[1]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 14. 6. 89

No. 525.

Confidential No. 101/1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mr. H. W. Bliss C.S. Recording letter & notes of Hon Member regarding his appointment in the Board.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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

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Do.

From

D.O. 476
& from Private Secretary No. 568 d/ 13.5.89

Order d/. 14.6.89 No. 525 Mis
Recorded.
for orders A.S.P.

14/6

D.O.
URRENT No. 47c.

] *Public* DEPARTMENT.

From

The Private Secretary

No.

Dated 27.
Received 27 } April 1859
Enclosures One

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a letter from
Mr. H. W. Bliss. C.S.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Garston C.S.I.

(Chief Secretary's ~~[illegible]~~ instructions within)

[illegible]
[illegible]

Mr. Bliss' ignorance of Land Revenue is probably not so great as he represents, but he seems unconscious of the fact that ~~ignor~~ such ignorance is a reason against his being put at the head of the Land Revenue Admn.

H.C.S.
28 Apr

Does Mr. Bliss want the Govt. to transfer one of the Land Revl. Commr. to the charge of the Secretariat: he knowing nothing of the Revl. Dept. in order that he (Mr. B) may acquire ~~that~~ general administrative experience in which he feels himself lacking — & the want of which, he, no doubt, fears may stand in his way to promotion to a higher sphere of duties! If so — I think his request is unreasonable — He is obviously the person best fitted to have charge of the Department of Revl. [illegible] until [illegible] one of the [illegible]

D.O.
URRENT No. 47C.

Ch. S.

Cl

13/5

GOVERNMENT OF
MADRAS

OOTACAMUND, May 18th 188

My dear Vincent

Under desire
of H.E. the Govr. I return the
to your D.O. No. 582 of the 2
the orders of H.E.'s thereon.

Yours sinc

D. O. No. 568.

Private Secretar

Ootacamu

CHIEF SECR
13 MAY
GOVERNMENT O

Dear Mr. Price.

I return t

letter of the 24th of April
remarks of the Hon'ble Me
thereon for record in you

Yours Si

C. Vrine

The Hon. J. F. Price
Chief Secretary to Go
Stonehouse Hil

CURRENT No.
[9]

DEPARTMENT.

From

No.

Dated
Received
Enclosures

SUBJECT.

ORDINARY, MS.

ORDINARY, MS.

CURRENT No.
[9]
DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund
April 24, 1889

C/25/4

To the Private Secretary
to H. E. the Governor.

Sir

With reference to my conversation with H. E. the Governor on Saturday last, I have the honour to request that you will lay this letter before him.

It is now more than eleven years since I was first appointed to the charge of the Salt Department, which I may justly describe as involving the most distasteful (and for many years the most arduous) work of all the branches of the Revenue administration. For the whole of this long period I have been deprived of all opportunity of gaining Land Revenue and

---

[7]
ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 1. 7. 89
No. 564.

Confidential No 106
of 1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers. Distrib

Reports on Madras - for fortn

ending 15th June 1889

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[7]
ORDINARY, MS.

DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED
No.

W

Ootacamund
May. 10 1889

My dear Vincent

Desptd
11/5

Under personal instructions of H.E. the Gov. I return the enclosure to your D.O. No. 582 of the 27 ultimo with the Note of [illegible]

Yours ty
(Sd) J. F. Price

CURRENT No.

Ootacamund
April 24. 1889

Cn 25/4

To the Private Secretary

been deprived of all opportuni
of gaining Land Revenue a

Ootacamund
May. 10 1889

Despd 11/5

My dear Vincent

Under personal instructions of H.E. the Gov. I return the enclosure to your D.O. No. 562 of the 27 ultimo with the Notes of Hari Charan

Yours sincerely
(Sd) J.F. Price

---

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 1. 7. 89
No. 564.

Confidential No 106 / of 1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Distributing Report on Madras — for fortnight ending 15th June 1889

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[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED
No.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

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

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FURTHER PAPER, No. of 188

Spare Copies 4

~~Dec~~ W N-S. 1.

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13/7

Distributed as per
printed list.
Rmr
22/7

Back Paper, No. of 188

Further Paper, No. of 188

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

Enclosures.

Spare Copies — 4

[illegible] W.N.S. — 1.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government .. .. .. A A

Statement with ditto.

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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.	325	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.

VIJAYADHWAJA, June 3rd, 1889.

The subsidy to the Amir.

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.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 10th, 1889.

Russia and Afghanistan.

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.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

CALAUNIDHY, June 8th, 1889.

The inefficiency of the 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.

DESHABHIMAUNY, June 8th, 1889.

The police of Tirupápuliyúr.

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

KERALA SANCHARI, May 29th, 1889.

Attention of the police invited to reckless riding in Tellicherry.

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, June 5th, 1889.

Attention of the police invited to gambling in Cannanore.

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.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, May 24th, 1889.

Hospital treatment not obtainable without bribes (Hyderabad).

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.

(b) Courts.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 1st, 1889.

A case for Government interference.

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 [illegible]e and release the prisoners.

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 appoving 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 4½ per cent., but in Madras it is 6¼ per cent. Government would do well to reduce the rate of interest in Madras.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
June 28th, 1889.

May

May

The condition of India.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th June, 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 ⅕ 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.

Abuses owing to the combination of judicial and revenue functions.

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.

VIJAYADHWAJA, June 3rd, 1889.

The National Congress.

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.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 4th, 1889.

The affairs in Burma.

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.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 10th, 1889.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

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.

---

* May be Greeks or Jews.

† May be Convocation.

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Public No. [illegible], 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.

Press

Please strike
46 copies
RWR
13/7

Distributed as per
printed list.
RWR
22/7

Public (1889) Dept.

Confidential No. 277.

From

The Persian & Hindustani
Translator to Govt.
To

The Chief Secy. to Govt.
Ootacamund

Dated 18th
Received } June/89

UNDER SECRETARY
20 JUN 89
PUBLIC & ED. DEPT.

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

want of space - The Company's arrangements were not worthy of praise, the particulars will be published hereafter.

(6) Child marriages Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 2d. 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 Shasters do not prevent people from copying Europeans, wearing their dress Visiting London, drinking and usury, why should they prevent reform in this bad habit?

Native States

(7) Cashmir Dakkhan Punch of the 2d. 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.

Miscellaneous

(8) Deceased wife's Sister Bill 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 Gods law is not true, ~~Congregation~~ the Christian religion° holds usuary & drinking, which are contrary to Divine teaching, and many other unlawful acts as lawful and ~~[illegible]~~ besides 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

* may be Greeks or Jews -

° may be Convocation

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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.

Colonel

Persian and Hindustani Translator
to Government

Pers. & Hind. Trans. Office
Chepak 18th June/89

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Ootacamund

1

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(1)
says there is no
Russia and
Afghanistan.
Russia's intention

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obtainable without bribes
(Hyderabad)
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they pay him a

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on
Hindustani Newspapers
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(d) Nil
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General

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(4) Triplicane poor house " " " ib
(5) Pilgrims to Mecca " " " " " " ib 3
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IV Native States

(1) Cashmir " " " " " " " ib

V Nil
VI Miscellaneous

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delight in it. If it is contrary to
(or morality) to marry a deceased

Confidential No. 27

Public (1889) Department.

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

No. 107

Dated 18th June 1889.

Received

UNDER SECRETARY
21 JUN 89
PUBLIC DEPT.

Subject.

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

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Please print
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Hindustani Newspapers
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(f) Nil

(g) Nil

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(i) Nil

(j) Nil

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(3) Infant marriages .. .. ib

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(6) Child marriages 3

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VI. Miscellaneous.

Nothing deserving notice.

Tamul Translator's Office }
Nellore, 18th June 1889

Tamul Translator to Government.

4

(or Morality) to marry a dec

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

The prevention of famine.

6. The Swadesha Mitran 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?

Distress in Ganjam.

7. The Tarangay Naishan of Madras of the 1st June is glad to see the Governor of Madras going in person to enquire into the distress prevailing in the Ganjam District, and hopes that he will do what is necessary to alleviate such distress.

Loans for agricultural improvements.

8. A correspondent of the Swadesha Mitran of Madras of the 12th June observes that it would be good if loans were granted for agricultural improvements

in

-form 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.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

The South Indian Railway

4. The Vetty Codiyone of Madras of the 1st June complains that the South Indian Railway Company, notwithstanding the orders of Government, do not provide sufficient accomodation for passengers on occasions of festivals.

(i) Public Works

Nothing deserving notice

(j) Salt.

The price of Salt

5. The Vetty Codiyone 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.

(k) General.

Nothing deserving notice

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 107 OF 1889.

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

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(b) Courts.

Nil.

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Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. The contractors of the Madras Municipality

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

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(j) Salt.

5. The price of salt.

(k) General.

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III. Legislation.

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IV. Native States.

Nil

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6. The prevention of famine
7. Distress in Ganjam.
8. Loans for agricultural improvement.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil

Confidential No. 282

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

24 JUN 89

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated } 22nd June 1889.
Received }

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th June 1889.

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le officials.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice

II. Home Administration

(a) Police

The inefficiency of the Police.

1. 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.

The Police of Tirpapooliyore.

2. In the Deshabhimauny of Cuddalore of the 8th June, a correspondent speaks of the inefficiency of the Police in Tirpapooliyore.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice

(c) Jails

Nothing deserving notice

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal

The contractors of the Madras Municipality.

3. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 8th June complains that the contractors of the Madras Municipality do not perform

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Satya Dootan	Madras	6000	June 1889.
2	Janamoorcoolan	Tiruvadi	100	June 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	Vedaunta Oirnaya Patricay	Madras	500	15th May 1889.
4	Satya Vedaumoosauram	Do.	264	1st June 1889.
5	Ayool Veda Bhauscaran	Do.	500	1st June 1889.
6	Arya Jana Paripauling	Do.	1000	1st June 1889.
7	Swadeshabhimauny	Salem.	150	1st June 1889.
8	Sookha Jeevauny ...	Bangalore	440	15th May and 1st June 1889.
9	Satya Vartamauny	Pasomullay	690	1st June 1889.
	Weekly.			
10	Vetty Codiyone ...	Madras	200	1st and 8th June 1889.
11	Vicata Dootan ...	Do.	1400	1st and 8th June 1889.
12	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do	200	1st and 8th June 1889.
13	Tarangey Vaishan	Do.	150	1st and 8th June 1889.
14	Shreeloca Ranjany	Do.	750	1st and 8th June 1889.
15	Deshaubhimauny	Cuddalore	350	1st and 8th June 1889.
16	Tanjay Janamitran	Tanjore	450	1st and 8th June 1889.
17	Calaunidhy	Coimbatore	250	1st and 8th June 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
18	Swadeshamitran	Madras	800	1st, 5th, 8th and 12th June 1889

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 107 OF 1889.

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Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. The contractors of the Madras Municipality

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

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II. Home Administration—*continued.*

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4. The South Indian Railway

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Nil

(j) Salt.

5. The price of salt.

(k) General.

Nil

III. Legislation.

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IV. Native States.

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

6. The prevention of famine
7. Distress in Ganjam.
8. Loans for agricultural improvement.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil

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Confidential No. 282

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

24 JUN 89

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The Chief Secretary
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Dated
Received } 22nd June 1889.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th June 1889.

Please print
CS

the combination of ~~judicial and~~ judicial and Revenue functions.

Telugu Translator's office,
~~Madras~~ Coonoor, 22d June 1889.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

officials.

the combination of ~~judicial and~~ judicial and Revenue

functions.

Telugu Translator's office,
~~Madras~~ Coonoor, 22d June 1889.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

the offences.

by Mr. A. T. Arundel, ~~the~~ 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 homes. The Editor hopes that Government will approve of ~~and~~ extend the operation of this order through out the Country.

Andhraprakāsika,
June: 8th, 1889.

4. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 8th June 1889, says

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

concerning the proposal made by Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row at the Mahajanasabha, 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.

VI Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakāsika,
June: 1st, 1889.

5. Under the heading "Judicial and Revenue functions"

Abuses owing to the combination of Judicial and Revenue functions.

the Andhraprakāsika, of the 1st June 1889, contends that the Magistrates drag in this Presidency parties and witnesses from village to village to the detriment ~~in consequence of~~ and pecuniary loss of the persons con

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.

(b) Jails.

Andhraprakāsika,
June: 1st, 1889.

2. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 1st June 1889, states

"Indian jails"

that Captain Hearsay has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in the N. W. 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 decoits are also very severely treated in jails.

(k) General.

Budhavidheyi,
June: 5th, 1889

3. The Budhavidheyi, of the 5th June 1889, approves of the order passed

Arundel regulating the work of the officials.

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1.	Monthly. Satihitabōdhini	Rajahmandry	250.	8th June 1889.
2.	Bi-Monthly. Budhavidheyi	Masulipatam	300	13th June 1889
3.	Weekly. Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	7th and 12th June 1889.

II Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

Andhraprakāsika, June: 1st, 1889.

"A case for Government interference."

The Andhraprakāsika, of the 1st June 1889, states that a Village Munsif and a Constable named Bayyanna and Venkatappa respectively have been charged in the Cudappah District with having taken bribes in a case concerning the killing of a buffaloe. They were tried afterwords 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 the High Court. The prisoner objected to this transfer as the Bellary judge is reputed to generally confirm the decisi

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" A case for Government interference"

(c) – Jails –

"Indian jails."

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

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IV. – Native States.

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

nil.

VI. – Miscellaneous.

" Judicial and Revenue functions"

Public (1889) Deptt.

Confidential No. 290.

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,

Malayalam Translator

to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY

29 JUN 89

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 26th

Recd. June 1889

Malayalam Newspapers –

Report on – for the first fortnight of June 1889.

Press

Papers put up

1/7

1. A paragraph
vites the attention of
caused by the reckless
riding on the Kayyal

2. Another parag
June asks the local
to check gambling p
Cannanore.

3. An article in the
showing that the pu
trate of Ponnani to a
him for bringing a f
Palghat Sub-Judge, t
varad Tahsildar als
Corruption had been
steps to prosecute
magistrate to take
of such false char
Sanchari" of the 5th J
Case, that in the i
not to undertake the

4. An article in
referring to the usua
Beypore to Tatparam
of this road should b
such as the gentleme
or that the Presiden
and the Engineer shoul
work this year.

5. A Correspo
blames the Chairman
for conferring the
merely on a man wh

6. Another Corr
invites the attention
Board to irregularitie
rises to teachers by the
of the Cannanore Ran

7. An article i
upon the Calicut Mu
the local municipal

8. Referring

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steps to be taken in the interests of
Vetalai.

respondent in the same issue of the paper
the same for prevalent the corruption pre-
ng officials of that State and also among
and the stamp vendors.

rospects of the crops and the condition
of the people. Nil.

iscellaneous. Nil.

rators }
ne 1889. }

W. Dumergue.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

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consider the settlement question in th
in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 5th June
appointment of a native subordinate o for the first time-
Malabar instead of some European a
details of the country.

9. An article in the "Kerala Patrika
ly approving of the constitution of
says that what is particularly want
competent officer who can adequa
disputes likely to arise in the settlem

(g) Forests. — M
(h) Railways.

10. A Correspondent in the "K
8th June refers to the corruption pra
persons whom the station mas
assistants to keep them in their

(i) Public Wo
(j) Salt.

11. A Correspondent in the "Kerala
bewails the lot of the lower subord
partment, who have to work
and who are moreover freely punis
and black marks.

(k) General.

12. A Correspondent in the "Kera
29th May in noticing with pleasure
ruption of officials in now ha
Chavakkad, makes a complai
man of the place causes great an
by unnecessarily finding fault
produced before him for regi

13. A paragraph in the "K
1st June refers to the inconvenien
the fact that the Head Assistant
Palghat is not invested with fi

14. A Correspondent in the
5th June complains of the great
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Confidential No. 270

Public (1889) Department.

From M.R.Ry. S. Mangesh Rau, Avergal

Ag. Canarese Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 41

Dated 17th June 1889.

Received

UNDER SECRETARY
18 JUN 89
PUBLIC

Subject.

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

Press

Please print

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Condemned man had been hanged. On another occasion a police constable accompanied by a number of Panjabee 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 shews the incapacity of the person at the head of the Government in Burmah for the responsible office he holds, and of the Military Officers. This kind of lawless oppression in Burmah will not cease until these men are dismissed and punished.

Office of the Canarese Translator, Madras,
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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.

The Vijayadhwaja, of 3rd June 1889.

5. The National Congress.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 3rd Instant remarks:– The following letter from the correspondent of the Bengalee 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 authorized the Executive Officers to do so.

The Vittanta Chintamony of 4th June 1889.

6. The affairs in Burmah.

The Vittanta Chintamony of the 4th Instant says:– The condition of Burmah 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

Consider the Settlement question in

from the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans 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 5 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

The Vijaya-dhvaja, 4th June 1889.

Government, the imposition of new taxes to meet the expenses of these wars, the construction of a building in England for the accomodation of the Secretary of State's Office at a cost of 55 lakhs of rupees, and the absorption of 1/3 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

The [illegible] Chintamani of 28th June

Consider the Settlement question in th

IV. Native States.

The Karnataka Prakasika of 10th June, 1889.

3. Danger to Mysore from foreigners.

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 Maharajah 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 Maharajah 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.

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

The Vrittanta Chintamony of 28th June 1889.

4. The Condition of India.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 28th June 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 sai 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 occasio He said that there was one material point in which the English rule in India differe

Consider the Settlement question in the

I. Foreign Politics.

The Vijayadhwaja of 3rd June 1889.

1. The Subsidy to the Amir.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 3rd Instant say It is stated that the Amir of Cabu has very modestly ask that the subsidy of twel lakhs a year which he receives fr the Indian Treasury should be rais to twenty lakhs. Doubtless it may be granted at the expense of the poor Indians.

II. Home Administration.

(d) Education.

The Karnataka Prakasika of 10th June 1889.

2. Moral training in Schools.

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 Bengalee paper says that if Western morality is inculcated in schools people will not send their children to such schools.

List of Newspapers.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of the papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1	The Karnataka Prakasika —	Bangalore	400	June 3, 10.
2.	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	12	June 1.
3.	The Vrittanta Patrika —	Bangalore	2000	May 30; June 6.
4.	The Vrittanta Chintamony	Bangalore	1000	May 28, June 4, 11.
5	The Vijayadhwaja —	Mysore	275.	June 3.

Confidential] [No 41 of 1889.

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

Contents.

I Foreign Politics.
1 The subsidy to the Amir.
II Home Administration
(a) Police — Nil
(b) Courts — Nil
(c) Jails — Nil
(d) Education
2 Moral training in Schools
(e) Local and Municipal — Nil
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil
(g) Forests — Nil
(h) Railways — Nil
(i) Public Works — Nil
(j) Salt — Nil
(k) General — Nil
III Legislation — Nil
IV Native States
3. Danger to Mysore from foreigners.
V Prospects of Crops and Condition of People.
4 The Condition of India.
VI Miscellaneous.
5. The Congressmen
6 The affairs in Burmah.

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[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

~~Political~~ Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 12. 7. 89
No. 606.

Confidential No 113/1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Governor and Members of Council Recording papers regarding the powers of the Governor to act independently of his Council and in respect to matters of patronage.

Confidential] [No 41 of 1889.

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

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Governor and Members of Council Recording papers regarding the powers of the Governor to act independently of his Council and in respect to matters of patronage.

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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

15 Copies printed

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

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. Public [illegible] OF 188

12. 7. 89

606

Spare Copies — 15

H. E. the Gov. — 1

Hble Members — 2.

[illegible] — 4.

11.

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15/7.

Public

[illegible] G.O. 12th July / 89 No. 606.

Recorded.

12 July

9/7.

Despatch dated 16th May 1832, paragraph 14.

6. If, as explicitly declared by the Court of Directors, the Governor when not in Council is "vested with none of the powers conferred by the Legislature," it follows *a fortiori* that he cannot under such circumstances exercise the highest of all powers or that of over-ruling the views of his Council and acting upon his single will. Indeed, it is clear from a perusal of Act 33, Geo. III, Cap. 52, Sec. 47, that that Section contemplates all the proceedings specified in it—the interchange of written Minutes between the Members of Government, and the recording of his final Minute by the Governor—taking place at the Council Board. By a later Act indeed—39 and 40, Cap. 79, Sec. 12—it is provided that these several acts need not take place in Council when the Governor is *at the Presidency*; but in no other case is such latitude allowed, and it would evidently be inconsistent with the whole tenor of that Section.

7. I have offered the above remarks upon the general question, and not with any especial reference to its bearing upon the particular subject now before us, or the assessment of the Trichinopoly District. I gather, however, from His Excellency's last Minute that he is so much opposed to the immediate adoption of the settlement approved by myself and Mr. Maltby, that he would be prepared, if necessary, to return to the Presidency for the purpose of putting a formal veto upon our proceedings in the manner prescribed by the Act. I certainly would not wish to subject His Excellency to the inconvenience of such a journey, not to mention other obvious objections, as it seems to me, to such a course. And if I am to be given to understand that His Excellency would, if necessary, unquestionably resume his seat in Council for the above special purpose, I would accept the will for the deed, and would withdraw from all further consideration of the question and leave it to His Excellency to take his own course in respect to it on his own responsibility.

II.

Extracts from Military letters from the East India Company, dated London, the 30th July 1806, and 31st August 1810, to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

*　　*　　*　　*

606. We have perused with attention the argument contained in the several minutes of our Governor and the different Members of our Council at Fort St. George in the course of the discussion upon Military Patronage referred to in your Military letter of the 16th October 1804.

607. It is always a subject of regret to us when matters of this delicate nature become the topics of controversy in our presidencies abroad, nevertheless the ability displayed throughout the whole of the late discussions, the able arguments used by each of the Members of our Council in support of his opinions, and the temper and moderation with which the whole debate seems to have been conducted are entitled to our approbation.

608. We are fully impressed with the importance of an immediate and well-defined decision being given by us upon this subject, and of our opinions for your future guidance being clearly marked out and made known to you, we have not therefore hesitated to take the whole matter into our most serious consideration to investigate the principles upon which our former orders upon the subject of Military patronage were framed and even to correct those orders where they have seemed to require correction in order to render them more precise and better adapted to the political situation of your presidency.

609. The following paragraphs contain the result of our opinions and it being our intention to prevent the possible recurrence of controversies of this nature from again engrossing the time and attention of your Government by giving the most exact directions upon this subject we desire that the rules herein laid down may be fully considered by our Governor, our Commander-in-Chief and the other Members of our Council, and that the same may in future be observed with the utmost strictness.

610. As a general position it is our opinion that all patronage of every kind should *practically as well as theoretically* vest in our President, subject however to the liberal control of our Council.

611. The political importance which we attach to the elevation of our Governor to the highest point of consideration to which consistently with the constitution of Government he can be raised in the eyes of every subordinate department, together with the evils that would flow from vesting the distribution of patronage in many hands, is the foundation of this opinion.

612. The principle itself, though generally applicable to all our Governments in India, appears to us more peculiarly to attach upon our subordinate presidencies from the circumstance of their respective Governors standing in greater need of every adventitious support to enable them more effectually to conduct the important affairs of the Government committed to their charge.

613. The Acts of Parliament by the enlarged powers granted to our Governors and by giving precedency of consideration to all such matters and questions as shall be proposed by them, together with our orders of the 12th April 1786, afford sufficient intimation of the opinion of the legislature on the general question, and of our anxiety that the utmost deference should be paid to the recommendations of our President upon the subject of patronage.

614. The single exception which has hitherto been made by our orders to this general position has been in favor of our Commander-in-Chief, by giving him in some cases the power of selection and originating recommendations of Military men to fill certain Military situations, and the principle upon which this exception has been made is that our Commander-in-Chief should be thereby the better enabled to promote the discipline of the army for the good order and efficiency of which he is individually responsible to our Government abroad, to us and to the British nation.

615. Such Military situations therefore appeared to us immediately necessary for this purpose it was our intention should be filled at the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, but it never was in our contemplation to extend his powers of patronage beyond the immediate principle which gave them birth or to admit of his embracing all the patronage of the several departments connected with the army as claimed by Lieutenant-General Stuart's Minute of the 5th June 1804. We continue to acknowledge the principles upon which our former orders upon the subject of Military patronage are founded. For the purpose however of giving greater efficacy to our Civil Government and affording additional respect and increase of dignity to our President as also for the very desirable object of preventing by the most precise regulation any future controversy or reference home upon this point, we shall without violating the principle alter the mode of execution, and make some changes in the details of our former orders as applicable to your presidency by which your conduct on the subject of Military patronage and Military regulation is in future to be governed. For these purposes we direct that all recommendations for all Military as well as Civil situations, together with the proposal of all regulations respecting the disposition, cantonment, and distribution of the Company's troops, shall in times of peace in the first instance, if he shall think fit, be made by our President.

616. But in order to preserve the principle of our former orders upon the subject by giving our Commander-in-Chief such weight in the appointment of Military men to such situations of a pure and unmixed Military nature as we conceive to be necessary to enable him to further the efficient discipline of the army, we have divided all Military officers into certain classes, and we direct our Governor, in the exercise of all such recommendations as he shall think fit to make to our Council of a Military nature, strictly to adhere to the regulations we are about to lay down for his conduct concerning each of those classes.

617. The division which we have thought it expedient to make is first of all such offices as are purely and exclusively of a Military nature, filled by Military men, on whom the direct conduct and discipline of the army must immediately depend.

618. Under this head we place the staff of the army and those attached to it, together with all Regimental situations and the Medical offices upon the Military establishment.

619. Enumerating the different officers under this head they are as follows.

620. The Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and their Assistants; the Judge Advocate-General and Deputy Judge Advocates, Brigade-Majors, Fort and Town Majors (excepting those of Fort St. George and Black Town), Conductors of Stores, Translators to Military Commands, Regimental and Military Medical officers. These offices as being exclusively of a Military nature appear to us to have been properly placed, by our former orders, at the selection of our Commander-in-Chief. We therefore direct that the selection of proper persons to fill those situations shall still remain with that officer. We desire however that he will propose the names of such persons as he may think eligible to our President for his recommendation and we rely upon our President that he will pay the utmost attention to the selection thus made of persons to fill the above offices and that he will recommend the persons thus selected by the Commander-in-Chief to our Council for appointment, unless real grounds of objection to the individuals shall occur, which he will state to the Board, along with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation.

2nd.—The second division which we have made is of such offices which, though of a Military nature and immediately connected with the dicipline of the Army, are likewise or may become of a mixed nature, connected with the internal tranquillity of the country, or otherwise involving in them the discharge of political duties.

Uuder this head are the commands of all Divisions, Districts, Forts and Stations.

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.

Abuses owing to the combination of judicial and revenue functions.

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.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
June 3rd, 1889.

The National Congress.

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.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
June 4th, 1889.

The affairs in Burma.

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.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 10th, 1889.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

7

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.

---

* May be Greeks or Jews.

† May be Convocation.

554

Public No. [illegible], 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,
1st July 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
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