~~Confidential.~~ ~~No. 30 of 1889.~~

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

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I. ~~Foreign Politics~~ ——— Nil

II. Home Administration.

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(b) Courts ——— Nil

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(d) Education ——— Nil

(e) Local and Municipal ——— Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement ——— Nil

(g) Forests ——— Nil.

(h) Railways ——— Nil.

(i) Public Works ——— Nil

(j) Salt ——— Nil

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III. Legislation ——— Nil

IV. Native States.

1. The Maharajah of Cashmere and his treason.

2. Remedies for the misgovernment in Native states.

3. Utilization of the armies of Native states.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

4. Child-Marriage.

ORDINARY, MS.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 14. 6. 89
No. 524

Confidential No. 100 of 1889.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Distributing Report on Madras - for fortnight ending 31st May 1889.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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4. Child-marriage.

37. The *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 25th May, complains that there is no sufficient house accommodation for the people in the municipality of Bangalore, and that the existing houses are in consequence overcrowded and the rent is very high. It therefore calls upon the municipality to allow houses to be built on some open ground now lying unoccupied near the bamboo bazaar and other places. MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, May 25th, 1889.

Want of sufficient house accommodation.

38. The *Karnataka Parkasika*, of 20th May, says:—It is not impossible to bring to the notice of the Parliament the injustice done in respect of the State of Cashmere. The British Government is averse to annexation and the Government of India knows it very well. But the authorities here are strongly inclined to usurp all rich provinces, but they are afraid to do so openly, because such a proceeding will raise a storm of opposition both from the natives and from the people of England. It is therefore necessary for them to deceive both, for which purpose they have obtained the consent of the Raja of Cashmere to entrust the administration of the province to a council. The council being appointed by the British Government will, of course, side with the Resident. Thus the State of Cashmere has been most cunningly brought under British Government. We may bring this to the notice of the Parliament. We are weak, no doubt, but our administrators are weaker still, otherwise there would be no necessity for these subterfuges. KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 20th, 1889.

The State of Cashmere.

39. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 15th May, refers to the oppression and corruption practised by persons entrusted with the conduct of the periodical festivals in the Padmanabha temple in Trivandrum. KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

Corruption of officials connected with the conduct of festivals in a certain temple in Trivandrum.

40. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, refers to the public inconvenience often caused by the ferry contractors in the Cochin State not conforming to the terms of their contract. KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1889.

Breach of conditions of the ferry contracts in the Cochin State.

41. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that the head constable in Changanasseri (in Travancore) lends himself to the increase of thefts and other offences in that place. KERALA MITRAM. May 21st, 1889.

Misconduct of the head constable in Changanasseri (in Travancore).

42. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th May, says with regard to the ill-feeling between Mr. Howell and Sir Asman Jah there are many opinions; one paper says both are resigning, another says it is well known that many Native States have got into trouble through the Residents, and several papers have drawn the attention of Government to the improper and self-interested doings of Residents. There is no doubt that such a state of affairs is very bad for Hyderabad and we think Sir Asman Jah should strive to root out the source of the bad feeling. JALVA-I-SAKHUN, May 5th, 1889.

British Residents.

43. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th May, says:—We have before expressed our opinion on the folly of settlement of this question and now it seems that it is beginning to be seen that the arrangement made on the advice of Nawab Futteh Navaz Jung was wrong and the objections raised by Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Mr. Howell were absolutely right. We much regret the minister should have been led astray in this matter, for it is the cause of ill-feeling in Hyderabad, where two parties now exist—the old one, who remain on the defensive, and the new one, who are the attackers and want to upset everything. Still we trust Sir Asman Jah's good sense will put everything right. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, May 11th, 1889.

Hyderabad Mining Company.

44. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd May, discusses a story about the manner in which the Cashmere letters were discovered and says matters like this should be tried in DAKKHAN PUNCH, May 3rd, 1889.

Cashmere.

the courts of justice when every one would be satisfied, otherwise the people may suspect Government of a trick to get the State into their own hands. At this time all over India Residents are in bad odour, and it behoves Government to act cautiously at the present juncture. Our well wishing to Government compels us to offer this advice.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, May 10th, 1889.

45. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th May, quotes article from the *Muhammadan Observer* suggesting that unprejudiced Mussalmans should be asked if in their opinion Berars should be restored, and says there will not be a single true Mussalman in India who does not look on the Nizam after the Sultan as defender of the faith and does not desire the increase of his power and wealth.

Rendition of Berars.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, May 10th, 1889.

46. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th May, remarks on recent changes and says there are still two gentlemen left in the Residency who should go. We do not know who will point them out to Government, perhaps we shall.

Hyderabad Residency.

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

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 25th, 1889.

47. The following remarks in answer to the questions of the Agricultural Commission are published in the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 25th May:—Under the present revenue system, it is hard even to procure ground for housing cattle. The village poramboke lands are mostly given away as sites for building houses, and the remaining lands are reserved for forest purposes. Cattle can best thrive only by grazing in the forests, but the forest rules entirely prevent this. The salt duty being excessive, the ryots are prevented from mixing salt in the food they give to their cattle. As a consequence of the growth of forests, wild animals have multiplied to the serious injury of cattle and crops. The ryots do not care to furnish themselves with arms, because the Arms Act imposes many burdens on the possessors of them. To improve the condition of cattle, the severity of the laws relating to forest, salt and arms should be greatly mitigated.

Improving the condition of cattle.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SOOKHA JEEVANY, May 15th, 1889.

48. The *Sookha Jeevany*, of Bangalore, of the 15th May, hopes that rules similar to those in force in the presidency towns will be introduced to regulate hackney carriages plying in Bangalore.

Hackney carriages in Bangalore.

VICATATOOTHAN, May 18th, 1889.

49. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 18th May, hopes that Lord Connemara will take suitable precautions to check the famine which threatens the Ganjam district.

Famine in Ganjam.

VETTIKODIYON, May 25th, 1889.

50. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 25th May, is of opinion that Government should take steps to check the practice of medicine by people who are entirely ignorant but who assume the name of pundits to dupe the people.

Native physicians.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 25th, 1889.

51. Under the heading "Subscriptions and Public Servants" the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th May, remarks that Government seem to have issued a confidential circular forbidding Government employés to participate in raising subscriptions for political purposes. Government seem to suspect that such political meetings as the National Congress will inform Parliament that the reports sent home by the Government of India do not coincide with the real state of affairs. If this circular is intended to benefit the ryots, why should it not be also applied to high officials of Government who exact for their own glorification subscriptions from the ryots in favor of such works as the gosha hospital. The editor thinks that Government should not misjudge the meetings of the Congress, nor prohibit their servants from raising subscriptions.

Subscriptions and public servants.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 20th, 1889.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says:—The very name of Dhulip Singh seems to inspire the Government with dread. If it were not so, why should Taraka Brahmachari, a poor disciple of a learned man in Benares, be seized and persecuted as a spy from Dhulip Singh. He is regarded as Protap Singh in disguise. The poor fellow swears and proves that he was born and bred in Benares and that he knows nothing of Protap Singh. No amount of evidence he could bring could rescue him from persecution. Now that he has established his innocence, who is to be held responsible for the hardships he has been subjected to?

The dread of Dhulip Singh.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 27th, 1889.

53. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th May, says that the Maha Raja of Jodhpur has forbidden the use of European manufactured articles in his dominions. If all other native princes would do the same, it would give great encouragement to native industries.

Patriotism.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 20th, 1889.

54. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 20th May, gives the following prophecy as having been made by a Bangalee astrologer: The presidency of Bombay, being under the influence of the Moon and Jupiter, will enjoy great prosperity in trade and the people will become rich. In Madras there will be great social improvement, and justice will be properly administered. In Punjab bravery will increase and in Bengal oratory. The whole of Europe will be in terrible commotion, but it will not affect India. In spite of the National Congress there will be no union in India. There will be peace during the administration of the present Viceroy. The Russians cannot easily overcome India. There will be famine in many parts of India, and there will be a great cyclone in Bengal and Madras. The expenditure of the Government will be greater that the revenue.

A prophecy.

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

55. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th May, says it is nonsense to suppose that Government can provide employment for every one, but they might do one thing: they might institute technical schools all over the country to teach the people to earn their own livelihood.

Improvement how to be effected.

Public No. 524, 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.

OOTACAMUND,
14th June 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

(j) Salt and Abkári.

15. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th May, hopes that the Government will take the necessary steps to enable the people to enjoy the full benefit of the recent reduction of the duty on salt.

The recent reduction of duty on salt.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

16. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th May, with a view to discourage intemperance as much as possible, suggests that the number of liquor-shops should be reduced to four or five in each taluk, that increased duty should be levied on foreign liquors imported and that the selling of liquor on credit should be made punishable.

How to check intemperance.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 11th, 1889.

17. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 15th May, refers to a refusal by a sub-inspector, one Mr. Rozario, to comply with the request of a party to mark certain trees for him, the reason alleged for the refusal being that the officer could not walk in the hot sun. It is then said that officials who are infirm and weak are numerous under the inspector of the Palghat circle, and that, if the Assistant Commissioner had been active, his subordinates could not have been otherwise.

A sub-inspector's neglect of duty.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

18. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that the conditions imposed upon the sellers of liquors, viz., that no toddy or country liquor shall be sold for less than its fixed price, &c., are totally disregarded. Reference is then made to the fact that the person acting for Mr. Ditmas, the Assistant Commissioner, is too ill to move about, and that such an invalid, if he were a native, would never be retained in the service in any department.

Conditions imposed upon sellers of liquors generally disregarded.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

19. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that offences against the abkári laws are increasing in Cannanore, Tellicherry, Dharmatam, Etakkad and other places.

Increase of offences against the abkári laws in Cannanore, &c.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

20. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th May, in striving to discourage intemperance without decreasing the Government revenue, suggests that the tree-tax might be increased, while the number of liquor or toddy shops should be reduced.

Suggestions for checking intemperance without loss of revenue to the State.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 18th, 1889.

(k) General.

21. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Cuddalore, of the 27th April, asks why should not the English, who have taught civilised ways to the Hindus, teach them also how to defend their country. The Hindus should be appointed as officers in the army. Government do not yet seem to have attended to our representations that the Hindus are a loyal people.

Imparting military knowledge to the people.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Apr. 27th, 1889.

22. The *Hindu Janabhushany*, of Madras, of the 18th May, remarks that the endeavour of some of the members in the British Parliament to stop the opium trade of India with China will in no way be advantageous to this country. Are we to look after the prosperity of our country, or, for the sake of a foreign country, sacrifice our own revenue? It will never do to be attending to the wants and desires of others; our first care should be for ourselves.

The opium trade with China.

HINDU JANABHUSHANY, May 18th, 1889.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 18th May, remarks that because the English officials exercise independent powers of control, room is afforded them to act as they please. If in India, as in England and elsewhere, the Government is administered under the eye of the public, the officials will

Administration by the people.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 18th, 1889.

Railway.

Indian

not misconduct themselves. Mr. Crawford had long been in the habit of receiving bribes and contracting loans. This was well known to the Governors of Bombay who preceded Lord Reay, but they took no action in the matter. If the people had a real share in the administration, Mr. Crawford's conduct would then and there have been brought to light, and be subjected to punishment. In England too, about thirty years ago, bribery was common, but this practice among officials has entirely disappeared with the increase of power obtained by the people in the administration of their country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 18th, 1889.

About the sub-magistrate of Sriperumbudur.

24. The leader in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th May 1889, complains that Alvar Pillay, the sub-magistrate, requested a Muhammadan police inspector to go, during the late festival at Sríperumbudur (Chingleput district), with his boots on to a place in the temple forbidden to Muhammadans and Pariahs, in order to prevent an anticipated disturbance. Although no disturbance actually occurred, the sub-magistrate beat, while smacking his whip, one Veeraraghavadoss on his chest. The editor hopes that Mr. Lee-Warner, the District Magistrate of Chingleput, will carefully inquire into the conduct of the sub-magistrate.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 25th, 1889.

Interest taken by Lord Connemara in the welfare of the ryots.

25. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th May 1889, states that in consequence of the interest which Lord Connemara takes in the welfare of the ryots, many petitions are written to him, and that he spends one afternoon in disposing of them. If the other members of the council would imitate his example, the people would be more justly treated, and Government gain a better reputation.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 25th, 1889.

About the adjustment of the abkári revenue by Mr. Bliss in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

26. The same paper hears that Mr. Bliss, the permanent Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, has been ordered to adjust the abkári revenue in the lands of the Khonds (Kodulu) in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. As in consequence of the authorities interfering with toddy riots have lately taken place in Rumpa, Mr. Bliss is advised to be careful. Yet, as he is always bent to secure a profit to Government, there is not much hope that the ryots will be justly treated by him.

SANMARGADARSINI, Apr. 1889.

On cow butchering.

27. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of April, under the heading "Cow Butchering," says that at every weekly fair in Pittapore, 30 to 150 cows are purchased by butchers and taken to the adjacent towns. Some butchers sell the beef to Hindus as mutton. As cow-butchering seems only to prevail in India, Government should put a stop to it. Besides cows, also bullocks, which are fit to be used for cultivation purposes, are sold to butchers to the detriment of agriculture. The gradual destruction of cattle impoverishes the ryots, and Government should prevent this danger.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 27th, 1889.

Abolition of sinecure appointments.

28. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of 27th May, says:—The Government of Bombay has resolved to abolish certain sinecure appointments and thus reduce the expenditure by about Rs. 3,38,807, for the purpose of meeting the demand from the Imperial Government for the defences of the frontier and the pacification of Burma. If all other Provincial Governments would follow the example of Lord Reay a very great saving could be effected.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, May 16th, 1889.

Postal administration in Mysore.

29. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 16th May, says that, ever since the British Government took up the administration of the Postal Department in Mysore, there is great delay in the delivery of covers. At first we were in hopes that matters would right themselves in a short time. But although now more than six weeks have passed since the transfer was made, there seems no likelihood of a change for the better. We therefore call the attention of the post masters to this fact.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1889.

Remarks on the report of the Crawford Commission.

30. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, in alluding to the report of the Crawford Commission, says that the report sounds more like a speech for the defence than a well balanced decision of unprejudiced judges. Wonder is then expressed that the Commissioners have taken for granted that whatever was said by the witnesses against the accused was highly improbable or untrue, and that whatever was said by Mr. Crawford was perfectly satisfactory and reconcilable with truth. Finally, an opinion is expressed that the Indian public have no reason to be wholly disappointed, because Mr. Crawford has been punished for his faults though the punishment did not come to the exact level which the proper standard of justice might have required.

KERALA MITRAM. May 11th, 1889.

Annoyance caused by certain unruly characters in British Cochin.

31. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Government officials in British Cochin to the public annoyance caused by a set of unruly characters in that place.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

Breach of conditions by the ferry contractors in Malabar.

32. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th May, complains of the annoyance often caused to the people by some of the ferry contractors in Malabar not conforming to the conditions of their hukumnama with regard to the number of boats, &c., to be employed at the ferry. The attention of the Collector of the district is then invited to these irregularities.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 22nd, 1889.

Increase in the number of post offices in country parts prayed for.

33. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd May, advocates, in the interests of the public, an increase in the number of post offices in country parts in Malabar.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SANMARGADARSINI, Apr. 1889.

On the influence of the British Residents in the Native States.

34. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of April, remarks that the unlimited influence exercised by the British Residents in the Native States is a disgrace to the British Indian administration. This subject should be made a matter of inquiry.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 20th, 1889.

Europeans in the Mysore service.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says:—When Mysore was under the immediate administration of the British and when it was in contemplation not to deliver it over again to its native rajas, the people of the province were very anxious to have it restored to their own rajas, as they hoped that the various evils which were unavoidable under the British administration would have no place under a native prince, such as indifference to native religious and social institutions, which would thrive well under a sympathising native raja, the payment of high salaries to European officers and consequent extravagant expenditure from the State treasury, and various other things which need not be enumerated here. But now, although the province has been under a native prince for several years, we find ourselves in no better position than when we were under the direct control of the British. We have now fewer facilities for representing our grievances and wants. The expenditure of the State, instead of showing a decrease, has considerably increased. The number of Europeans employed in the province has remained undiminished, and an idea is gaining ground that their presence is quite necessary in the province. Many Europeans, though superannuated and unfit for further service, still continue to receive high salaries for work which they are not doing. Colonel Hayes, who entered the service in 1857, was retired only the other day. Mr. Ricketts came in 1861, and there is no likelihood of his retiring for some years to come. Not content with enjoying a large salary himself, he has begun to thrust in his relations into the service.

Indian railway lines.

One Mr. Weatherall, his near relative, was lately made Assistant Commissioner at once. Mr. Sparkes was made Superintendent of Jail in 1885 on Rs. 600 per mensem. Major Martin and Mr. Rice are both old men drawing high salaries. Colonel Campbell, who had retired some years ago, has again been pressed into service as Abkári Commissioner. What we desire is that Government should not thrust into the background deserving natives for the sake of these time-expired old Europeans.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 20th, 1889.

Foreigners in Mysore.

36. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 20th May, says:—We learn that His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. Chentsal Rao of Madras as a member of his council in place of Mr. P. Krishna Rao, who died so long ago as February 1888. Mr. Chentsal Rao seems to have already gone to Ootacamund to meet His Highness the Maha Raja and the Dewan. He is known to be a very good man and a man of great ability and large experience. In the Madras Service he accomplished splendid work, of which he may be justly proud. While we congratulate Mr. Chentsal Rao on his securing a place in the Mysore Council, we cannot but sympathise with the poor Mysoreans on account of this supersession. We do no certainly see what necessity the Dewan, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, had to go out of the province to find out a man fit to fill up a vacant councillor's place, when the province can boast of men who are not in any way inferior to Mr. Chentsai Rao or to any Rao or Iyer. It leads one to believe that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer is of opinion that not a fit person can be found to take up the duties of a councillor in the whole array of persons who are now employed in the service of the State as well as among those who have retired from it. If this is the conclusion Mr. Sheshadri Iyer has arrived at even now, it will not fail to produce pernicious results, as the reflection is cast upon the whole province. The bitter feeling against the outsiders, which was beginning to die out, will be roused again. The people of Mysore will be confirmed in their belief that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer and his colleagues do not so much regard the interests of the province or the good of the prince and people as they do their own good and that of their kith and kin, and that the fat loaves and fishes are given, not to the "children of the soil," but to the more favoured beings who hail from Madras. There seems to be no possibility for the people to be persuaded that this is a wrong view so long as a "foreigner," as they call, has been pitchforked and they have been unjustly superseded. We are sure that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will not fail to find that he has committed an egregious mistake in giving occasion to foster this grievance, which will not certainly be conducive to the good of the prince and people of the province. If the rumour, that another vacancy will shortly take place in the council by the voluntary retirement of the good old gentleman Mr. Sabhapathy Mudaliar and that an outsider is again to be brought to fill that vacancy, turns to be true, then the grievance will attain its highest pitch and the administration of the Mysore State will not be as it should be.

It is not out of place or time to remark here on the present state of the council itself. When the province was handed over to the present Maha Raja and his Chief Minister, the Supreme Government formed this council to be a part of the machinery of government. Their main object was to guard against chronic misrule and to obviate the necessity for their frequent and arbitrary interposition to remedy the consequences of such misrule. But we are sorry to find that that object has not been realised. The institution is a mere sham and is an unnecessary burden upon the State. The members have done nothing worth their allowance, Rs. 5,000 a year. Without any hesitancy it can be said that in its present state the council is simply useless. Unless the whole system is overhauled and a thorough change brought about the council will be looked upon by the people as a sham of shams and a toy of toys. The outside public, however, will now expect that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will bring about the desired change in the council and make it an institution more useful than ornamental.

VETTIKODIYON, May 18th, 1889.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 11th, 1889.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1889.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 22nd, 1889.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 9th, 1889.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 25th, 1889.

settlement officer.

...n Malabar, says that, if the new settlement is intended to ...g each land under its proper assessment and to exempt waste lands from assessment altogether, there could be no murmur against the measure; that in the settlement it is better to base the assessment on the produce than on the ...asurement of the land; that the rent received by the landlord from the tenant may be held as fixed upon this produce; that the janmi should be held responsible for the payment of the assessment and the *patta* should be in his name; that, in North Malabar, pepper-vines and, in South Malabar, ginger will have both to be assessed, and that,in fixing the assessment on anything, regard should be had to certain points, such as, the income derivable, the trouble in cultivation, the perishable nature of the crop, and the period for which produce is obtainable. And, finally, in expressing an opinion, that what is chiefly wanted is a good officer to conduct the settlement, the nomination of Mr. Stuart (who conducted the forest settlement in the Wynaad) for the purpose is noticed with some amount of dissatisfaction, while Mr. Winterbotham is held to ... the fittest man.

(*h*) *Railways.*

CALAUNIDHY, May 25th, 1889.

Passengers on the Madras Railway.

14. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 25th May, complains that on the Madras Railway line third-class passengers are not treated with the same consideration and do not enjoy the same benefits ... n other Indian railway lines.

One Mr. Weatherall, his near relative, was lately made Assistant Commissioner at once. Mr. Sparkes was made Superintendent of Jail in 1885 on Rs. 600 per mensem. Major Martin and Mr. Rice are both old men drawing high salaries. Colonel Campbell, who had retired some years ago, has again been pressed into service as Abkári Commissioner. What we desire is that Government should not thrust into the background deserving natives for the sake of these time-expired old Europeans.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 20th, 1889.

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36. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 20th May, says:—We learn that His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. Chentsal Rao of Madras as a member of his council in place of Mr. P. Krishna Rao, who died so long ago as February 1888. Mr. Chentsal Rao seems to have already gone to Ootacamund to meet His Highness the Maha Raja and the Dewan. He is known to be a very good man and a man of great ability and large experience. In the Madras Service he accomplished splendid work, of which he may be justly proud. While we congratulate Mr. Chentsal Rao on his securing a place in the Mysore Council, we cannot but sympathise with the poor Mysoreans on account of this supersession. We do no certainly see what necessity the Dewan, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, had to go out of the province to find out a man fit to fill up a vacant councillor's place, when the province can boast of men who are not in any way inferior to Mr. Chentsal Rao or to any Rao or Iyer. It leads one to believe that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer is of opinion that not a fit person can be found to take up the duties of a councillor in the whole array of persons who are now employed in the service of the State as well as among those who have retired from it. If this is the conclusion Mr. Sheshadri Iyer has arrived at even now, it will not fail to produce pernicious results, as the reflection is cast upon the whole province. The bitter feeling against the outsiders, which was beginning to die out, will be roused again. The people of Mysore will be confirmed in their belief that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer and his colleagues do not so much regard the interests of the province or the good of the prince and people as they do their own good and that of their kith and kin, and that the fat loaves and fishes are given, not [illegible] favoured beings who hail from

board, to which the Chirakkal taluk belongs. It is then suggested that this taluk might be made over to Mr. Pothan or some other man, and a small remuneration given to him for this additional work.

(e) Local and Municipal.

VETTIKODIYON, May 18th, 1889.

The road between the Trivettore toll-gate and Cattivaukam.

8. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 18th May, complains of the bad condition of this.

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9. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th May, refers to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the working of the Calicut municipality owing, it is said, partly to the indifference of the councillors and partly to the office manager not doing his work properly.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1889.

Bad state of roads, &c., in the Cochin municipality.

10. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, invites the attention of the Cochin municipal council to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads, to the insufficient lighting of the municipal roads, and to the insanitary condition of various places within the municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 22nd, [illegible].

Attention of the municipal overseer invited to certain obstructions caused on the Chirakkara road, near Tellicherry.

11. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd May, invites the attention of the municipal overseer to the obstructions caused to passengers and vehicles by the sale of cocoa-nut leaves being permitted on the Chirakkara road, near Tellicherry.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 9th, 1889.

Scarcity of water at Bangalore.

12. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th May, adverting to this subject, impresses on the municipality the necessity of devising some scheme for a constant supply of pure water, thinks money now spent on lighting roads on moonlight nights and new markets, &c., might be diverted to this necessary purpose.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 25th, 1889.

Suggestions for the Malabar settlement officer.

13. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th May, in referring to the survey and settlement about to be commenced in Malabar, says that, if the new settlement is intended to bring each land under its proper assessment and to exempt waste lands from assessment altogether, there could be no murmur against the measure; that in the settlement it is better to base the assessment on the produce than on the measurement of the land; that the rent received by the landlord from the tenant may be held as fixed upon this produce; that the janmi should be held responsible for the payment of the assessment and the *patta* should be in his name; that, in North Malabar, pepper-vines and, in South Malabar, ginger will have both to be assessed, and that,in fixing the assessment on anything, regard should be had to certain points, such as, the income derivable, the trouble in cultivation, the perishable nature of the crop, and the period for which produce is obtainable. And, finally, in expressing an opinion, that what is chiefly wanted is a good officer to conduct the settlement, the nomination of Mr. Stuart (who conducted the forest settlement in the Wynaad) for the purpose is noticed with some amount of dissatisfaction, while Mr. Winterbotham is held to be the fittest man.

(h) Railways.

CALAUNIDHY, May 25th, 1889.

Passengers on the Madras Railway.

14. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 25th May, complains that on the Madras Railway line third-class passengers are not treated with the same consideration and do not enjoy the same benefits as on other Indian railway lines.

One Mr. Weatherall, his near relative, was lately made Assistant Commissioner at once. Mr. Sparkes was made Superintendent of Jail in 1885 on Rs. 600 per mensem. Major Martin and Mr. Rice are both old men drawing high salaries. Colonel Campbell, who had retired some years ago, has again been pressed into service as Abkári Commissioner. What we desire is that Government should not thrust into the background deserving natives for the sake of these time-expired old Europeans.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 20th, 1889.

Foreigners in Mysore.

36. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 20th May, says:—We learn that His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. Chentsal Rao of Madras as a member of his council in place of Mr. P. Krishna Rao, who died so long ago as February 1888. Mr. Chentsal Rao seems to have already gone to Ootacamund to meet His Highness the Maha Raja and the Dewan. He is known to be a very good man and a man of great ability and large experience. In the Madras Service he accomplished splendid work, of which he may be justly proud. While we congratulate Mr. Chentsal Rao on his securing a place in the Mysore Council, we cannot but sympathise with the poor Mysoreans on account of this supersession. We do no certainly see what necessity the Dewan, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, had to go out of the province to find out a man fit to fill up a vacant councillor's place, when the province can boast of men who are not in any way inferior to Mr. Chentsal Rao or to any Rao or Iyer. It leads one to believe that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer is of opinion that not a fit person can be found to take up the duties of a councillor in the whole array of persons who are now employed in the service of the State as well as among those who have retired from it. If this is the conclusion Mr. Sheshadri Iyer has arrived at even now, it will not fail to produce pernicious results, as the reflection is cast upon the whole province. The bitter feeling against the outsiders, which was beginning to die out, will be roused again. The people of Mysore will be confirmed in their belief that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer and his colleagues do not so much regard the interests of the province or the good of the prince and people as they do their own good [illegible] at the fat loaves and fishes are given, not

3/7.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st May 1889.

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II.—Home Administration.

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Miserable lot of the court peons .. .. *ib.*

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

(d)—*Education*—

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VI.—Miscellaneous.

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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	"Nyauna Deepam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	April 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Patricay"	Madras	500	1st May 1889.
3	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	264	15th ,, ,,
4	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
5	"Arya Jana Paripauliny"	Do.	..	1st and 15th May 1889.
6	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	15th May 1889.
7	"Brauha Nyauna Bodhiny"	Bangalore	119	15th ,, ,,
8	"Sookha Jeevany"	Do.	440	15th ,, ,,
9	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th ,, ,,
10	"Soojanollausan"	Tanjore	200	20th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
11	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	10th and 20th May 1889.
	Weekly.			
12	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	18th and 25th May 1889.
13	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,400	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
14	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
15	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	25th May 1889.
16	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	750	18th and 25th May 1889.
17	"Deshabhimauny"	Cuddalore	350	27th April, 18th and 25th May 1889.
18	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	18th and 25th May 1889.
19	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	250	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	800	18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th May 1889.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	16th May 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
22	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	27th May 1889.
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	20th and 27th May 1889.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
24	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	20th and 27th May 1889.
25	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
26	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
27	"Vijayadhwaja"	Do.	275	20th May 1889.
	Malayalam.			
28	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	11th, 18th and 25th May 1889.
29	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	15th and 22nd May 1889.
30	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st ,, ,,
	Hindustani.			
31	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	13th, 20th and 27th May 1889.
32	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
33	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	3rd May 1889.
34	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th ,, ,,
35	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	25th April and 5th, 15th and 25th May 1889.
36	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	9th, 13th, 16th, 20th and 23rd May 1889.
37	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	9th and 16th May 1889.
38	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	2nd ,, 14th ,, ,,
39	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	28th April and 6th May 1889.
40	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	28th ,, and 7th ,, ,,
41	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd and 10th May 1889.
42	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	27th April, 4th and 11th May 1889.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th April, says if it is true that General Komaroff has occupied all the strong places on the frontier and is likely to attack the Amir, the Government must be on the look out. Although Afghanistan is a screen between England and Russia, it is one the Russians can soon destroy, and if we do not help the Amir, his ship of freedom will soon be wrecked; this is not the time for the newspapers to be silent.

Afghanistan.

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

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

2. A correspondent says in the *Arya Jana Paripauliny*, of Madras, of the 15th May, that it is commonly talked about that the police inspectors in Madras are partial to Christian preachers, at the expense of Hindu preachers, and that the Commissioner of Police should attend to this.

Partiality of the police to Christian preachers.

Arya Jana Paripauliny, May 15th, 1889.

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Teaching of law to constables.

Tarangay Naison, May 25th, 1889.

4. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th May, in alluding to the general inefficiency of the Police Department, says that formerly, when Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were selected from military men, those officers were really competent, but that the persons who now hold those appointments are in no way fit for their places. Certain charges usually brought against the members of the department, viz., that they inflict torture in order to extract confessions from accused persons and that they often fabricate false evidence to criminate innocent men, are then considered well founded, while, with a view to improve the status of the officers of the department, it is suggested that, as in other departments, only passed men should be appointed to posts carrying salaries of above Rs. 20.

Inefficiency of the officers of the department.

Kerala Patrika, May 18th, 1889.

5. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 22nd May, observes that the police station officer of Elattur, in the Calicut taluk, did not take notice of a recent case of theft in that place, because the persons concerned in the theft were his friends.

The police station officer of Elattur and a case of theft.

Kerala Sanchari, May 22nd, 1889.

(b) *Courts.*

6. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 11th May, bewails the lot of the court peons, who are made to do domestic duties for the judges when the courts are closed for vacations. It is also said that there is a munsif in North Malabar who demands all sorts of services from his peons.

Miserable lot of the court peons.

Kerala Patrika, May 11th, 1889.

(d) *Education.*

7. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 15th May, disapproves of the transfer of the Chirakkal taluk to the charge of a sub-inspector in the Canara district. The reasons alleged against the measure are that, because this sub-inspector does not know Malaya[illegible] he cannot probably examine the schools in that taluk, and that he cannot conveniently attend the meetings of the Tellicherry taluk

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Kerala Sanchari, May 15th, 1889.

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(h) Railways.

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Public (1889) Department.

Confidential No. 265

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,

Tamil Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

Ootacamund.

No. 103

Dated 8th. June 1889

Received

UNDER SECRETARY 14 JUN 89 PUBLIC

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 31st May 1889.

Native physicians.

11. The Vetty Codiyans of Madras of the 25th May is of opinion that Government should take steps to check the practice of medicine by people who are entirely ignorant but who assume the name of pundits to dupe the people.

Tamul Translator's Office,
Nellore, 8th June 1889

Tamul Translator to Government.

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Tamul Translator's Office,
Nellore, 8th June 1889

Tamul Translator to Government.

from missing salt in the food. they give to their cattle. As a consequence of the growth of forests, wild animals have multiplied to the serious injury of cattle and crops. The ryots do not care to furnish themselves with arms, because the Arms Act imposes many burdens on the possessors of them. To improve the condition of cattle, the severity of the laws relating to Forest, Salt and Arms should be greatly mitigated.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Hackney carriages in Bangalore.

9. The Sookha Jeevany of Bangalore of the 15th May hopes that rules similar to those in force in the Presidency towns will be introduced to regulate hackney carriages plying in Bangalore.

Famine in Ganjam.

10. The Vicata Dootan of Madras of the 18th May hopes that Lord Connemara will take suitable precautions to check the famine which threatens the Ganjam District.

11. The

years ago, bribery was common; but this practice among officials has entirely disappeared with the increase of power obtained by the people in the administration of their country.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice

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

Improving the condition of cattle.

8. The following remarks in answer to the questions of the Agricultural Commission are published in the Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 25th May:— Under the present Revenue system, it is hard even to procure ground for housing cattle. The village Poramboke lands are mostly given away as sites for building houses, and the remaining lands are reserved for forest purposes. Cattle can best thrive only by grazing in the forests, but the Forest rules entirely prevent this. The salt duty being excessive, the ryots are prevented from

in the British Parliament to stop the opium trade of India with China will in no way be advantageous to this country. Are we to look after the prosperity of our country, or for the sake of a foreign country sacrifice our own revenue? It will never do to be attending to the wants and desires of others; our first care should be for ourselves.

Administration by the people.

7. The Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 18th May remarks that because the English officials exercise independent powers of control, room is afforded them to act as they please. If in India, as in England and elsewhere, the government is administered under the eye of the public, the officials will not misconduct themselves. Mr. Crawford had long been in the habit of receiving bribes and contracting loans. This was well known to the Governors of Bombay, who preceded Lord Reay, but they took no action in the matter. If the people had a real share in the administration, Mr. Crawford's conduct would then and there have been brought to light, and he subjected to punishment. In England too, about thirty years

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Passengers on the Madras Railway

4. The Catamidhy of Coimbatore of the 25th May complains that on the Madras Railway line third class passengers are not treated with the same consideration and do not enjoy the same benefits as on other Indian Railway lines.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

Imparting military knowledge to the people.

5. The Deshabhimany of Cuddalore of the 27th april asks why should not the English, who have taught civilized ways to the Hindoos, teach them also how to defend their country. The Hindoos should be appointed as officers in the army. Government do not yet seem to have attended to our representations that the Hindoos are a loyal people.

The opium trade with China

6. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of Madras of the 18th May remarks that the endeavours of some of the members in

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police

Partiality of the Police to Christian preachers.

1. A correspondent says in the Arya Jana Paripaulny of Madras of the 15th May that it is commonly talked about that the Police Inspectors in Madras are partial to Christian preachers at the expense of Hindoo preachers, and that the Commissioner of Police should attend to this.

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2. The Tarangay Naishan of Madras of the 25th May says that the teachers employed in the Madras Police Commissioner's office to teach law to constables are very poorly paid and seem not to know English at all. Better men on better salaries should be appointed.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

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3. The Vetty Codiyone of Madras of the 18th May complains of the bad condition of this.

(f) Land

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	Nyauna Deepam	Tinnevelly	1400	April 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	Vedaunta Nirnaya Patrica	Madras	500	1st May 1889.
3	Satya Vedanoosauram	Do.	264	15 May 1889.
4	Nyool Veda Bhanscaran	Do.	500	15 May 1889.
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11	Travancore Abhimanny	Nagercoil	450	10 and 20 May 1889.
	Weekly.			
12	Vetty Codiyone	Madras	200	18 and 25 May 1889.
13	Vicata Dootan	Do.	1400	18 and 25 May 1889.
14	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200	18 and 25 May 1889.
15	Tarangay Naishan	Do.	150	25 May 1889.
16	Shreeloca Ranjany	Do.	750	18 and 25 May 1889.
17	Deshanbhimanny	Cuddalore	350	27 April, 18 and 25 May 1889.
18	Tanjai Jananibhan	Tanjore	450	18 and 25 May 1889.
19	Calavadilly	Coimbatore	250	18 and 25 May 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	Swadesha Mitran	Madras	800	18, 22d, 25 and 29 May 1889.

[No. 103 of 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Partiality of the Police to Christian preachers.
2. Teaching of law to constables.

(b) Courts.

Nil

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. The road between the Trivetture toll-gate and Cattivaukam.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

4. Passengers on the Madras Railway

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil

(k) General.

5. Imparting military knowledge to the people.
6. The opium trade with China
7. Administration by the people.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

8. Improving the condition of cattle.

VI. Miscellaneous.

9. Hackney carriages in Bangalore.
10. Famine in Ganjam.
11. Native physicians.

Public (1889) Depts.

Confidential No. 262

From

W. Demergue Esquire,

Chelapalam Newspapers

Bfort.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 7th June 1889.
Read 8

UNDER SECRETARY
8 JUN 89
PUBLIC & TR DEPTS

Chelapalam Newspapers—

Report on— for the second fortnight of May 1889.

Read

Please print

C.J.

11/6.

Conf.

& the Conditions of their Hukum-namah in regard to the number of boats, &c, to be employed at the fishery. The attention of the Collector of the District is thus invited to these irregularities.

18. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 22nd May advocates in the interests of the public, an increase in the number of post offices in Country ports in Malabar.

III. Legislation &c. Nil.

IV. Native States.

19. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 15th May refers to the opposition and Corruption practised by persons connected with the Conduct of the Periodical festivals in the Kodungallur Temple in Travancore.

20. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st May refers to the public inconvenience often caused by the frequent Contractors in the Cochin State not Conforming to the Terms of their Contract.

21. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that the Head Constable in Changanassery (in Travancore) made himself to the increase of thefts and the officers in that place.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People &c. Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous &c. Nil.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
7th June 1889.

Camp. Kottayam. W. Dunlop.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

and that the selling of liquor on Credit should be made punishable.

11. ctt Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 18th May refers to a refusal by a Police Inspector one Mr. Rozario to Comply with the request of a party to mark Certain Evidence on him, the reason alleged for the refusal being that the officer Could not walk in the hot Sun. He then said that officials who are inferior and weak are "nonentities" under the Inspector of the Palghat Circle, and that if the Assistant Commissioner had been active, Mr. Pobondicar's Corpse could not have been otherwise.

12. ctt the Correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that the Conditions imposed upon the Sellers of liquor viz, that no Toddy or Country liquor shall be sold at less than ctt's fixed price, &c., are totally disregarded. Reference is then made to the fact that the person acting for Mr. Dismas, the Assistant Commissioner, is too ill to know about, and that such an invalid, if he were a native, would never be retained in the Service in any Department.

13. ctt paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that offences against the ctt Abkari laws are increasing in Cannanore, Tellicherry, Dharmatam, Etakkad and other places.

14. ctt article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 18th May in studying to discourage in the strongest manner the Government revenue, suggests that the tax-rate might be increased, while the number of liquor or toddy shops should be reduced.

(K) General.

15. ctt Article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th May in alluding to the report of the Crawford Commission, says that the report sounds more like a speech for the defence than a well balanced decision of the unprejudiced Judges. Women, it is then expressed that the Commissioners have taken for granted that whatever was said by the witnesses against the accused was highly improbable on the face and that what they was said by Mr. Crawford was perfectly satisfactory and reconcilable with the truth. Finally, an opinion is expressed that the Indian public have no reason to be wholly disappointed because Mr. Crawford has been punished for his fault though the punishment did not come to the exact level which the proper Standard of Justice might have required.

16. ctt Correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Government officials in British Cochin to the public annoyance caused by a set of unsavoury characters in that place.

17. ctt article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 16th May Complains of the annoyance often caused to the people by some of the Army Contractors in Malabar, not Confining

lighting of the Municipal roads and to the unsatisfactory Condition of various places within the Municipality.

7. ctt paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 22nd May invites the attention of the Municipal Overseer to the obstructions Caused to Passengers and Vehicles by the Sale of Cocoanut Carts being permitted on the Chirakkara road near Tellicherry.

(L) Land Revenue and Settlement.

8. ctt article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 25th May in referring to the Survey and Settlement about to be Commenced in Malabar, says that if the new Settlement is intended to bring each land under its proper assessment and to exempt waste lands from assessment altogether, there Could be no reasonable against the measure; that in the Settlement it is better to base the assessment on the produce than on the measurement of the land; that the rent received by the landlord from the tenant may be looked as fixed upon this produce; that the janmi should be held responsible for the payment of the assessment and the Patta should be in his name; that in North Malabar, as pepper vines and in South Malabar, Jaigeer lands have both to be assessed, and that in fixing the assessment on any thing, regard should be had to Certain points, such as, the income derivable, the trouble in Cultivation, the probable nature of the Crop, and the period for which produce is obtainable. ctt finally in expressing an opinion that what is chiefly wanted is a good officer to Conduct the Settlement, the nomination of Mr. Stuart (who Conducted the former Settlement in the Wynad) for the purpose is noticed with some amount of dissatisfaction, while Mr. Winterbotham is held to be the fittest man.

(M) Forests - Nil.
(N) Railways - Nil.
(O) Public Works - Nil.
(P) Salt (and abkari).

9. ctt Article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 8th May hopes that the Government will take the necessary steps to enable the people to enjoy the full benefit of the recent reduction of the duty on Salt.

10. ctt article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 11th May with a view to discourage in the strongest manner possible, suggests that the number of liquor shops should be reduced to 4 or 5 in each Taluk, that increased duty should be levied on foreign liquors imported,

I. Foreign Politics &c.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 18th May is alleging the general inefficiency of the Police Department, says that formerly, when Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were selected from military men, those officers usually complained, but that the persons who now hold those appointments are in no way fit for their places. Certain charges usually brought against the subordinates of the Department, that they in effect torture in order to extort Confessions from accused persons and that many of the fabricated false evidence of criminals & innocent men, are then considered well founded, while with a view to improve the status of the officials of the Department, it is suggested that as in other Departments, only passed men should be appointed to posts carrying salaries of above Rs. 20.

2. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 22nd May observes that the Police Station officer of Elattur in the Calicut Taluk, did not take notice of a recent case of theft in that place, because the persons concerned in the theft were his friends.

(b) Courts.

3. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 11th May bewails the lot of the Court-peons who are made to do domestic duties for the Judges when the Courts are closed for vacations. It is also said that there is a Munsif in North Malabar who demands all sorts of services from his peons.

(c) Jails &c.

(d) Education.

4. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 15th May disapproves of the transfer of the Chirakkal Taluk to the charge of a Sub-Inspector in the Canara District. The reasons alleged against the measure are that, because this Sub-Inspector does not know Malayalam, he cannot properly examine the Schools in that Taluk, and that he cannot conveniently attend the meetings of the Telliccherry Taluk Board to which the Chirakkal Taluk belongs. It is then suggested that this Taluk might be made over to the Sottan or some other man and a small remuneration given to him for this additional work.

(g) Local and Municipal.

5. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 11th May refers to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the working of the Calicut Municipality owing, it is said, partly to the indifference of the Councillors and partly to the Office Manager not doing his work properly.

6. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th May invites the attention of the Cochin Municipal Council to the unsatisfactory State of certain roads, to the [illegible]

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of May 1894.

Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Date of papers received and period reviewed by the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
			About
Kerala Patrika	Calicut	11th, 18th and 25th May.	700
Kerala Sanchari	Do	15th & 22nd May	1,000
3 Kerala Mitram	Cochin	11th & 21st May	700

Index of Contents of the Report on the Malabar and Anjengo Newspapers for the Second Fortnight of May 1889.

I. Foreign Politics — Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

(1) Inefficiency of the officers of the Department.

(2) The Police Station officer of Chattur and a case of theft.

(b) Courts.

Unsuitable site of the Court premises.

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education.

Transfer of the Chirakkal Taluk to the charge of a Sub-Inspector in the Canara District.

(e) Local and Municipal.

(1) Irregularities in the working of the Calicut Municipality.

(2) Bad state of Roads, &c., in the Cochin Municipality.

(3) Attention of the Municipal Officers invited to certain obstructions caused on the Chirakkal road near Talichery.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Suggestions for the Malabar Settlement officers.

(g) Forests — Nil.

(h) Railways — Nil.

(i) Public Works — Nil.

(j) Salt (and Abkari).

(1) The recent reduction of duty on Salt.

(2) How to check illicit manufacture.

(3) Cases of Sub-Inspectors' neglect of duty.

(4) Conditions imposed upon Sellers of liquors generally disregarded.

(5) Increase of offences against the Abkari laws in Canara, &c.

(6) Suggestions for Checking illicit manufacture without loss of revenue to the State.

(k) General.

(1) Remarks on the report of the Crawford Commission.

(2) Annoyance caused by certain unruly characters in British Cochin.

(3) Breach of Conditions by the ferry Contractors in Malabar.

(4) Increase in the number of Post offices in Cochin, Travancore and Anjengo prayed for.

III. Legislation — Nil.

IV. Native States.

(1) Corruption of officials connected with the Conduct of festivals in a Certain temple in Travancore.

(2) Breach of Conditions of the ferry Contracts in the Cochin State.

(3) Misconduct of the Head Constable in Changanacherry (in Travancore).

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

VI. Miscellaneous — Nil.

Confidential No 259.

From

The Telugu Translator

to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

UNDER SECRETARY
6 JUN 89
PUBLIC & Tr. DEPTS.

Dated 5th
Received } June 1889.

Subject.

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

Rev. 1
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8/6

Circular forbidding Government employees to participate in raising subscriptions for political purposes. Government seem to suspect that such political meetings, as the National Congress, will inform Parliament that the reports sent home by the Government of India do not coincide with the real state of affairs. If this circular is intended to benefit the ryot, why should it not be also applied to high officials of Government who exact for their own glorification subscriptions from the ryots in favour of such works as the Ghoshalhospital. The Editor thinks that Government should not misjudge the meetings of the Congress, nor prohibit their servants from raising subscriptions.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 5th June 1889.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

Sanmārgadarśini, April 1889.

4. The Sanmārgadarśini, of the month of April, under the heading "Cow Butchering" says that at every weekly fare in Pittapore, 30 to 150 cows are purchased by butchers and taken to the adjacent towns. Some butchers sell the beef to Hindus as mutton. As Cow-butchering seems only to prevail in India, Government should put a stop to it. Besides Cows, also bullocks, which are fit to be used for cultivation purposes, are sold to butchers to the detriment of agriculture. The gradual destruction of cattle impoverishes the ryots, and Government should prevent this danger.

Cow Butchering.

IV. Native States.

Sanmārgadarśini, April: 1889.

5. The Sanmārgadarśini, of the month of April, remarks that the unlimited influence exercised by the British Residents in the Native States is a disgrace to the British Indian Administration. This subject should be made a matter of enquiry.

On the influence of the British Residents in the native states.

VI. Miscellaneous.

3

Andhraprakāśika, May: 25th, 1889.

6. Under the heading "Subscriptions and Public Servants" the Andhraprakāśika, of the 25th May remarks that Government seem to have issued

"Subscriptions and Public Servants"

the District Magistrate of Chingleput, will carefully enquire into the conduct of the Sub-Magistrate.

Andhraprakāśika, May: 25th, 1889.

2. The Andhraprakāśika, of the 25th May 1889, states that in consequence of the interest which Lord Connemara takes in the welfare of the ryots, many petitions are written to him and that he spends one afternoon in disposing of them. If the other members of the Council would imitate his example the people would be more justly treated, and Government would gain a better reputation.

Interest taken by Lord Connemara in the welfare of the ryots.

Andhraprakāśika, May: 25th, 1889.

3. The same paper hears that Mr. Bliss, the permanent Commissioner of Salt and Abkāri Revenue, has been ordered to adjust the Abkāri Revenue in the lands of the Hindus (Kōdulu) in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. As in consequence of the authorities interfering with toddy, riots have lately taken place in Rumpa, Mr. Bliss is advised to be careful. Yet, as he is always bent to secure a profit to Government, there is not much hope that the ryots will be justly treated by

About the adjustment of the Abkāri Revenue by Mr. Bliss in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st 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.	Sanmārgadarśini	Pittapore	200	16th May 1889
	Bi-monthly.			
2.	Budhavidheyi	Masulipatam	300	27th May 1889
	Weekly.			
3.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	20th and 27th May 1889

II Home Administration.

(k) General.

Andhraprakasika, May: 18th, 1889.

About the Sub-Magistrate of Śrīperumbūdūr.

The leader in the Andhraprakasika, of the 18th May 1889, complains that Mr. Alvar Pillay, the Sub-Magistrate, requested a Mahamedan Police Inspector to go during the late festival at Śrīperumbūdūr (Chingleput District) with his boots on to a place in the temple forbidden to Muhamedans and Pariahs, in order to prevent an anticipated disturbance. Although no disturbance actually occurred, the Sub-Magistrate beat, while smacking his whip, one Veeraraghavadoss on his chest. The Editor hopes that Mr. Le[illegible]

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

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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 —

Nil.

(i) — Public Works —

Nil.

Page.

(j) — Salt —

Nil

(K) — General —

About the Sub-Magistrate of Sriperumbudur. 39

Interest taken by Lord Connemara in the welfare of the Ryots.

About the adjustment of the Abkári Revenue by Mr. Bliss in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 188

On Cow Butchering.

III.— Legislation.

Nil.

IV.— Native States.

On the influence of the British Residents in the Native States.

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

"Subscriptions and Public Servants"

Dr. Lo

Public (1889) Department

Confidential. No 255

From

The Persian & Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George

Dated 3rd June 1889

Received 5 JUN 89

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE PUBLIC Etc DEPTS.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight Ending 31st May 1889

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

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I. — Foreign Politics.		(J) — Salt —	
Nil.		Nil.	
II. — Home Administration.		(K) — General —	
(a) — Police —		About the Sub-Magistrate of Sriperumbudur.	1889
Nil.		Interest taken by Lord Connemara in the welfare of the Ryots.	1889
(b) — Courts —		About the adjustment of the Abkari Revenue by Mr. Bliss in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	1889
Nil.		On Cow Butchering.	
(c) — Jails —		III. — Legislation.	
Nil.		Nil.	
(d) — Education —		IV. — Native States.	
Nil.		On the influence of the British Residents in the Native States.	
(e) — Local and Municipal —			
Nil.			
(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement.		V. — Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.	
Nil.		"Subscriptions and Public Servants."	
(g) — Forests —			
Nil			
(h) — Railways —			
Nil.			
(i) — Public Works —			
Nil.			

Public (1889) Department

Confidential No 955

From

The Persian Abridgement
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Calcavanam

Dated 3rd June 1889
Received 5 June 1889

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE
5 JUN 89
PUBLIC Etc DEPTS.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight Ending 31st May 1889

desire the increase of his power and wealth.

(7) Dakkhan Punch of the 10th May remarks on recent changes and says there are still two gentlemen left in the Residency who should go. We do not know who will point them out to Government, perhaps we shall.

Hyderabad Residency

Miscellaneous

(8) Tilism-i-Hairatte of the 15th May says it is nonsense to suppose that Government can provide employment for every one but they might do one thing they might institute technical schools all over the country to teach the people to earn their own livelihood.

Improvement how to be effected

H Wood
Colonel
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Pers. & Hind. Trans. Office
Chepauk 3rd June 1889

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Ootacamund

(4) Jamidah-i-Rozgar of the 11th May says we have before expressed our opinion on the folly of settlement of this question and now it seems that it is beginning to be seen that the arrangement made on the advice of Nawab Fuller Nawaz Jung was wrong and the objections raised by Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Mr. Howell were absolutely right. We much regret the Minister should have been led astray in this matter for it is the cause of ill feeling in Hyderabad where two parties now exist, the old one who remain on the defensive and the new one who are the attackers and want to upset every thing. Still we trust Sir Asman Jah's good sense will put every thing right.

Hyderabad Mining Company

(5) Dakkhan Punch of the 3rd May discusses a story about the manner in which the Cashmir letters were discovered and says matters like this should be tried in the Courts of Justice when every one would be satisfied otherwise the people may suspect Government of a trick to get the state into their own hands. At this time all over India Residents are in bad odour, and it behoves Government to act cautiously in the present juncture. Our well wishing to Government compels us to offer this advice.

Cashmir

(6) Do Do of the 10th May quotes from the "Mohammadan Observer" suggesting Berar that unprejudiced Mussalmans should [illegible] of in their opinion Berar should be restored to H.H. the Nizam there will not be a single true Mussalman in India who does not look on the Nizam after the Sultan as defender of the faith and does not-

Foreign Politics

(1) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 28th April says if it is true that General Kamaroff has occupied all the strong places on the frontier and is likely to attack the Amir Afghanistan the Government must be on the look out. Although Afghanistan is a screen between England and Russia, it is one the Russian can soon destroy and if we do not help the Amir his ship of freedom will soon be wrecked, this is not the time for the newspapers to be silent.

Home Administration

"Municipal"

(2) Scarcity of water at Bangalore

Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 9th May adverting to this subject impresses on the Municipality the necessity of devising some scheme for a constant supply of pure water, thinks money now spent on lighting roads on moonlight nights and new markets &c might be diverted to this necessary purpose.

Native States

(3) Salna-i-Sabhan of the 5th May says with regard to the ill feeling between British Residents Mr. Howell and Sir Asman Jah there are many opinions, one paper says both are resigning, another says it is well known that many Native States have got into trouble through the Residents and several papers have drawn the attention of Government to the improper and self interested doings of Residents, there is no doubt that such a state of affairs is very bad for Hyderabad and we think Sir Asman Jah should strive to root out the source of the bad feeling.

Loc. 2

Foreign Polities

(1) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 28th April says if it is true that General Kamaroff has occupied all the strong places Afghanistan on the frontier and is likely to attack the Amir the Government must be on the lookout. Although Afghanistan is a screen between England and Russia, it is one the Russian can soon destroy and if we do not help the Amir his ship of freedom will soon be wrecked, this is not the time for the newspapers to be silent.

Home Administration

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Native States

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Report
on
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 31st May 1889

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(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Municipal

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(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(k) Nil
(l) Nil

III Nil

(3) IV Native States

(3) British Residents ... ... ib.
(4) Hyderabad Mining Company ... 2
(5) Cashmir ... ... ib.
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(7) Hyderabad Residency 3

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(8) Improvement how to be effected ib.

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	13th 20th and 27th May/84
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapettah "	640	11th 18th and 25th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	3rd "
4	Tilism-i-Hairatti	" "	100	15th "
5	Jalna-i-Sakhun	" "	150	25th April 1st 15th 25th "
6	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	9th 13th 16th 20th and 23rd "
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	500	9th and 16th "
8	Shawkat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	2nd and 7th "
9	Asaf-ul-Akhbar	"	325	28th April 6th "
10	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	28th " 7th "
11	Dakhkhan Punch	"	300	3rd 10th "
12	Safir-i-Dakhkhan	"	150	27th April 4th and 11th "

Confidential No. 253

Public (1889) Department.

From, M.R.Ry. S. Mangesh Rau, Avergal
Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 32.

Dated 1st June 1889.

Received UNDER SECRETARY 3 JUN 89 PUBLIC ETS DEPTS.

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 31st May. 1889.

Seen
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affect India. In spite of the National Congress, there will be no union in India. There will be peace during the administration of the present Viceroy. The Russians cannot easily overcome India. There will be famine in ~~many~~ parts of India and there will be a great cyclone in Bengal and Madras. The expenditure of the Government will be greater than the Revenue.

Canarese Translator's Office. Madras, 1st June 1889.

S. Mangesha Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

of the 27th May says that the
8. Patriotism } Maharajah of
Jodhpur has forbidden the use
of European manufactured
articles in his dominions. If
all other native princes would
do the same it would give
great encouragement to native
industries.

The Vijayadhvaja of the 20th May
The Vijayadhvaja } gives the following prophecy as
of 20th May 1889. } having been made by a Bengalee
9. A prophecy } astrologer. The Presidency
of Bombay being under the influence
of the Moon and Jupiter will
enjoy great prosperity in trade
and the people will become
rich. In Madras there will
be great Social improvement.
and justice will be properly
administered. In Panjaub
bravery will increase and
in Bengal, oratory. The whole of
Europe will be in terrible
commotion, but it will not

administrators are weaker still, other-
- wise there would be no necessity
for these subterfuges.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Karnataka Prakasika of the
7. The dread of } 20th May says:— The
Dhulip Singh } very name of Dhulip
Singh seems to inspire the government
with dread. If it were not so why
should Taraka Brahmachari a poor
disciple of a learned man in
Benares be seized and persecuted
as
~~as~~ a Spy from Dhulip Singh. He
is regarded as Protap Singh in
disguise. The poor fellow swears
and proves that he was born and
bred in Benares and that he
knows nothing of Protab Singh. No
amount of evidence he could
bring could rescue him from
persecution. Now that he has
established his innocence
who is to be held responsible
for the hardships he has been
subjected to?

The Karnataka Prakasika } The Karnataka Prakasika of 20th May 1889.

The Karnataka Prakasika
of 27th May 1889.

done in respect of the State of Cashmere
The British Government is averse to
annexation and the Government of
India knows it very well. But
the authorities here are strongly
inclined to usurp all rich
provinces, but they are afraid
to do so openly, because such a
proceeding will raise a storm
of opposition both from the
Natives and from the people of
England. It is therefore necessary
for them to deceive both, for which
purpose they have obtained the
consent of the Rajah of Cashmere
to entrust the administration of
the province to a Council. The Council
being appointed by the British Govt
will of course side with the
Resident. Thus the State of
Cashmere has been most-
cunningly brought under
British Government. We may bring
this to the notice of the Parliament.
We are weak no doubt, but our

The outside public, however, will
now expect that Mr Sheshadri Iyer
will bring about the desired
change in the Council and
make it an institution
more useful than ornamental.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 25th May complains that there is no sufficient house accomodation for the people in the Municipality of Bangalore, and that the existing houses are in consequence over-crowded and the rent is very high. It therefore calls upon the Municipality to allow houses to be built on some open ground now lying unoccupied near the Bamboo Bazaar and other places.

5. Want of sufficient house accomodation.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of 25th May 1889.

The Karnataka Prakasika of 20th May says:—

6. The State of Cashmere.

It is not impossible to bring to the notice of the Parliament the injustice

The Karnataka Prakasika of 20th May 1889.

Minister the Supreme Government framed this Council to be a part of the machinery of Government. Their main object was to guard against chronic misrule and to obviate the necessity for their frequent and arbitrary inter-position to remedy the consequences of such misrule. But we are sorry to find that that object has not been realized. The institution is a mere sham and is an unnecessary burden upon the State. The Members have done nothing worth their allowance, 5000 Rs a year. Without any hesitancy it can be said that in its present state the Council is simply useless. Unless the whole system is overhauled and a thorough change brought about the Council will be looked upon by the people as a sham of shams and a toy of toys.

mistake in giving occasion to foster this grievance which will not certainly be conducive to the good of the Prince and people of the Province. If the rumour that another vacancy will shortly take place in the Council by the voluntary retirement of the good old gentleman Mr. Sabhapathy Mudaliar and that an outsider is again to be brought to fill that vacancy, turns to be true, then the grievance will attain its highest pitch and the administration of the Mysore State will not be as it should be.

It is not out of place or time to remark here on the present state of the Council itself. When the Province was handed over to the present Maharaja and his Chief

Minister the Supreme Government formed this Council to be a part of the machinery of Government. Their main object was to guard against chronic misrule and to obviate the necessity for their frequent and arbitrary interposition to remedy the consequences of such misrule. But we are sorry to find that that object has not been realized. The institution is a mere sham and is an unnecessary burden upon the State. The Members have done nothing worth their allowance, 5000 Rs a year. Without any hesitancy it can be said that in its present state the Council is simply useless. Unless the whole system is overhauled and a thorough change brought about the Council will be looked upon by the people as a sham of shams and a toy of toys

deserving natives for the sake of these time-expired old Europeans.

The Vijayadhwaja of 20th May 1889.

4. Foreigners in Mysore.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 20th May says:— We learn that his H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. Chentsal Rao of Madras as a Member of his Council in place of Mr. P. Krishna Rao who died so long ago as February 1888. Mr. Chentsal Rao seems to have already gone to Ootacamand. to meet his H. H. the Maharaja and the Dewan. He is known to be a very good man and a man of great ability and large experience. In the Madras Service he accomplished splendid work of which he may be justly proud. While we congratulate Mr. Chentsal Rao on his securing a place in the Mysore Council, we cannot but sympathize with the poor Mysoreans on account of this supersession. We do not-

certainly see what necessity the Dewan, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, had to go out of the province to find out a man fit to fill up a vacant Councillor's place, when the province can boast of men who are not in any way inferior to Mr. Chentsal Rao or to any Rao or Iyer. It leads one to believe that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer is of opinion that not a fit person can be found to take up the duties of a Councillor in the whole array of persons who are now employed in the Service of the State as well as among those who have retired from it. If this is the conclusion Mr. Sheshadri Iyer has arrived at even now, it will not fail to produce pernicious results, as the reflection is cast upon the whole Province. The

bitter feeling against the out-siders which was beginning to die out will be roused again. The people of Mysore will be confirmed in their belief that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer and his colleagues do not so much regard the interests of the Province or the good of the prince and people as they do their own good and that of their kith and kin, and that the fat loaves and fishes are given not to the "children of the soil" but to the more favoured beings who hail from Madras. There seems to be no possibility for the people to be persuaded that this a wrong view so long as a "foreigner" as they call has been pitch-forked and they have been unjustly superseded. We are sure that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will not fail to find that he has committed an egregious

mistake in giving occasion to foster this grievance which will not certainly be conducive to the good of the Prince and people of the Province. If the rumour that another vacancy will shortly take place in the Council by the voluntary retirement of the good old gentleman Mr. Sabhapathy Mudaliar and that an outsider is again to be brought to fill that vacancy, turns to be true, then the grievance will attains its highest pitch and the administration of the Mysore State will not be as it should be.

It is not out of place or time to remark here on the present State of the Council itself. When the Province was handed over to the present Maharaja and his Chief

s receive high salaries for work which they are not doing. Colonel Hayes who entered service in 1857 was retired only the other day. Mr. Ricketts came in 1861 and there is no likelihood of his retiring for some years to come. Not content with enjoying a large salary himself he has begun to thrust in his relations into the service. One Mr. Weatherale his near relative was lately made Assistant Commissioner at once. Mr. Sparkes was made Superintendent of Jail in 1885 on Rs 600 per mensem. Major Martin and Mr. Rice are both old men drawing high salaries. Colonel Campbell who had retired some years ago has again been pressed into service as Abkary Commissioner. What we desire is that Government should not thrust into the background

institutions which would thrive well under a sympathising native rajah, the payment of high salaries to European officers and consequent extravagant expenditure from the State treasury and various other things which need not be enumerated here. But now although the province has been under a native prince for several years, we find ourselves in no better position than when we were under the direct control of the British. We have now fewer facilities for representing our grievances and wants. The expenditure of the State instead of shewing a decrease has considerably increased. The number of Europeans employed in the province has remained undiminished and an idea is gaining ground that their presence is quite necessary in the province. Many Europeans though superannuated and unfit for further service still continue to

short time. But although now more than six weeks have passed since the transfer was made there seems no likelihood of a change for the better. We therefore call the attention of the Post Masters to this fact.

II. Native States.

The Karntaka Prakasika of dt. 20th May says:- "When Mysore was under the immediate administration of the British and when it was in contemplation not to deliver it over again to its native rajahs the people of the province were very anxious to have it restored to their own rajahs as they hoped that the various evils which were unavoidable under the British administration would have no place under a native prince, such as indifference to native religions and social

3. Europeans in the Mysore Service

The Karnataka Prakasika of 20th May 1889.

II Home Administration.

(K). General.

The Karnataka Prakasika 27th May 1889.

The Karnataka Prakasika of 27th May says The Government of Bombay has resolved to abolish certain 1. Abolition of sinecure appointments sinecure appointments and thus reduce the expenditure by about Rs 3,38,807, for the purpose of meeting the demand from the Imperial Government for the defences of the frontier and the pacification of Burmah. If all other Provincial Governments would follow the example of Lord Reay a very great saving could be effected.

The Vrittanta Patrika of 16th May 1889.

The Vrittanta Patrika of the 16th May says that ever since the 2. Postal administration in Mysore. British Government took up the administration of the Postal de-partment in Mysore there is great delay in the delivery of covers. At first we were in hopes that matters would right themselves in a

List of Newspapers.

No	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Returns for January	Dates of the papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Weekly			
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	May 20, 27
2	Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	May 18, 25.
3	Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	May 16, 23
4	The Vijayadhwaja	Bangalore	275	May 20.

Confidential]

[No. 32 of 1889.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st 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 & Settlement ——— Nil
(g) Forests ——— Nil
(h) Railways ——— Nil
(i) Public Works ——— Nil
(j) Salt ——— Nil
(k) General ——— Nil

1. Abolition of Sinecure appointments.
2. Postal administration in Mysore.

III Legislation ——— Nil

IV Native States.

3. Europeans in the Mysore Service
4. Foreigners in Mysore.
5. Want of sufficient house accommodation within the Municipal limits of Bangalore.
6. The State of Cashmere.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

7. The dread of Dhuleep Singh.
8. Patriotism
9. A Prophecy.

Sent to H.S.H. 6 July.
Circulated

Confidential]

[No. 32 of 1889.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st 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 & Settlement ——— Nil
(g) Forests ——— Nil
(h) Railways ——— Nil
(i) Public Works ——— Nil
(j) Salt ——— Nil
(k) General.

1. Abolition of Sinecure appointments.
2. Postal administration in Mysore.

III Legislation ——— Nil

IV Native States.

3. Europeans in the Mysore Service
4. Foreigners in Mysore.
5. Want of sufficient house accommodation within the Municipal limits of Bangalore.
6. The State of Cashmere.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

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9. A Prophecy.

Sent to H.S.H. 6 July. Circulated 4 July.

C. 4/7

Confidential]

[No. 32 of 1889.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st 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 & Settlement. - - Nil
(g) Forests. - - - - - - - - - - Nil
(h) Railways. - - - - - - - - - - Nil
(i) Public Works - - - - - - - - - - Nil
(j) Salt. - - - - - - - - - - Nil
(k) General.

1. Abolition of Sinecure appointments
2. Postal administration in Mysore.

III Legislation - - - - - - - - - - Nil

IV Native States.

3. Europeans in the Mysore Service
4. Beggars in Mysore.
5. Want of sufficient house accommodation within the Municipal limits of Bangalore.
6. The State of Cashmere.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

7. The dread of Dhuleep Singh.
8. Patriotism
9. A Prophecy.

Circulated 24/7.

23.7.89

Confidential [No. 32 of 1889.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st 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 & Settlement ——— Nil
(g) Forests ——— Nil
(h) Railways ——— Nil
(i) Public Works ——— Nil
(j) Salt ——— Nil
(k) General.
1. Abolition of sinecure appointments
2. Postal administration in Mysore

III Legislation ——— Nil

IV Native States.
3. Europeans in the Mysore Service
4. [illegible] in Mysore.
5. Want of sufficient house accommodation within the Municipal limits of Bangalore.
6. The State of Cashmere.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.
7. The dread of Dhulerp Singh.
8. Patriotism
9. A Prophecy.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st May 1889.

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(c)—*Jails*—
Nil.

(d)—*Education*—
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(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Suggestions for the Malabar settlement officer .. .. *ib.*

(g)—*Forests*—
Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—
Passengers on the Madras Railway .. .. .. *ib.*

(i)—*Public Works*—
Nil.

(j)—*Salt and Abkári*—
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(k)—*General*—
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Nil.

IV.—Native States.

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Improvement how to be effected .. .. *ib.*

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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	"Nyauna Deepam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	April 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Patricay" ..	Madras	500	1st May 1889.
3	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	264	15th ,, ,,
4	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
5	"Arya Jana Paripauliny"	Do.	..	1st and 15th May 1889.
6	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	15th May 1889.
7	"Bramha Nyauna Bodhiny" ..	Bangalore	119	15th ,, ,,
8	"Sookha Jeevany"	Do.	440	15th ,, ,,
9	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th ,, ,,
10	"Soojanollausan"	Tanjore	200	20th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
11	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	10th and 20th May 1889.
	Weekly.			
12	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	18th and 25th May 1889.
13	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,400	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
14	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
15	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	25th May 1889.
16	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	750	18th and 25th May 1889.
17	"Deshabhimauny"	Cuddalore	350	27th April, 18th and 25th May 1889.
18	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	18th and 25th May 1889.
19	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	250	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	800	18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th May 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	16th May 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
22	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	27th May 1889.
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	20th and 27th May 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
24	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	20th and 27th May 1889.
25	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
26	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
27	"Vijayadhwaja"	Do.	275	20th May 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
28	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	11th, 18th and 25th May 1889.
29	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	15th and 22nd May 1889.
30	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st ,, ,,
	HINDUSTANI.			
31	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	13th, 20th and 27th May 1889.
32	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
33	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	3rd May 1889.
34	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	15th ,, ,,
35	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	25th April and 5th, 15th and 25th May 1889.
36	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	9th, 13th, 16th, 20th and 23rd May 1889.
37	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	9th and 16th May 1889.
38	"Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	2nd ,, 14th ,, ,,
39	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	28th April and 6th May 1889.
40	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	28th ,, and 7th ,, ,,
41	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd and 10th May 1889.
42	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	27th April, 4th and 11th May 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th April, says if it is true that General Komaroff has occupied all the strong places on the frontier and is likely to attack the Amir, the Government must be on the look out. Although Afghanistan is a screen between England and Russia, it is one the Russians can soon destroy, and if we do not help the Amir, his ship of freedom will soon be wrecked; this is not the time for the newspapers to be silent.

Afghanistan.

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

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

2. A correspondent says in the *Arya Jana Paripauliny*, of Madras, of the 15th May, that it is commonly talked about that the police inspectors in Madras are partial to Christian preachers, at the expense of Hindu preachers, and that the Commissioner of Police should attend to this.

Partiality of the police to Christian preachers.

ARYA JANA PARIPAULINY, May 15th, 1889.

3. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 25th May, says that the teachers employed in the Madras Police Commissioner's office to teach law to constables are very poorly paid and seem not to know English at all. Better men on better salaries should be appointed.

Teaching of law to constables.

TARANGAY NAISON, May 25th, 1889.

4. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th May, in alluding to the general inefficiency of the Police Department, says that formerly, when Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were selected from military men, those officers were really competent, but that the persons who now hold those appointments are in no way fit for their places. Certain charges usually brought against the members of the department, viz., that they inflict torture in order to extract confessions from accused persons and that they often fabricate false evidence to criminate innocent men, are then considered well founded, while, with a view to improve the status of the officers of the department, it is suggested that, as in other departments, only passed men should be appointed to posts carrying salaries of above Rs. 20.

Inefficiency of the officers of the department.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 18th, 1889.

5. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 22nd May, observes that the police station officer of Elattur, in the Calicut taluk, did not take notice of a recent case of theft in that place, because the persons concerned in the theft were his friends.

The police station officer of Elattur and a case of theft.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 22nd, 1889.

(b) *Courts.*

6. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 11th May, bewails the lot of the court peons, who are made to do domestic duties for the judges when the courts are closed for vacations. It is also said that there is a munsif in North Malabar who demands all sorts of services from his peons.

Miserable lot of the court peons.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 11th, 1889.

(d) *Education.*

7. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 15th May, disapproves of the transfer of the Chirakkal taluk to the charge of a sub-inspector in the Canara district. The reasons alleged against the measure are that, because this sub-inspector does not know Malayalam, he cannot probably examine the schools in that taluk, and that he cannot conveniently attend the meetings of the Tellicherry taluk

Transfer of the Chirakkal taluk to the charge of a sub-inspector in the Canara district.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

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board, to which the Chirakkal taluk belongs. It is then suggested that this taluk might be made over to Mr. Pothan or some other man, and a small remuneration given to him for this additional work.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKODIYON, May 18th, 1889.

The road between the Trivettore toll-gate and Cattivaukam.

8. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 18th May, complains of the bad condition of this.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 11th, 1889.

Irregularities in the working of the Calicut municipality.

9. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th May, refers to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the working of the Calicut municipality owing, it is said, partly to the indifference of the councillors and partly to the office manager not doing his work properly.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1889.

Bad state of roads, &c., in the Cochin municipality.

10. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, invites the attention of the Cochin municipal council to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads, to the insufficient lighting of the municipal roads, and to the insanitary condition of various places within the municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 22nd, 1889.

Attention of the municipal overseer invited to certain obstructions caused on the Chirakkara road, near Tellicherry.

11. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd May, invites the attention of the municipal overseer to the obstructions caused to passengers and vehicles by the sale of cocoanut leaves being permitted on the Chirakkara road, near Tellicherry.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 9th, 1889.

Scarcity of water at Bangalore.

12. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th May, adverting to this subject, impresses on the municipality the necessity of devising some scheme for a constant supply of pure water, thinks money now spent on lighting roads on moonlight nights and new markets, &c., might be diverted to this necessary purpose.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

KERALA PATRIKA, May 25th, 1889.

Suggestions for the Malabar settlement officer.

13. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th May, in referring to the survey and settlement about to be commenced in Malabar, says that, if the new settlement is intended to bring each land under its proper assessment and to exempt waste lands from assessment altogether, there could be no murmur against the measure; that in the settlement it is better to base the assessment on the produce than on the measurement of the land; that the rent received by the landlord from the tenant may be held as fixed upon this produce; that the janmi should be held responsible for the payment of the assessment and the *patta* should be in his name; that, in North Malabar, pepper-vines and, in South Malabar, ginger will have both to be assessed, and that, in fixing the assessment on anything, regard should be had to certain points, such as, the income derivable, the trouble in cultivation, the perishable nature of the crop, and the period for which produce is obtainable. And, finally, in expressing an opinion, that what is chiefly wanted is a good officer to conduct the settlement, the nomination of Mr. Stuart (who conducted the forest settlement in the Wynaad) for the purpose is noticed with some amount of dissatisfaction, while Mr. Winterbotham is held to be the fittest man.

(h) *Railways.*

CALAUNIDHY, May 25th, 1889.

Passengers on the Madras Railway.

14. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 25th May, complains that on the Madras Railway line third-class passengers are not treated with the same consideration and do not enjoy the same benefits as on other Indian railway lines.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

The recent reduction of duty on salt.

15. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th May, hopes that the Government will take the necessary steps to enable the people to enjoy the full benefit of the recent reduction of the duty on salt.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 11th, 1889.

How to check intemperance.

16. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th May, with a view to discourage intemperance as much as possible, suggests that the number of liquor-shops should be reduced to four or five in each taluk, that increased duty should be levied on foreign liquors imported and that the selling of liquor on credit should be made punishable.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

A sub-inspector's neglect of duty.

17. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 15th May, refers to a refusal by a sub-inspector, one Mr. Rozario, to comply with the request of a party to mark certain trees for him, the reason alleged for the refusal being that the officer could not walk in the hot sun. It is then said that officials who are infirm and weak are numerous under the inspector of the Palghat circle, and that, if the Assistant Commissioner had been active, his subordinates could not have been otherwise.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

Conditions imposed upon sellers of liquors generally disregarded.

18. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that the conditions imposed upon the sellers of liquors, viz., that no toddy or country liquor shall be sold for less than its fixed price, &c., are totally disregarded. Reference is then made to the fact that the person acting for Mr. Ditmas, the Assistant Commissioner, is too ill to move about, and that such an invalid, if he were a native, would never be retained in the service in any department.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

Increase of offences against the abkári laws in Cannanore, &c.

19. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, says that offences against the abkári laws are increasing in Cannanore, Tellicherry, Dharmatam, Etakkad and other places.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 18th, 1889.

Suggestions for checking intemperance without loss of revenue to the State.

20. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th May, in striving to discourage intemperance without decreasing the Government revenue, suggests that the tree-tax might be increased, while the number of liquor or toddy shops should be reduced.

(k) *General.*

DESHABHIMAUNY, Apr. 27th, 1889.

Imparting military knowledge to the people.

21. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Cuddalore, of the 27th April, asks why should not the English, who have taught civilised ways to the Hindus, teach them also how to defend their country. The Hindus should be appointed as officers in the army. Government do not yet seem to have attended to our representations that the Hindus are a loyal people.

HINDU JANABHUSHANY, May 18th, 1889.

The opium trade with China.

22. The *Hindu Janabhushany*, of Madras, of the 18th May, remarks that the endeavour of some of the members in the British Parliament to stop the opium trade of India with China will in no way be advantageous to this country. Are we to look after the prosperity of our country, or, for the sake of a foreign country, sacrifice our own revenue? It will never do to be attending to the wants and desires of others; our first care should be for ourselves.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 18th, 1889.

Administration by the people.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 18th May, remarks that because the English officials exercise independent powers of control, room is afforded them to act as they please. If in India, as in England and elsewhere, the Government is administered under the eye of the public, the officials will

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not misconduct themselves. Mr. Crawford had long been in the habit of receiving bribes and contracting loans. This was well known to the Governors of Bombay who preceded Lord Reay, but they took no action in the matter. If the people had a real share in the administration, Mr. Crawford's conduct would then and there have been brought to light, and be subjected to punishment. In England too, about thirty years ago, bribery was common, but this practice among officials has entirely disappeared with the increase of power obtained by the people in the administration of their country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 18th, 1889.

About the sub-magistrate of Sríperumbudur.

24. The leader in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th May 1889, complains that Alvar Pillay, the sub-magistrate, requested a Muhammadan police inspector to go, during the late festival at Sríperumbudur (Chingleput district), with his boots on to a place in the temple forbidden to Muhammadans and Pariahs, in order to prevent an anticipated disturbance. Although no disturbance actually occurred, the sub-magistrate beat, while smacking his whip, one Veeraraghavadoss on his chest. The editor hopes that Mr. Lee-Warner, the District Magistrate of Chingleput, will carefully inquire into the conduct of the sub-magistrate.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 25th, 1889.

Interest taken by Lord Connemara in the welfare of the ryots.

25. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th May 1889, states that in consequence of the interest which Lord Connemara takes in the welfare of the ryots, many petitions are written to him, and that he spends one afternoon in disposing of them. If the other members of the council would imitate his example, the people would be more justly treated, and Government gain a better reputation.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 25th, 1889.

About the adjustment of the abkári revenue by Mr. Bliss in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

26. The same paper hears that Mr. Bliss, the permanent Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, has been ordered to adjust the abkári revenue in the lands of the Khonds (Kodulu) in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. As in consequence of the authorities interfering with toddy riots have lately taken place in Rumpa, Mr. Bliss is advised to be careful. Yet, as he is always bent to secure a profit to Government, there is not much hope that the ryots will be justly treated by him.

SANMARGADARSINI, Apr. 1889.

On cow butchering.

27. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of April, under the heading "Cow Butchering," says that at every weekly fair in Pittapore, 30 to 150 cows are purchased by butchers and taken to the adjacent towns. Some butchers sell the beef to Hindus as mutton. As cow-butchering seems only to prevail in India, Government should put a stop to it. Besides cows, also bullocks, which are fit to be used for cultivation purposes, are sold to butchers to the detriment of agriculture. The gradual destruction of cattle impoverishes the ryots, and Government should prevent this danger.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 27th, 1889.

Abolition of sinecure appointments.

28. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of 27th May, says:—The Government of Bombay has resolved to abolish certain sinecure appointments and thus reduce the expenditure by about Rs. 3,38,807, for the purpose of meeting the demand from the Imperial Government for the defences of the frontier and the pacification of Burma. If all other Provincial Governments would follow the example of Lord Reay a very great saving could be effected.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, May 16th, 1889.

Postal administration in Mysore.

29. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 16th May, says that, ever since the British Government took up the administration of the Postal Department in Mysore, there is great delay in the delivery of covers. At first we were in hopes that matters would right themselves in a short time. But although now more than six weeks have passed since the transfer was made, there seems no likelihood of a change for the better. We therefore call the attention of the post masters to this fact.

KERALA MITRAM, May 11th, 1889.

Remarks on the report of the Crawford Commission.

30. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th May, in alluding to the report of the Crawford Commission, says that the report sounds more like a speech for the defence than a well balanced decision of unprejudiced judges. Wonder is then expressed that the Commissioners have taken for granted that whatever was said by the witnesses against the accused was highly improbable or untrue, and that whatever was said by Mr. Crawford was perfectly satisfactory and reconcilable with truth. Finally, an opinion is expressed that the Indian public have no reason to be wholly disappointed, because Mr. Crawford has been punished for his faults though the punishment did not come to the exact level which the proper standard of justice might have required.

KERALA MITRAM. May 11th, 1889.

Annoyance caused by certain unruly characters in British Cochin.

31. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Government officials in British Cochin to the public annoyance caused by a set of unruly characters in that place.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

Breach of conditions by the ferry contractors in Malabar.

32. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th May, complains of the annoyance often caused to the people by some of the ferry contractors in Malabar not conforming to the conditions of their hukumnama with regard to the number of boats, &c., to be employed at the ferry. The attention of the Collector of the district is then invited to these irregularities.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 22nd, 1889.

Increase in the number of post offices in country parts prayed for.

33. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd May, advocates, in the interests of the public, an increase in the number of post offices in country parts in Malabar.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SANMARGADARSINI, Apr. 1889.

On the influence of the British Residents in the Native States.

34. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of April, remarks that the unlimited influence exercised by the British Residents in the Native States is a disgrace to the British Indian administration. This subject should be made a matter of inquiry.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 20th, 1889.

Europeans in the Mysore service.

35. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says:—When Mysore was under the immediate administration of the British and when it was in contemplation not to deliver it over again to its native rajas, the people of the province were very anxious to have it restored to their own rajas, as they hoped that the various evils which were unavoidable under the British administration would have no place under a native prince, such as indifference to native religious and social institutions, which would thrive well under a sympathising native raja, the payment of high salaries to European officers and consequent extravagant expenditure from the State treasury, and various other things which need not be enumerated here. But now, although the province has been under a native prince for several years, we find ourselves in no better position than when we were under the direct control of the British. We have now fewer facilities for representing our grievances and wants. The expenditure of the State, instead of showing a decrease, has considerably increased. The number of Europeans employed in the province has remained undiminished, and an idea is gaining ground that their presence is quite necessary in the province. Many Europeans, though superannuated and unfit for further service, still continue to receive high salaries for work which they are not doing. Colonel Hayes, who entered the service in 1857, was retired only the other day. Mr. Ricketts came in 1861, and there is no likelihood of his retiring for some years to come. Not content with enjoying a large salary himself, he has begun to thrust in his relations into the service.

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One Mr. Weatherall, his near relative, was lately made Assistant Commissioner at once. Mr. Sparkes was made Superintendent of Jail in 1885 on Rs. 600 per mensem. Major Martin and Mr. Rice are both old men drawing high salaries. Colonel Campbell, who had retired some years ago, has again been pressed into service as Abkári Commissioner. What we desire is that Government should not thrust into the background deserving natives for the sake of these time-expired old Europeans.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 20th, 1889.

36. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 20th May, says:—We learn that His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. Chentsal Rao of Madras as a member of his council in place of Mr. P. Krishna Rao, who died so long ago as February 1888. Mr. Chentsal Rao seems to have already gone to Ootacamund to meet His Highness the Maha Raja and the Dewan. He is known to be a very good man and a man of great ability and large experience. In the Madras Service he accomplished splendid work, of which he may be justly proud. While we congratulate Mr. Chentsal Rao on his securing a place in the Mysore Council, we cannot but sympathise with the poor Mysoreans on account of this supersession. We do no certainly see what necessity the Dewan, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, had to go out of the province to find out a man fit to fill up a vacant councillor's place, when the province can boast of men who are not in any way inferior to Mr. Chentsal Rao or to any Rao or Iyer. It leads one to believe that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer is of opinion that not a fit person can be found to take up the duties of a councillor in the whole array of persons who are now employed in the service of the State as well as among those who have retired from it. If this is the conclusion Mr. Sheshadri Iyer has arrived at even now, it will not fail to produce pernicious results, as the reflection is cast upon the whole province. The bitter feeling against the outsiders, which was beginning to die out, will be roused again. The people of Mysore will be confirmed in their belief that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer and his colleagues do not so much regard the interests of the province or the good of the prince and people as they do their own good and that of their kith and kin, and that the fat loaves and fishes are given, not to the "children of the soil," but to the more favoured beings who hail from Madras. There seems to be no possibility for the people to be persuaded that this is a wrong view so long as a "foreigner," as they call, has been pitchforked and they have been unjustly superseded. We are sure that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will not fail to find that he has committed an egregious mistake in giving occasion to foster this grievance, which will not certainly be conducive to the good of the prince and people of the province. If the rumour, that another vacancy will shortly take place in the council by the voluntary retirement of the good old gentleman Mr. Sabhapathy Mudaliar and that an outsider is again to be brought to fill that vacancy, turns to be true, then the grievance will attain its highest pitch and the administration of the Mysore State will not be as it should be.

Foreigners in Mysore.

It is not out of place or time to remark here on the present state of the council itself. When the province was handed over to the present Maha Raja and his Chief Minister, the Supreme Government formed this council to be a part of the machinery of government. Their main object was to guard against chronic misrule and to obviate the necessity for their frequent and arbitrary interposition to remedy the consequences of such misrule. But we are sorry to find that that object has not been realised. The institution is a mere sham and is an unnecessary burden upon the State. The members have done nothing worth their allowance, Rs. 5,000 a year. Without any hesitancy it can be said that in its present state the council is simply useless. Unless the whole system is overhauled and a thorough change brought about the council will be looked upon by the people as a sham of shams and a toy of toys. The outside public, however, will now expect that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will bring about the desired change in the council and make it an institution more useful than ornamental.

37. The *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 25th May, complains that there is no sufficient house accommodation for the people in the municipality of Bangalore, and that the existing houses are in consequence overcrowded and the rent is very high. It therefore calls upon the municipality to allow houses to be built on some open ground now lying unoccupied near the bamboo bazaar and other places.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, May 25th, 1889.

Want of sufficient house accommodation.

38. The *Karnataka Parkasika*, of 20th May, says:—It is not impossible to bring to the notice of the Parliament the injustice done in respect of the State of Cashmere. The British Government is averse to annexation and the Government of India knows it very well. But the authorities here are strongly inclined to usurp all rich provinces, but they are afraid to do so openly, because such a proceeding will raise a storm of opposition both from the natives and from the people of England. It is therefore necessary for them to deceive both, for which purpose they have obtained the consent of the Raja of Cashmere to entrust the administration of the province to a council. The council being appointed by the British Government will, of course, side with the Resident. Thus the State of Cashmere has been most cunningly brought under British Government. We may bring this to the notice of the Parliament. We are weak, no doubt, but our administrators are weaker still, otherwise there would be no necessity for these subterfuges.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 20th, 1889.

The State of Cashmere.

39. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 15th May, refers to the oppression and corruption practised by persons entrusted with the conduct of the periodical festivals in the Padmanabha temple in Trivandrum.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 15th, 1889.

Corruption of officials connected with the conduct of festivals in a certain temple in Trivandrum.

40. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, refers to the public inconvenience often caused by the ferry contractors in the Cochin State not conforming to the terms of their contract.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1889.

Breach of conditions of the ferry contracts in the Cochin State.

41. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that the head constable in Changanasseri (in Travancore) lends himself to the increase of thefts and other offences in that place.

KERALA MITRAM. May 21st, 1889.

Misconduct of the head constable in Changanasseri (in Travancore).

42. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th May, says with regard to the ill-feeling between Mr. Howell and Sir Asman Jah there are many opinions; one paper says both are resigning, another says it is well known that many Native States have got into trouble through the Residents, and several papers have drawn the attention of Government to the improper and self-interested doings of Residents. There is no doubt that such a state of affairs is very bad for Hyderabad and we think Sir Asman Jah should strive to root out the source of the bad feeling.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, May 5th, 1889.

British Residents.

43. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th May, says:—We have before expressed our opinion on the folly of settlement of this question and now it seems that it is beginning to be seen that the arrangement made on the advice of Nawab Futteh Navaz Jung was wrong and the objections raised by Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Mr. Howell were absolutely right. We much regret the minister should have been led astray in this matter, for it is the cause of ill-feeling in Hyderabad, where two parties now exist—the old one, who remain on the defensive, and the new one, who are the attackers and want to upset everything. Still we trust Sir Asman Jah's good sense will put everything right.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, May 11th, 1889.

Hyderabad Mining Company.

44. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd May, discusses a story about the manner in which the Cashmere letters were discovered and says matters like this should be tried in

DAKKHAN PUNCH, May 3rd, 1889.

Cashmere.

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the courts of justice when every one would be satisfied, otherwise the people may suspect Government of a trick to get the State into their own hands. At this time all over India Residents are in bad odour, and it behoves Government to act cautiously at the present juncture. Our well wishing to Government compels us to offer this advice.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, May 10th, 1889.

Rendition of Berars.

45. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th May, quotes article from the *Muhammadan Observer* suggesting that unprejudiced Mussalmans should be asked if in their opinion Berars should be restored, and says there will not be a single true Mussalman in India who does not look on the Nizam after the Sultan as defender of the faith and does not desire the increase of his power and wealth.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, May 10th, 1889.

Hyderabad Residency.

46. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th May, remarks on recent changes and says there are still two gentlemen left in the Residency who should go. We do not know who will point them out to Government, perhaps we shall.

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

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 25th, 1889.

Improving the condition of cattle.

47. The following remarks in answer to the questions of the Agricultural Commission are published in the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 25th May:—Under the present revenue system, it is hard even to procure ground for housing cattle. The village poramboke lands are mostly given away as sites for building houses, and the remaining lands are reserved for forest purposes. Cattle can best thrive only by grazing in the forests, but the forest rules entirely prevent this. The salt duty being excessive, the ryots are prevented from mixing salt in the food they give to their cattle. As a consequence of the growth of forests, wild animals have multiplied to the serious injury of cattle and crops. The ryots do not care to furnish themselves with arms, because the Arms Act imposes many burdens on the possessors of them. To improve the condition of cattle, the severity of the laws relating to forest, salt and arms should be greatly mitigated.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

SOOKHA JEEVANY, May 15th, 1889.

Hackney carriages in Bangalore.

48. The *Sookha Jeevany*, of Bangalore, of the 15th May, hopes that rules similar to those in force in the presidency towns will be introduced to regulate hackney carriages plying in Bangalore.

VICATATOOTHAN, May 18th, 1889.

Famine in Ganjam.

49. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 18th May, hopes that Lord Connemara will take suitable precautions to check the famine which threatens the Ganjam district.

VETTIKODIYON, May 25th, 1889.

Native physicians.

50. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 25th May, is of opinion that Government should take steps to check the practice of medicine by people who are entirely ignorant but who assume the name of pundits to dupe the people.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 25th, 1889.

Subscriptions and public servants.

51. Under the heading "Subscriptions and Public Servants" the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th May, remarks that Government seem to have issued a confidential circular forbidding Government employés to participate in raising subscriptions for political purposes. Government seem to suspect that such political meetings as the National Congress will inform Parliament that the reports sent home by the Government of India do not coincide with the real state of affairs. If this circular is intended to benefit the ryots, why should it not be also applied to high officials of Government who exact for their own glorification subscriptions from the ryots in favor of such works as the gosha hospital. The editor thinks that Government should not misjudge the meetings of the Congress, nor prohibit their servants from raising subscriptions.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 20th, 1889.

The dread of Dhulip Singh.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th May, says:—The very name of Dhulip Singh seems to inspire the Government with dread. If it were not so, why should Taraka Brahmachari, a poor disciple of a learned man in Benares, be seized and persecuted as a spy from Dhulip Singh. He is regarded as Protap Singh in disguise. The poor fellow swears and proves that he was born and bred in Benares and that he knows nothing of Protap Singh. No amount of evidence he could bring could rescue him from persecution. Now that he has established his innocence, who is to be held responsible for the hardships he has been subjected to?

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 27th, 1889.

Patriotism.

53. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th May, says that the Maha Raja of Jodhpur has forbidden the use of European manufactured articles in his dominions. If all other native princes would do the same, it would give great encouragement to native industries.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 20th, 1889.

A prophecy.

54. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 20th May, gives the following prophecy as having been made by a Bangalee astrologer: The presidency of Bombay, being under the influence of the Moon and Jupiter, will enjoy great prosperity in trade and the people will become rich. In Madras there will be great social improvement, and justice will be properly administered. In Punjab bravery will increase and in Bengal oratory. The whole of Europe will be in terrible commotion, but it will not affect India. In spite of the National Congress there will be no union in India. There will be peace during the administration of the present Viceroy. The Russians cannot easily overcome India. There will be famine in many parts of India, and there will be a great cyclone in Bengal and Madras. The expenditure of the Government will be greater that the revenue.

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

Improvement how to be effected.

55. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th May, says it is nonsense to suppose that Government can provide employment for every one, but they might do one thing: they might institute technical schools all over the country to teach the people to earn their own livelihood.

Public No. 524, 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,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
14th June 1889.

Circulated 6 July.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th June 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Satyatoothan"	Madras	6,000	June 1889.
2	"Jananoocoolam"	Triuvádi	100	" "
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Vedauntanirnaya Patricay" ..	Madras	500	15th May 1889.
4	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	264	1st June 1889.
5	"Ayool Veda Bhascaran"	Do	500	1st " "
6	"Arya Jana Paripauliny"	Do.	1,000	1st " "
7	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	1st " "
8	"Sooga Jeevany"	Bangalore	440	15th May and 1st June 1889.
9	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	1st June 1889.
	Weekly.			
10	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	1st and 8th June 1889.
11	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,400	1st " 8th " "
12	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Do.	200	1st " 8th " "
13	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	1st " 8th " "
14	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	750	1st " 8th " "
15	"Deshabhimauny"	Cuddalore	350	1st " 8th " "
16	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	1st " 8th " "
17	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	250	1st " 8th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
18	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	800	1st, 5th, 8th and 12th June 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
19	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	8th June 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
20	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	13th June 1889.
	Weekly.			
21	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	7th and 12th June 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
22	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	3rd and 10th June 1889.
23	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	1st June 1889.
24	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	30th May and 6th June 1889.
25	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Do.	1,000	28th May and 4th and 11th June 1889.
26	"Vijayadhwaja"	Mysore	275	3rd June 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
27	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	1st and 8th June 1889.
28	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	29th May and 5th June 1889.
29	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st June 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
30	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	3rd and 10th June 1889.
31	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	1st " 8th " "
32	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	16th, 23rd and 30th May 1889.
33	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	5th June 1889.
34	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	5th " "
35	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	31st May and 3rd and 6th June 1889.
36	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	23rd May 1889.
37	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	25th " "
38	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th and 21st May 1889.
39	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	225	15th " 24th May and 4th June 1889.
40	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	17th " 24th " " 3rd " "
41	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	18th " 25th May 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 3rd instant, says:—It is stated that the Amir of Cabul has very modestly asked that the subsidy of twelve lakhs a year which he receives from the Indian treasury should be raised to twenty lakhs. Doubtless it may be granted at the expense of the poor Indians. — VIJAYADHWAJA, June 3rd, 1889.

The subsidy to the Amir.

2. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th June, says there is no doubt from the news that arrives of the assembling of Russian troops on the Afghan frontier that it is Russia's intention to fight and attack Afghanistan. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 10th, 1889.

Russia and Afghanistan.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 8th June, prefers the usual complaints against the police regarding their inefficiency and ignorance, and suggests that the law regarding the punishment of bribery should be so modified as to exempt bribers from penalty, for then only there would be any chance for bribery cases to come to light. — CALAUNIDHY, June 8th, 1889.

The inefficiency of the police.

4. In the *Deshabhimanny*, of Cuddalore, of the 8th June, a correspondent speaks of the inefficiency of the police in Tirupápuliyúr. — DESHABHIMAUNY, June 8th, 1889.

The police of Tirupápuliyúr.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th May, invites the attention of the local police to the public annoyance caused by the reckless way in which some young men practise riding on the Kayyath road in Tellicherry. — KERALA SANCHARI, May 29th, 1889.

Attention of the police invited to reckless riding in Tellicherry.

6. Another paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th June, asks the local police and the magistrate of the place to check gambling publicly carried on in various places in Cannanore. — KERALA SANCHARI, June 5th, 1889.

Attention of the police invited to gambling in Cannanore.

7. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th May, calls the attention of Colonel Ludlow to the fact that at Medack for a long time past some one will not allow patients to go to the police hospital unless they pay him a rupee. — AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, May 24th, 1889.

Hospital treatment not obtainable without bribes (Hyderabad).

(*b*) *Courts.*

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st June 1889, states that a village munsif and a constable, named Bayyanna and Venkatappa, respectively, have been charged in the Cuddapah district with having taken bribes in a case concerning the killing of a buffalo. They were tried afterwards by the Joint Magistrate and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The prisoners appealed against this decision to the Sessions Court, but the Sessions Judge transferred the case to the Sessions Court of Bellary with the sanction of the High Court. The prisoners objected to this transfer as the Bellary Judge is reputed to generally confirm the decisions of the lower courts, but this objection was overruled by the High Court, and the sentence of the lower court was confirmed both by the Sessions Court of Bellary and by the High Court. The prisoners have now appealed to Lord Connemara. The editor observes that the said village munsif belongs to a respectable family, and that the villagers hate him, because he was a just and strict officer. He therefore hopes that Government will carefully consider this case and release the prisoners. — ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 1st, 1889.

A case for Government interference.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 1st, 1889.

Remarks on a sentence of the Ponáni deputy magistrate.

9. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st June, in considering that the punishment awarded by the deputy magistrate of Ponáni to a person who had been prosecuted before him for bringing a false charge of corruption against the Pálghat Sub-Judge was inadequate, says that the Walawanád tahsildar also, against whom a similar charge of corruption had been brought by another man, should take steps to prosecute that man; and requests the District Magistrate to take measures to discourage the bringing of such false charges. But a correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 5th June, thinks, with reference to the latter case, that, in the interests of all concerned, it is better not to undertake the prosecution of the man.

(c) Jails.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 1st, 1889.

Indian jails.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st June, states that Captain Hearsay has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in the North-West Provinces for having assaulted a European. This respectable and old man was ill-treated by the jail authorities, and did not receive any redress, mainly because he has joined the National Congress. According to the editor, the Burmese dacoits are also very severely treated in jails.

(d) Education.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, June 10th, 1889.

Moral training in schools.

11. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, remarks:—It is now in contemplation to introduce moral text-books into Indian schools. If moral text-books written after the code of morality of the English people are taught a strong opposition will be raised by the orthodox Hindus. Already a Bengali paper says that if western morality is inculcated in schools people will not send their children to such schools.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 8th, 1889.

The contractors of the Madras municipality.

12. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 8th June, complains that the contractors of the Madras municipality do not perform the work they have undertaken well; that they repair the roads with bad materials; that they do not light the streets at 6 P.M. precisely, and that they neglect to cleanse the streets daily according to the terms of their contract.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 29th, 1889.

Execution of repairs to the Coast road in Malabar.

13. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th May, in referring to the usually bad state of the Coast road from Beypore to Tatparamba, suggests that the annual repair of this road should be entrusted to some proper persons, such as the gentlemen who executed road works in Pudupady, or that the president and the members of the district board and the engineer should pay particular attention to the work this year.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 29th, 1889.

Remarks on the appointment of an inspecting schoolmaster by the Cannanore municipal council.

14. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, blames the chairman of the Cannanore municipal council for conferring the appointment of an inspecting schoolmaster on a man who has not had normal training.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 29th, 1889.

Irregularities in the payment of salaries to teachers by the local fund inspecting schoolmaster of the Cannanore range.

15. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the president of the Malabar district board to irregularities alleged to exist in the payment of salaries to teachers by the local fund inspecting schoolmaster of the Cannanore range.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 8th, 1889.

Enlargement of the Calicut municipal hospital building.

16. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th June, urges upon the Calicut municipality the necessity for enlarging the local municipal hospital building.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 5th, 1889.

Remarks on the constitution of the Malabar settlement committee.

17. Referring to the committee lately appointed to consider the settlement question in Malabar, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 5th June, finds fault with the appointment of a native subordinate official to represent Malabar, instead of some janmis and others who know the details of the country.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 8th, 1889.

Qualifications of the settlement officer to be appointed.

18. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th June, in generally approving of the constitution of the above committee, says that what is particularly wanted is an experienced and competent officer who can adequately deal with the various disputes likely to arise in the settlement.

(h) Railways.

VETTIKODIYON, June 1st, 1889.

The South Indian Railway.

19. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 1st June, complains that the South Indian Railway Company, notwithstanding the orders of Government, do not provide sufficient accommodation for passengers on occasions of festivals.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 8th, 1889.

Corruption of station-masters' assistants.

20. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 8th June, refers to the corruption practised by a set of persons whom the station-masters engage as their assistants to help them in their work.

(j) Salt.

VETTIKODIYON, June 8th, 1889.

The price of salt.

21. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 8th June, prays that Government would fix the price of salt. The price at which salt is sold is enormously high and varies in various parts of the mofussil.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 1st, 1889.

Miseries of the lower subordinates of the department.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 1st June, bewails the lot of the lower subordinates of the Salt Department, who have to work both day and night, and who are, moreover, freely punished with suspension and black marks.

(k) General.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, June 5th, 1889.

About Mr. Arundel regulating the work of subordinate officials.

23. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 5th June 1889, approves of the orders passed by Mr. A. T. Arundel, Collector of the Kistna district, which prohibits his subordinates to remain in the office till late in the evenings and to take office papers to their houses. The editor hopes that Government will approve of and extend the operation of this order throughout the country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 8th, 1889.

About the disposal of petitions by the Board of Revenue and Government.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th June 1889, says, concerning the proposal made by Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row at the Mahajana Sabha, according to which the Board of Revenue and the Government should dispose of the petitions in the presence of the petitioners, that, if the authorities would carefully peruse the petitions, they would not only be doing their duty, but also earn the reputation of being just.

KERALA SANCHARI, May 29th, 1889.

Corruption of officials hardly to be heard of in Chávakád, &c.

25. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 29th May, in noticing with pleasure the fact that corruption of officials is now hardly to be heard of in Chávakád, makes a complaint that the sub-registrar of the place causes great annoyance to parties by unnecessarily finding faults with the documents produced before him for registration.

Kerala Patrika, June 1st, 1889.

Want of first-class powers for the Head Assistant Magistrate of Pálghat.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st June, refers to the inconvenience felt by the public from the fact that the Head Assistant Magistrate of Pálghat is not invested with first-class powers.

Kerala Sanchari, June 5th, 1889.

Depredations by the people of Sind in Malabar.

27. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 5th June, complains of the great depredations committed in Malabar by a body of people from Sind.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 3rd, 1889.

Infant marriages.

28. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd June, thinks the time has arrived for Government to interfere and put a stop to the bad custom of infant marriages. It is true Government policy is non-interference in religious matters but suttee, charck poojah and similiar observances have been put down, and why not this hurtful custom?

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 3rd, 1889.

Triplicane poor-house.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd June, calls the attention of Government to the bad management of this institution. Poor people get inferior cooked food and doles of rice are distributed irregularly and the rice is of bad quality.

Afsar-ul-Akhbar, May 24th, 1889.

Pilgrims to Mecca.

30. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th May, says "our correspondent at Aden writes that a party of pilgrims arrived there on the 9th from Bombay. They suffer from want of space. The Company's arrangements were not worthy of praise. The particulars will be published hereafter."

Afsar-ul-Akhbar, June 4th, 1889.

Child-marriages.

31. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th June, calls on Government (of Hyderabad) to interfere to prevent infant marriages. It may be said why should Government interfere in private matters; but this is a crying evil and if the shastras do not prevent people from copying Europeans, wearing their dress, visiting London, drinking and usury, why should they prevent reform in this bad habit?

Karnataka Prakasika, June 10th, 1889.

Danger to Mysore from foreigners.

32. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 10th instant, says:—With the exception of Mysore there is not a Canarese country which has not become a portion of the British dominions and the royal families whereof have not become extinct. There is now a fear expressed that Mysore too, like its sisters Coorg, Hubballi, Dharwar, Kumta, Honavar, Bellary, and Mangalore, may become part and parcel of the British dominions. The present circumstances seem to confirm this fear. It is therefore the duty of the Maha Raja to consider this matter and prevent such a contingency. The Guicowar of Baroda is sending his relations and friends to be educated in England with a view to their employment in the State upon their return. Several other native princes have made it a rule not to employ foreigners in their States. Why should not the Maha Raja of Mysore follow the same policy? We hope the representative assembly which is to assemble next Dasserah will bring this matter forcibly to the notice of His Highness.

IV.—Native States.

Kerala Patrika, June 1st, 1889.

Corruption of officials in the Cochin State.

33. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 1st June, regrets that the Raja of Cochin has not yet taken any notice of the corruption of the officials of his State often brought to his notice.

Kerala Mitram, June 1st, 1889.

Improvement of agriculture in Shertalai.

34. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, invites the attention of the Government of Travancore to certain steps to be taken in the interests of agriculturists in Shertalai.

Kerala Mitram. June 1st, 1889.

Corruption of village officials, &c., in Travancore.

35. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, brings to the notice of the same Government the corruption prevailing among the village officials of that State and also among the taluk cash-keepers and the stamp-vendors

Dakkhan Punch, May 24th, 1889.

Cashmere.

36. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th May, says that, with regard to the new Council, it is necessary the Resident should not interfere in the management of the country or he will be taken in by the more astute members and affairs will go wrong.

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

Swadeshamitran, June 1st, 1889.

The prevention of famine.

37. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 1st June, says that if the Famine Relief Fund had not been diverted to pay the expenses of the Afghan war, it could now have been employed for the purpose for which it was legitimately intended. If the tanks and other sources of irrigation are maintained in good repair, and if the railways are extended as occasion arises, will famine ever happen?

Tarangay Naison, June 1st, 1889.

Distress in Ganjam.

38. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 1st June, is glad to see the Governor of Madras going in person to inquire into the distress prevailing in the Ganjam district, and hopes that he will do what is necessary to alleviate such distress.

Swadeshamitran, June 12th, 1889.

Loans for agricultural improvements.

39. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th June, observes that it would be good if loans for agricultural improvements were granted in addition to loans granted for making improvement in lands. In the presidency of Bombay it is said that the interest charged on loans given to ryots is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but in Madras it is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Government would do well to reduce the rate of interest in Madras.

Vrittanta Chintamani, May 28th, 1889.

The condition of India.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th May, says:—Those who are well acquainted with the condition of India agree in thinking that the condition of the ryots is really deplorable. Yet Sir John Gorst said in the Parliament the other day that the "Indians were never so happy as at the present moment." Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee pointed out the fallacy of this remark in a speech on another occasion. He said that there was one material point in which the English rule in India differed from the Muhammadan. The Muhammadans came and settled in India and became one with the Hindus; but under the British rule an annual drain is made on Indian wealth, which no country can stand long. Every year nearly five millions of rupees are taken away to England. India may be said to be a big jaghir belonging to the English. Even if the ryots toil from morning till evening they can hardly earn more than 3 or 4 rupees a month. From such poor earnings salaries of ten and twenty thousands are paid to big officials. Crores of rupees are spent in erecting suitable buildings for the residence of these great men. Besides this, there are several officers who, in addition to the princely salaries they draw, do not scruple to extort money from the people. When we consider the endless wars unnecessarily waged by the Government, the imposition of new taxes to meet the expenses of these wars, the construction of a building in England for the accommodation of the Secretary of State's office at a cost of 55 lakhs of rupees, and the absorption of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the annual Indian revenue in England, the large salary of 3 lakhs a year paid to the Viceroy, who, in addition to the enormous salary he draws, spends lakhs in his tour to the hills, thus setting an example to all subordinate officers, which is but too faithfully followed by them—when we consider all this, we cannot but come to the conclusion that India exists for the good of English officials, and not the officials for the good of India. This is no doubt the fault of the people themselves. If they had sufficient political knowledge, they could know their own powers and those of their rulers; they could easily put an end to the irresponsible conduct of the Government and compel them to pay more

attention to the well-being of their subjects. This power we have under the British Government, and we hope it will develop as education and political knowledge advance.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakasika, June 1st, 1889.

41. Under the heading "Judicial and Revenue Functions," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st June 1889, contends that the magistrates drag in this presidency parties and witnesses from village to village to the detriment and pecuniary loss of the persons concerned. The editor attributes this objectionable state to the combination of judicial and revenue functions.

Abuses owing to the combination of judicial and revenue functions.

Vijayadhwaja, June 3rd, 1889.

42. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 3rd instant, remarks:—The following letter from the correspondent of the *Bengali* will make it apparent how the Congress movement is viewed by the executive officers:—"The Magistrate promised to give me a seat in the vacant bench of Honorary Magistrates, but on hearing that I was a Congress-man he refused to send up my name to Government. I am not at all sorry, but it is a matter of glory to me if for serving my country I am deprived of the petty embellishments of life." The Magistrate's conduct is anything but commendable. Though the Government will not actively help the furtherance of the Congress movements, yet it is not at all just to place the promoters of the movement under a ban. We do not think that Government have authorised the executive officers to do so.

The National Congress.

Vrittanta Chintamani, June 4th, 1889.

43. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th instant, says:—The condition of Burma is most lamentable. It appears from correspondence in the *Indian Daily News* that young military officers have been invested with the power of arresting and punishing the so-called dacoits. These young men spoil the Burmese women, and hunt out the men and hang them indiscriminately. Once, it appears, a young man, who was armed with these dangerous powers, sentenced a Burmese to be hanged at the instance of a brother of his mistress, and sent the proceedings to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation of the sentence. The sentence was quashed by the Chief Commissioner, but before the order quashing the sentence arrived, the condemned man had been hanged. On another occasion a police constable, accompanied by a number of Panjabi police constables, arrested some of the Burmese and burnt some others to death who were afterwards found to have been quite innocent.

If such iniquities are tolerated under the British Government, under what other Government could we hope for justice? This state of things shows the incapacity of the person at the head of the Government in Burma for the responsible office he holds and of the military officers. This kind of lawless oppression in Burma will not cease until these men are dismissed and punished.

The affairs in Burma.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 10th, 1889.

44. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th June, considers this Bill should be passed. It is not contrary to God's law, and to quote the *Romans* * is simple folly. They were idol worshippers. Lord Percy's statement that such marriages are contrary to God's law is not true. The Christian religion † holds usury and drinking, which are contrary to divine teaching, and many other unlawful acts as lawful, and excludes lawful deeds and things which should be done. Eating swine's flesh is forbidden in God's law, but Christians delight in it. If it is contrary to Christian ethics (or morality) to marry a deceased wife's sister, then we pity such morality, which does not forbid a man to commit immorality with her, but forbids him to take her in lawful matrimony. We should be glad to hear where such marriages are forbidden in the God's book.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

* May be Greeks or Jews. † May be Convocation.

Public No. 564, 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,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

Ootacamund,
1st July 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

HC 30/7

HC 24 July.

Circulated

23.7.89