suggests that, in consideration of the unfavorable climate of the country, the vaccinators of other taluks should be sent in turn to do duty there, each for six months; that these vaccinators should be allowed the usual Wynaad allowance of Rs. 15, and that the taluk office should lend a peon to help them in their work. The attention of the President of the Malabar District Board is invited to these suggestions.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 8th, 1889.

Bad state of the Chávakád local fund school.

8. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st May, in referring to the gross neglect shown to his work by the head master of the local fund school at Chávakád, asks the local board to substitute a better man in his place.

KERALA MITRAM, May 1st, 1889.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 8th, 1889.

Corruption of certain peons of the Calicut municipality.

9. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 8th May, refers to the corruption practised by certain peons of the Calicut municipality with regard to the assessment of buildings.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 8th, 1889.

Appointment of light inspector in the Tellicherry municipality.

10. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that the Chairman of the Tellicherry Municipality was saved the trouble of looking into the qualifications of various applicants for the light inspectorship by finding a man among his own people for this newly-created post.

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

A hospital wanted.

11. *Tilism-i-Hairth*, of the 25th April, after enumerating the blessings of the English Government, calls attention to the want of a hospital in Triplicane, which is a Muhammadan quarter. The Royapetta hospital is barely sufficient for Royapetta and Thousand-lights district, and it need not be very expensive.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
May 6th, 1889.

Bombay carriage-owners.

12. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th May, with regard to the strike of carriage-owners in Bombay, says they were in the right; for it is impossible for them to pay a year's license in advance, and such nonsensical and improper orders are unjust. For Government to approve of such short-sighted and tyrannical proceedings is far from justice.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
May 2nd, 1889.

Sanitary Inspector, Bangalore.

13. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd May, says the only use of a Sanitary Inspector seems to be to needlessly trouble the unfortunate vegetable-sellers, which he probably does to show that he earns his pay, whilst the Commissioners, as usual, sit like logs, and look on.

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

SWADESHAMITRAN,
May 4th, 1889.

Disposal of revenue petitions.

14. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 4th May, remarks that revenue officers, during the time of jamabandi, do not hear in person what the ryots have to say, but issue orders which are hostile to their interests. If in one district remission is granted for spoilt crops, in another district there is no such remission granted. Even in the same district, if the Sub-Collector grants remission of tax on uncultivated lands, the Collector levies it. Thus revenue proceedings are conducted irregularly. The reasons for it are that the Revenue Board and the Government do not personally hear the complaints of the cultivators, and that there is no consolidated law regulating revenue proceedings. The law provides that civil cases should be heard in person either by district munsifs, district judges, the High Court, or the Privy Council. Why should not the same procedure be adopted with regard to revenue cases?

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 4th, 1889.

Corruption of the Survey officers.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 4th May, in complaining of the annoyance caused to the public and of the oppression and corruption practised by the Survey officers in Malabar, says that these officers make use of the boundary stones prepared by one man for the benefit of another without the owner's consent, and that they often get more stones prepared than are actually wanted.

(*g*) *Forests.*

CALAUNIDHY,
May 11th, 1889.

Modification of Forest rules.

16. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 11th May, suggests that no tax should be levied on head-loads of firewood brought from the forests adjoining towns; that the ryots should be allowed to take free of charge from forests what they require for agricultural industry, and that the grazing fees should be abolished. The expenditure of the forest department should be reduced by removing the District Forest Officers and entrusting their duties to Assistant Collectors, and by making over charge of the duties of the forest subordinates to revenue officers wherever practicable.

(*h*) *Railways.*

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI,
May 1889.

On the third-class passengers being badly treated by railway officials.

17. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of May 1889, states that the third-class railway passengers are not treated properly by railway officials, and hopes that such complaints will be noticed

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
May 2nd, 1889.

Bangalore station.

18. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd May, complains that the station master allows no natives, however respectable, into the station, by which Muhammadans especially seeing their female relatives off, are put to great inconvenience. If thefts are feared, are there not the police? And are there not bad characters amongst Europeans and Eurasians too?

(*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESHAMITRAN,
May 8th, 1889.

Restoration of Annamootoor tank.

19. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 8th May, publishes a petition from the ryots of Annamootoor, a village near Tindivanam, in which they pray for the restoration of their tank.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkari.*

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 24th, 1889.

Remarks regarding sub-inspectors.

20. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th April (which is continued from previous issues referring to the negligence of the district officers of the abkári department generally), treats of that section of the department called the "sub-inspectors."

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 1st, 1889.

The Assistant Inspector of Calicut and an abkári case.

21. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st May, says that, in a recent abkári case, the Assistant Inspector of Salt and Abkári revenues in Calicut caused unnecessary inconvenience to parties by sending his charge-sheet to the taluk magistrate while the accused were bailed to appear before the town sub-magistrate.

(*k*) *General.*

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 24th, 1889.

A village official and a criminal case before a magistrate.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 24th April, says that a village official received bribes from both parties in a criminal case to be given to the magistrate before whom the case was pending.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 1st, 1889.

Corruption of a gumasta in the Badagara taluk office.

23. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 1st May, in referring to the oppression and corruption carried on by one Govinda Menon, the 2nd gumasta of the Badagara taluk office, prays that he be transferred to some distant place.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 1st, 1889.

Improvement of the Panur post office prayed for.

24. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, prays that the condition of the Panur post office be improved; the salary of the post master, which is so very small, being increased, and a peon being appointed for the delivery of letters.

KERALA MITRAM,
May 1st, 1889.

The Collector of Malabar and one Seidkutti in connection with the late fire in Cochin.

25. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, in referring to the conduct of the Collector of Malabar in ordering the prosecution, for making a false complaint, of one Seidkutti, who had offered to prove that the recent fire in Cochin was not accidental, says that the prosecution should not have been sanctioned before evidence was taken on the matters set forth in the petition.

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 4th, 1889.

The practice of unpassed men as vakils in criminal courts should be put a stop to.

26. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th May, in urging that steps should be taken to put a stop to the practice enjoyed by unpassed men as vakils in criminal courts, says that the magistracy are in favor of these men, who always submit to their wishes. As it is expected that the discontinuance of this practice will greatly improve the condition of the criminal courts, it is strongly urged that an order like the one issued for Madura should be passed in the case of all the districts. Regret is then expressed that the order passed in this connection by the late acting Collector of Malabar for a short time has, with his departure from the district, ceased to have its effect.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 8th, 1889.

Neglect of work by the vaccinator of Kuttuparamba.

27. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th May, in referring to the great neglect shown in his work by the vaccinator posted to Kuttuparamba, says that the vaccinator resides in Tellicherry and is sending false reports from that place.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 8th, 1889.

Certain innocent officers of the Cannanore jail have been suspended.

28. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that the second and third writers and the chief warder of the Cannanore jail, now under suspension, do not deserve this punishment, and that the third writer is reported to be really innocent of the offence of which he is suspected.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
May 6th, 1889.

Residents.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th May, has another violent attack on British Residents; says their doings destroy trust in Government, and Government supports them and so gets more distrusted. Surely Government has plenty of good men! What can be the object of appointing such as we have alluded to?

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
May 1st, 1889.

Law for controlling devastanams.

30. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 1st May, asks whether the devastanam funds would be allowed to be wasted if the Legislative Councils had been reconstituted with a large number of native members, and vested with independent powers of legislation. The Government of the country being foreign, are not in a position to understand our wants and grievances.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
May 8th, 1889.

Law to check child-marriages.

31. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 8th May, says:—In the British Parliament, last week, on a member asking the Under Secretary of State for India what measures were adopted by the Government of India to stop child-marriages in this country, Sir John Gorst replied that the Government continued to take steps to check such marriages. What a prevarication is this! It is usual with the Secretary of State for India to give such answers to the questions addressed to him by the members of Parliament on Indian affairs. Now, what have the Government done to put down these child-marriages? The principal men in the country are endeavouring to stop such marriages, and are constantly asking Government to aid them in the matter. It is indispensable that Government should legislate to put an end to these marriages. If Government would but establish a council in India similar to the British Parliament and take the advice of that council in dealing with such matters, it would not only benefit the people in various ways, but strengthen the tie of union between the Indians and the English.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VICATATOOTHAN,
May 4th, 1889.

Native princes going to the hills.

32. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 4th May, finds fault with the several administrations for going to the hills during the hot season, and asks why should the native princes also follow this practice.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI,
May 1889.

On the annexation-tendencies of British Residents.

33. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of May 1889, says that British Residents, instead of removing the defects prevailing in the Native States, try to annex them, although they have been eating the salt of those States.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI,
May 1889.

On the bad administration in the Nizam's territory.

34. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of May 1889, asserts that the Hyderabad State is ruined by knaves. The editor thinks that the dominion will prosper if properly educated Muhammadans, or if Hindus or Europeans, should conduct the political affairs, or if a strong council were formed and the minister would be compelled to do nothing without obtaining its consent.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
May 9th, 1889.

The Maha Raja of Cashmere and his treason.

35. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 9th instant, says:—It will be within the memory of many of our readers that the Guicowar of Baroda was some years ago convicted of having attempted to poison Colonel Phayre, the Resident. Since then no Raja had given any cause for suspecting his loyalty. Lately, however, it has come to light that the Maha Raja of Cashmere had committed various treasonable acts, one of which was the attempt to poison the British Resident. Native Rajas evidently consider this as one of the means of gaining their independence. But we cannot guess what good they can derive by murdering the Residents. Even if no foul practice should be suspected concerning the death of a Resident, another will soon fill his place and the Raja will be as dependent as ever. Such attempts at getting rid of Residents must therefore be considered as indicative of insanity. When the Guicowar committed such a foolish act, his territories were given away to his heir, who is now ruling his province to the satisfaction of all concerned. A similar change in Cashmere would be highly beneficial.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
May 6th, 1889.

Remedies for the misgovernment in Native States.

36. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, in connection with the State of Indore, says:—The various reports we hear in connection with Native States are alarming and make us apprehend a speedy end to their independence. In ancient times every Native State had an assembly of ministers, who, being hereditary and natives of the country, were inspired with true patriotism and were interested in the welfare of their masters and of the people. The princes were bound to be guided by their advice and thus the stability of the States was secured. Such assemblies do not now exist, and even where they do exist they are powerless to restrain the princes from following their own sweet will and pleasure. The appointment of the members of these councils being in the hands of the princes themselves, they cannot go against the wishes of their masters and are therefore not competent to exercise any control over their actions.

We therefore suggest that, for the better government of the Native States and for ensuring their stability, a council should be established in each State, the appointment or dismissal of whose members should rest with the Government of India according to the wishes of the people of the State. The decisions of these councils should be binding upon the princes. The members should in no case be fewer than nine, six of whom should be chosen by the people and three by the prince. It is only then that there will be no room for the irresponsible conduct of the princes or their dewans, and that the happiness of the subjects will be ensured.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
May 13th, 1889.

Utilisation of the armies of Native States.

37. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th instant, says:—A telegram from Allahabad announces that the Secretary of State concurs with the Government of India as to the mode of utilising the armies offered by the native princes to be placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the defences of the frontier. If they are to be so utilised, the questions to be determined are whether these armies are fit for active service in their present condition, or whether they should be better trained and

equipped, and, in the latter case, under whom they should be trained and who should bear the additional expenditure of their training. If it is decided that they would be utilised only when they have been trained under European supervision the Native States will have to incur an additional expenditure, which they can hardly bear. Although, for the present, the native princes, under pressure from Political Agents and other advisers, may offer to meet this expenditure themselves, yet it is doubtful whether they can continue to do so for any length of time. Already the native princes are becoming poor; it would therefore be improper to burden them with the additional duty of having their armies trained by costly European agency.

KERALA MITRAM,
May 1st, 1889.

Attention of the Cochin State police invited to gambling.

38. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st May, asks the Cochin State police to properly carry out the orders of Government in the matter of checking gambling in public places.

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 4th, 1889.

Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

39. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 4th May, invites the attention of the Raja of Cochin to the heavy oppression and corruption carried on by the officials of his State.

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

SWADESHAMITRAN,
May 1st, 1889.

Treatment of cattle.

40. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 1st May, a correspondent, answering the questions of the Agricultural Commission, says that owners of cattle should be compelled to keep a stock of fodder for use during seasons of drought. They should also be compelled to provide proper shelter for their cattle. Facility should be afforded for the grazing of cattle in forests and poramboke lands adjacent to villages. In villages where there are few pasture lands, some of the patta lands should be allotted rent-free and exclusively reserved as grazing grounds.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Apr. 27th, 1889.

Suggestions for the improvement of agriculture.

41. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th April, thinks that the agricultural industry in this country requires much improvement. It is said that in each district there should be an experimental farm in which the ryots should be taught the improved methods of cultivation; that the Government should help the trained men in the matter of purchasing suitable agricultural implements; that vernacular pamphlets on agriculture should be published for the information of ryots, and that the passed students of the Madras Agricultural College should be appointed to give instruction to ryots.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CALAUNIDHY,
May 4th, 1889.

The different treatment of natives and Europeans.

42. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 4th May, says:—It is surprising to see Hanoomanta Row sentenced to imprisonment for being the agent of Mr. Crawford in procuring him bribes, while Mr. Crawford himself was simply dismissed from the service. This makes one put faith in the saying that there are two laws in India—one for the rich and another for the poor; one for the white man and another for the black man. The fact that Kunjan Menon was a black man accounts for his being sent to jail on a charge of bribery.

HINDU-
JANASAMSKARINI,
May 1889.

The Crawford case.

43. The editor of the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of May 1889, contends that, in consequence of the Crawford case, the popular opinion inclines to think that in India justice is administered in one way to an European and in another way to an Indian; for the person who, on Mr. Crawford's account, received and gave bribes is in jail, while Mr. Crawford himself is at large after his connection with the service has ceased. India will not be raised from its depth until the English remove this difference, or the Indians show by their qualifications their being unworthy of such a base treatment. He hopes that the Indians will so conduct themselves in their religious and social affairs as to earn the respect due to men of position.

VRITTANTA,
PATRIKA,
May 9th, 1889.

Child-marriage.

44. Speaking of the case of Govind Row Chimnaji and his child-wife in Bombay, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 9th instant, says:—A man who exercises the rights of a husband over his wife, who is under 10 years of age, must be punished like one guilty of rape. But when a complaint was brought by the father of the girl above mentioned concerning the cruel treatment of her by the husband, Mr. Cooper, the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, not only refused to entertain the complaint but also reproved the father and left the child-wife to the tender mercies of the husband; so that he might soon get rid of this his 14th wife and prepare to marry a 15th one. Is this justice?

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 24th, 1889.

The sub-registrar of Chávakád as a witness in the local munsif's court.

45. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 24th April, contradicts a statement contained in a previous issue of the paper charging the sub-registrar of Chávakád with having wilfully made a false statement while under examination as a witness in a civil suit against the sub-registrar's house-owner before the district munsif of the same place.

KERALA MITRAM,
May 1st, 1889.

Reporting the decision of the Crawford bribery case.

46. An article, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st May, in reporting the decision of the Crawford bribery case, reserves all comments until the expected publication of the Commissioners' report and other papers connected with the case. But reference is made to the fact that the reasons alleged by the Secretary of State for arriving at the decision are difficult of reconciliation with the real facts of the case.

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

"Go-between" women.

47. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th May, says a contemporary states that in some of the large towns in Punjab a number of "go-between" women are the cause of ruin to members of respectable families, whom they entice to houses kept for the purpose of vice and prostitution. The Government should see to this and the people also.

Public No. 495, Miscellaneous.

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

Home,
Foreign,
Finance and Commerce,
Revenue and Agriculture,

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

~~J. F. PRICE~~, A. G. Cardew
Under ~~Chief~~ Secretary.

//

~~FORT ST. GEORGE,~~ Ootacamund
5th June 1889.

102

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Rns
14/6.

4 copies sent separately

Public

Unfld No. 49

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

UNDER SECRETARY
28 MAY 89
PUBLIC ETC. DEPT.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 25th
Recd
May 1889.

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on — for the first fortnight of May, 1889.

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[illegible] vakkad [illegible] having
while under examination as a [illegible] in a civil suit against the Sub-Registrar's house owner before the District Munsif of the same place.

23. The article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st May in reporting the decision of the Crawford Bribery Case reserves all comments until the expected publication of the Commissioners' report and other papers connected with the case. But reference is made to the fact that the reasons alleged by the Secretary of State for arriving at the decision are difficult of reconciliation with the real facts of the case.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Camp. Kodagur
25th May 1889.

W. Dumergue

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

matters set forth in [illegible] tions.

16. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 4th May in urging that steps should be taken to put a stop to the practice enjoyed by unpassed men as Vakils in Criminal Courts, says that the Magistracy are in favor of these men who always submit to their wishes. As it is expected that the discontinuance of this practice will greatly improve the condition of Criminal Courts, it is strongly urged that an order like the one issued for Madura should be passed in the case of all the districts. Regret is then expressed that the order passed in this connection by the late Acting Collector of Malabar for a short time has, with his departure from the district, ceased to have its effect.

17. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 8th May in referring to the great neglect shown in his work by the Vaccinator posted to Kuttuparamba, says that the Vaccinator resides in Tellicherry sending false reports from that place.

18. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that the second and third writers and the Chief Warder of the Cannanore Jail, now under suspension, do not deserve this punishment and that the third writer is reported to be really innocent of the offence of which he is suspected.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

19. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st May asks the Cochin State Police to properly carry out the orders of Government in the matter of checking gambling in public places.

20. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 4th May invites the attention of the Raja of Cochin to the heavy oppression and corruption carried on by the officials of his State.

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

21. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 27th April thinks that the agricultural industry in this country requires much improvement. It is said that in each District there should be an experimental farm in which the ryots should be taught the improved methods of cultivation, that the Government should help the trained men in the matter of purchasing suitable agricultural implements, that vernacular pamphlets on agriculture should be published for the information of ryots, and that the passed Students of the Madras Agricultural College should be appointed to give instruction to ryots.

VI. Miscellaneous.

22. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 24th April contradicts a statement contained in a previous issue of the paper charging the Sub-Registrar of

among his own people for [illegible] regret.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

9. A Correspondent in the "K[illegible] Patrika" of the [illegible] May in complaining of the annoyance caused to the public and of the oppression and corruption practised by the Survey officers in Malabar, says that these officers make use of the boundary stones prepared by one man for the benefit of another without the owner's consent and that they often get more stones prepared than are actually wanted.

(g) Forests—Nil.

(h) Railways—Nil.

(i) Public Works—Nil.

(j) Salt (and Abkári).

10. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 24th April (which is continued from previous issues referring to the negligence of the District officers of the Abkári Department generally) treats of that section of the Department called the "Sub-Inspectors".

11. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 1st May says that in a recent Abkári case the Assistant Inspector of Salt and Abkári Revenue in Calicut caused unnecessary inconvenience to parties by sending his charge-sheet to the Taluk Magistrate while the accused were bailed to appear before the Town Sub-Magistrate.

(k) General.

12. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 24th April says that a village official raised bribes from both parties in a criminal case, to be given to the Magistrate before whom the case was pending.

13. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 1st May in referring to the oppression and corruption carried on by one Govinda Menon, the 2nd Gumasta of the Badagara Taluk office, prays that he be transferred to some distant place.

14. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper prays that the condition of the Panur Post Office be improved, the salary of the Post Master, which is so very small, being increased and a peon being appointed for the delivery of letters.

15. A paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st May, in referring to the conduct of the Collector of Malabar in ordering the prosecution for making a false complaint, of one Seid Kutti who had offered to prove that the recent fire in Cochin was not accidental, says that the prosecution should not have been sanctioned before evidence was taken on the

that the ryots should be allowed

ign Politics—nil

Home Administration.

(a) Police.

1. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 24th April in thinking that reforms are urgently wanted in the Police Department of this Presidency, dwells at length upon the ignorance, incompetence and corruption of the subordinate officers of the Department generally, and also upon the oppression they practise, while it is said that the torture they inflict upon the poor victims in their custody in order to extort confessions is inconceivable.

2. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that a few days ago the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Palghat kicked a cooly who demanded his wages for certain services rendered to the former at the Railway platform of the Tiroor Station.

3. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 1st May refers to the oppression and corruption carried on by a Head Constable in the Calicut Reserve.

4. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 8th May blames the local Police for not taking steps to check the frequent disturbances caused by Mappilas in front of the Seitarapali (mosque) in Tellicherry.

(b) Courts—nil.
(c) Jails—nil.
(d) Education—nil.
(e) Local and Municipal

5. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 24th April in referring to the backward state of vaccination in the Wynaad, regrets that the village officials do not render any co-operation to vaccinators in their work, and suggests that in consideration of the unfavorable climate of the country, the vaccinators of other taluks should be sent in turn to do duty there, each for six months, that these vaccinators should be allowed the usual Wynaad allowance of 15 Rs, and that the taluk office should lend a peon to help them in their work. The attention of the President of the Malabar District Board is invited to these suggestions.

6. A correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st May in referring to the gross neglect shown to his work by the Head Master of the Local Fund School at Chavakkad asks the Local Board to substitute a better man in his place.

7. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 8th May refers to the corruption practised by certain peons of the Calicut Municipality with regard to the assessment of building.

8. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that the Chairman of the Tellicherry Municipality was saved the trouble of looking into the qualifications of various applicants for the Sight-Inspectorship by finding a man

Separately

Report on Malayalam Ne [illegible] pers for the first fortnight of May 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	27th April & 4th May	about 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	Do	24th April & 1st and 8th May.	1,000
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st May	700.

[illegible] that the ryots should be allowed

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

Page.

I. Foreign Politics – nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.
  (1) Unsatisfactory state of the Police Department
  (2) The Assistant Superintendent at Palghat and a Cooly.
  (3) Corruption of a Head Constable in the Calicut Reserve.
  (4) Attention of the Police invited to disturbances taking place in front of the Seitarapalli (a mosque).
(b) Courts – nil.
(c) Jails – nil
(d) Education – nil.
(e) Local and Municipal.
  (1) Suggestions for improving vaccination in the Wynaad
  (2) Bad state of the Chavakkad Local Fund School.
  (3) Corruption of certain peons of the Calicut Municipality.
  (4) Appointment of a Light Inspector in the Tellichery Municipality.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.
  Corruption of the Survey officers.
(g) Forests – nil
(h) Railway – nil.
(i) Public works – nil.
(j) Salt and abkari.
  (1) Remarks regarding Salt Inspectors.
  (2) The Assistant Inspector of Calicut and an abkari case.
(k) General.
  (1) A village official and a Criminal case before a Magistrate.
  (2) Corruption of a Gumasta in the Badagara Taluk office.
  (3) Improvement of the Ponani Post office prayed for.
  (4) The Collector of Malabar and one Seid Kutti in connection with the late fire in Cochin.
  (5) The practice of unpassed men as Vakils in Criminal Courts should be put a stop to.
  (6) Neglect of work by the Vaccinator of Kuttuparamba.
  (7) Certain insolent officers of the Cannanore Jail have been suspended.

III. Legislation – nil.

IV. Native States.
  (1) Attention of the Cochin State Police invited to gambling.
  (2) Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people.
  Suggestions for the improvement of agriculture.

VI. Miscellaneous.
  (1) The Sub Registrar of Chavakkad as a witness in the local Munsif's Court.
  (2) Reporting the decision of the Crawford Bribery Case.

✓

Confidential No. 243

Public (1889) Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
25 MAY 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

No. 93.

Dated 21st May 1889

Received 25

Subject.

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

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that the ryots should be allowed

This makes one put faith in the saying that there are two laws in India – one for the rich and another for the poor, one for the white man and another for the black man. The fact that Kunjan Menon was a black man accounts for his being sent to jail on a charge of bribery.

Tamil Translator's Office, Nellore.
21st May 1889.

Tamil Translator to Government

V Prospects of Crops and the Condition of the people.

Treatment of Cattle.

8. In the Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 1st May, a correspondent, answering the questions of the agricultural Commission, says that owners of Cattle should be compelled to keep a stock of fodder for use during seasons of draught. They should also be compelled to provide proper shelter for their Cattle. Facility should be afforded for the grazing of Cattle in forests and poramboke lands adjacent to Villages. In Villages where there are few pasture lands, some of the puttah lands should be allotted rent free and exclusively reserved as grazing grounds.

VI Miscellaneous

The different treatment of Natives and Europeans.

9 The Calanidhy of Coimbatore of the 4th May says – It is surprising to see Hanoomanta Rau sentenced to imprisonment for being the agent of Mr Crawford in procuring him bribes, while Mr Crawford himself was simply dismissed from the Service

brought from the forests adj

[illegible] that the ryots should be allowed

Nothing deserving notice

III Legislation.

Law for controlling Devastanams.

5. The Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 1st May asks whether the Devastanam funds would be allowed to be wasted, if the Legislative Councils had been re-constituted with a large number of Native Members, and vested with independent powers of legislation. The Government of the Country being foreign are not in a position to understand our wants and grievances.

Law to check child-marriages.

6. The Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 8th May says — In the British Parliament, last week, on a Member asking the Under Secretary of State for India what measures were adopted by the Government of India to stop child-marriages in this Country, Sir John Gorst replied that the Government continued to take steps to check such marriages. What a prevarication is this! It is usual with the Secretary of State for India to give such answers to the questions [illegible] addressed by the Members of Parliament on Indian affairs. Now what have the Government done to put down these child-marriages? The principal men in the Country are endeavouring to stop such marriages and are constantly asking Government to aid them in the matter. It is indispensable that Government should legislate to put an end to these marriages. If Government would but establish a Council in India similar to the British Parliament and take the advice of that Council in dealing with such matters, it would not only benefit the people in various ways, but strengthen the ties of union between the Indians and the English.

IV Native States

Native Princes going to the Hills

7. The Vicata Dootan of Madras of the 4th May finds fault with the several administrations for going to the Hills during the hot season, and asks — why should the Native princes also follow this practice.

and the ryots should be allowed

[illegible] allowed
to take free of charge from forests what they require for agricultural industry, and that the grazing fees should be abolished. The Expenditure of the Forest Department should be reduced by removing the District Forest Officers, and entrusting their duties to Assistant Collectors, and by making over charge of the duties of the Forest Subordinates to Revenue Officers wherever practicable.

(h) Railways

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

Restoration of Annamootoor tank.

4. The Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 8th May publishes a petition from the ryots of Annamootoor, a village near Tindivanam, in which they pray for the restoration of their tank.

(j) Salt

Nothing deserving notice

Jummahbundy do not hear in person what the ryots have to say, but issue orders which are hostile to their interests. If in one district remission is granted for spoilt crops, in another district there is no such remission granted. Even in the same district if the Sub Collector grants remission of tax on uncultivated lands, the Collector levies it. Thus revenue proceedings are conducted irregularly. The reasons for it are that the Revenue Board and the Government do not personally hear the complaints of the cultivators, and that there is no consolidated law regulating revenue proceedings. The law provides that Civil Cases should be heard in person either by District Moonsifs, District Judges, the High Court, or the Privy Council. Why should not the same procedure be adopted with regard to revenue cases?

(g) Forests

Modification of Forest rules

The Calaunidhy of Coimbatore of 11th May suggests that no tax should be levied on head-loads of firewood brought from the forests adjoining [illegible] that the ryots should be allowed

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice

II Home Administration

(a) Police.

igher appointments in the Police

1 The Tarangay Naishan of Madras of the 11th May desires to see the higher appointments in the Police Department, which are now given exclusively to Europeans, given also to natives.

(b) Courts

Nothing deserving notice

(c) Jails

Nothing deserving notice

(d) Education

Nothing deserving notice

(e) Local and Municipal

Nothing deserving notice

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

Disposal of Revenue Petitions

2. The Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 4th May remarks that

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Satya Dootan	Madras	6,000	May 1889.
2	Jananoocoolan	Tirwadi	100	May 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	Satya Vedannoosauram	Madras	264	1st May 1889.
4	Ayool Veda Bhausearan	Do.	500	1st May 1889.
5	Swadeshabhimanny	Salem	150	1st April and 1st May 1889.
6	Satya Vartamanny	Pasoomullay	690	1st May 1889.
7	Soojanollausan	Tanjore	200	5th May 1889.
	Tri-monthly			
8	Travancare Abhimanny	Nagercoil	450	1st May 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	Vetty Codyone	Madras	200	4th and 11th May 1889.
10	Vicata Dootan	Do.	1400	4th and 11th May 1889.
11	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200	4th and 11th May 1889.
12	Tarangay Naishan	Do.	150	4th and 11th May 1889.
13	Shreeloca Ranjany	Do.	750	4th and 11th May 1889.
14	Deshaubhimanny ...	Cuddalore	350	4th and 11th May 1889.
15	Tanjay Janamitran	Tanjore	450	4th and 11th May 1889.
16	Calaunidhy	Coimbatore	250	4th and 11th May 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
17	Swadesha Mitran	Madras	800	1st 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th May 1889

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 93 of 1889.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Higher appointments in the Police.

(b) Courts.

Nil

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

2. Disposal of Revenue petitions.

(g) Forests.

3. Modification of Forest rules.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil

(i) Public Works.

4. Restoration of Ammamootoor tank

(j) Salt.

Nil

(k) General.

Nil

III. Legislation.

5 Law for controlling Devastanams

6 Law to check child marriages

IV. Native States.

7 Native Princes going to the Hills.

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

8. Treatment of Cattle

VI. Miscellaneous.

9 The Different treatment of Natives and Europeans.

Confidential 237

Public (1889) Department

CHIEF SECRETARY 20 MAY 89 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From

The Persn. and Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secry. to Govt. Ootacamund

Dated 17th }
Received 20 } May/89

Report on Hindustani News-papers for the fortnight Ending 15th May/89.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 93 OF 1889.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(*a*) Police.

Higher appointments in the Police.

(*b*) Courts.

Nil

(*c*) Jails.

Nil

(*d*) Education.

Nil

(*e*) Local and Municipal.

Nil

(*f*) Land Revenue and Settlement.

2· Disposal of Revenue petitions·

(*g*) Forests.

3· Modification of Forest rules·

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(*h*) Railways.

Nil

(*i*) Public Works.

4· Restoration of Annamootoor tank

(*j*) Salt.

Nil

(*k*) General.

Nil

III. Legislation.

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Public (1889) Department

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Confidential 237

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

Home and forests

93 OF 1889.

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Miscellaneous

(7) Tilism-i-Hairat

says a contemporary states

"Go between" women the large tow

number of "go

nonprofess

are the cause of ruin to resp

who they entice to houses kept

of vice and prostitution. The

see to this and the people al

Pers. & Hind: Trans Office
Chepak 17th May/89

Persia
Trans

To

The Chief

forests

3 OF 1889.

Administration

ourts"

liam-i-Hairath of the 25th April
om (Jabalpur) Naoj-i-Narbada
on Section 219 of the
Penal Code which provides
ut of corruption in Courts and
t should turn their attention in
this would tend to make party

unicipal"

liam-i-Hairath of the 25th April
the blessings of the English
Government calls attention
a Hospital in Triplicane
uhammadan quarter, the
ital is barely sufficient for
Thousand Lights district and
very expensive.

hams-ul-Akhbar of the 6th May
the strike of Carriage owners
in Bombay says they were in the
right for it is impossible for them
cense in advance and such
nd improper orders are unjust-
o approve of such short sighted
proceedings is far from Justice.

Thasim-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd May
e of a Sanitary Inspector seems
to be to needlessly trouble
the unfortunate vegetable
probably does to shew that he
whilst the Commissioners, as
bogs, and tooth on.

ilways"

hasim-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd

Remarks on forests

to

CONFIDENTIAL.]

F 1889.

1889.

Report on Tamul N

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration-

(a) Police.

Higher appointments

(b) Courts.

Nil

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and

Nil

(f) Land Re

2. Disposal of Rev

(g) Forests.

3. Modification of

Administration

Courts"

liam-i-Hairath of the 25th April

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hasain-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd

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evastanams

d marriages

oing to the Hills.

e condition of

Cattle

f treatment

d Europeans.

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	400	29th April & 6th May/89
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta "	640	27th " & 4th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	Not received
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	" "	100	25th April & 3rd "
5	Jalwa-i-Sakhun	" "	100	Not received
6	Qasim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	470	22nd & 29th April & 2nd May
7	Bangalore Akhbar	"	500	None received
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	500	29th Aud " & 2nd "
9	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	None received —
10	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	
11	Afsar ul Akhbar	"	325	
12	Dakhan Punch	"	300	
13	Safir-i-Dakhan	"	150	

Report
on
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 15th May 1889

Contents

Page
I Nil
II Home Administration
(a) Nil
(b) Courts
(1) Punishment of Corrupt magistrates .. 1
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Municipal
(2) A Hospital wanted . . . . ib
(3) Bombay Carriage owners . . . ib
(4) Sanitary Inspector Bangalore . ib
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Railways
(5) Bangalore Station . . . . . ib 2
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(6) Residents 2
III Nil
IV Nil
V Nil
VI Miscellaneous
(7) "Go between" women . . . . . ib

Confidential 236

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
18 MAY 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 17th } May 1889.
Received }

Subject.

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

Indians will so conduct themselves in their religious and social affairs as to earn the respect due to men of position

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

Telugu Translator's office,
Madras, 17th May 1889.

Hindujanasamskā
May: 1889.

On the bad administration in the Nizam's territory.

3. The Hindujanasamskārini, of the month of May 1889, asserts that the Hyderabad State is ruined by ~~hypocrites~~ knaves. The Editor thinks that the dominion will prosper if properly educated Mohamedans, or if Hindus or Europeans should conduct the political affairs, or if a strong Council were formed, and the minister would be compelled to do nothing without obtaining its consent.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Hindujanasamskārini
May: 1889.

The Crawford Case.

4. The Editor of the Hindujanasamskārini, of the month of May 1889, contends that in consequence of the Crawford case the popular opinion inclines to think that in India justice is administered in one way to an European, and in another way to an Indian; for the person who on Mr. Crawford's account received and gave bribes is in jail, while Mr. Crawford himself is at large after his connection with the service has ceased. India will not be raised from its depth until the English remove this difference, or the Indians show by their qualifications their being unworthy of such a base treatment. He hopes that the

eport on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th May 1889.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight
	Monthly.			
1.	Hindūjanasamskārini	Madras	700	7th May 1889.
2.	The Messenger of Truth	Do	3000	11th May 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
3.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	300	8th May 1889.
	Weekly.			
4.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	1st, 7th and 14th May 1889.
5.	Hindūdēsābhimāni	Masulipatam	255	4th and 13th May 1889.

II. Home Administration.

(h) Railways.

Hindūjanasamskārini,
May: 1889.

On the 3d class passengers being badly treated by Railway officials.

The Hindūjanasamskārini, of the month of May 1889, states that the 3d class Railway passengers are not treated properly by Railway officials, and hopes that such complaints will be noticed.

IV. Native States.

Hindūjanasamskārini,
May: 1889.

On the annexation-tendencies of British Residents.

2. The Hindūjanasamskārini, of the month of May 1889, says that British Residents, instead of removing the defects prevailing in the Native States, try to annex them, although they have been eating the salt of those States.

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

Contents.

I. - Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. - Home Administration.

(a) - Police -

Nil.

(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 -

On the 3rd class passengers being badly treated by Railway Officials.

(i) - Public Works -

Nil.

(j) - Salt -

Nil.

(K) - General -

Nil.

III. - Legislation.

Nil.

IV. - Native States.

On the annexation-tendencies of British Residents.

On the bad administration in the Nizam's territory.

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

Nil.

VI. - Miscellaneous.

The Crawford Case.

Confidential 235

Public (1889) Department.

From M.R.Ry. S. Mangesh Rao Avergal
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 30 of 1889.

Dated 16th May 1889.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 MAY 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending the 15th May 1889.

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

Contents.

I. – Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. – Home Administration.

(a) – Police –

Nil.

(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 –

On the 3rd class passengers being badly treated by Railway Officials.

(i) – Public Works –

Nil

(j) – Salt –

Nil.

(K) – General –

Nil.

III. – Legislation.

Nil.

IV. – Native States.

On the annexation – tendencies of British Residents.

On the bad administration in the Nizam's territory.

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

Nil.

VI. – Miscellaneous.

The Crawford Case.

of those States.

of the 2nd

6.

Confidential 235

Public (1889) Department.

From M.R.Ry. S. Mangesh Rao Avergal
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

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

Pers

Please send

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20/5

6.

and his child-wife in Bombay the Vrittanta Patrika of the 9th instant says:— A man who exercises the rights of a husband over his wife who is under 10 years of age must be punished like one guilty of rape. But when a complaint was brought by the father of the girl above mentioned concerning the cruel treatment of her by the husband, Mr Cooper the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay not only refused to entertain the complaint but also reproved the father and left the child-wife to the tender mercies of the husband so that he might soon get rid of the his 14th wife and prepare to marry a 15th one. Is this justice?

Canarese Translator's
Off: Madras.
Dated 16th May 1889.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator to
Government.

Members should in no case be fewer than nine, six of whom should be chosen by the people and three by the prince. It is only then that there will be no room for the irresponsible conduct of the princes or their Dewans and that the happiness of the subjects will be ensured.

The Karnataka Prakasika, 13th May 1889.

3. Utilization of the armies of Native states. } The Karnataka Prakasika of the 13th Instant says:- A telegram from Allahabad announces that the Secretary of State concurs with the Government of India as to the mode of utilizing the armies offered by the Native princes to be placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the defences of the frontier. If they are to be so utilized the questions to be determined are whether these armies are fit for active service in their present condition, or whether they should be better trained and equipped, and

in the latter case, under whom they should be trained and who should bear the additional expenditure of their training. If it is decided that they would be utilized only when they have been trained under European supervision the Native States will have to incur an additional expenditure which they can hardly bear. Although for the present the Native princes under pressure from Political Agents and other advisers may offer to meet this expenditure themselves, yet it is doubtful whether they can continue to do so for any length of time. Already the Native princes are becoming poor; it would therefore be improper to burden them with the additional duty of having their armies trained by costly European agency.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Vrittanta Patrika, 9th May 1889.

4. Child-Marriage. } Speaking of the case of Govind Row Chimnaji

of insanity. When the Guicowar committed such a foolish act his territories were given away to his heir who is now ruling his province to the satisfaction of all concerned. A similar change in Cashmere would be highly beneficial.

2. Remedies for the misgovernment in Native states.

The Karnataka Prakasika, 6th May 1889.

The Karnataca Prakasika of the 6th Instant in connection with the State of Indore says:— The various reports we hear in connection with Native States are alarming and make us apprehend a speedy end to their independence. In ancient times every Native State had an assembly of ministers who being hereditary and natives of the country were inspired with true patriotism and were interested in the welfare of their masters and of the people. The princes were bound to be guided by their advice

and thus the stability of the States was secured. Such assemblies do not now exist and even where they do exist they are powerless to restrain the princes from following their own sweet will and pleasure. The appointment of the members of these councils being in the hands of the princes themselves, they cannot go against the wishes of their masters and are therefore not competent to exercise any control over their actions.

We therefore suggest that for the better government of the Native states and for ensuring their stability a Council should be established in each State, the appointment or dismissal of whose members should rest with the Government of India according to the wishes of the people of the State. The decisions of these Councils should be binding upon the princes. The

IV. Native states.

The Vrittanta Patrika, 9th May 1889.

The Vrittanta Patrika of the 9th Instant says:- It will be within the memory of many of our readers that the Guicowar of Baroda was some years ago convicted of having attempted to poison Colonel Phayre the Resident. Since then no Rajah had given any cause for suspecting his loyalty. Lately, however, it has come to light that the Maharajah of Cashmere had committed various treasonable acts one of which was the attempt to poison the British Resident. Native Rajahs evidently consider this as one of the means of gaining their independence. But we cannot guess what good they can derive by murdering the Residents. Even if no foul practice should be suspected concerning the death of a Resident, another will soon fill his place and the Rajah will be as dependent as ever. Such attempts at getting rid of Residents must, therefore, be considered as indicative

1. The Maharajah of Cashmere and his treason.

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

No.	Names of Newspapers received during the Fortnight.	Place of publication	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of the Newspapers reported on.
1.	The Karnataka Prakasika.	Bangalore	Weekly	400	6th & 13th May.
2.	Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini.	Do.	Do.	12	4th & 11th May.
3	The Vrittanta Patrika.	Do.	Do.	2000	2nd & 9th May