"absence to such Council so to be assembled, then and in every such case, the "Senior Member for the time being who shall be present at the Council so "assembled shall preside at such Council, in such manner and with such full "powers and authorities during the time that such Council shall continue to be "assembled as such Governor would have had, in case he were himself actually "present at such Council.

12. We are informed by your letter of 30th September that the supreme Government have transmitted to you the interpretation put upon this statute by Sir Charles Grey, and their decision in conformity with that interpretation, *viz.*,— "that the functions and seat of President at the Meetings of the Council at Fort "St. George must, during the absence of the Right Honorable the Governor, be "yielded to the Commander-in-Chief and second member of the Council." The same interpretation is given to it by our Standing Counsel. The law, therefore, on this point may be considered as settled.

13. We are aware that the recommendation of personal inspection by the President of parts of the country under his Government, stands upon high authority, and we doubt not that advantage may at times be derived from it. But we believe that this advantage, whatever it be, is very often overbalanced by the obstruction to business, the want of that discussion of public measures in full Council, which is the main end of the Institution of a Council, and various other evils which attend the absence of the President from the seat of the Public Business. A Council indeed can only be summoned *regularly* by the President, and there is but one case of irregularity, for which provision is made, that of a President "refusing or neglecting" to summon; in which case two or three of the other Members may sign an order to the Secretary for that purpose, so that a Council can be summoned in the absence of the President only by supposing a breach duty on his part.

14. Another point, the consequences of which have impressed us as deserving great consideration is this—that whereas the Legislature has conferred the powers of Government expressly upon the "Governor *in Council*." The Governor, when not in Council, is vested with none of the powers so conferred. That this was even in the view and intention of the Legislature seems to be distinctly indicated by the fact, that in the case of the Governor General, it did by the Act 33rd, George III, Cap. 52, Sec. 54, convey the powers which were suited to the occasion.

15. We have, therefore, come to the resolution of forbidding the absence of our Governors at Madras and Bombay from the seat of their Government and the scene of the great business which they are appointed to transact. In so doing we do not overlook the possibility of those extraordinary occasions which may fully deserve to be considered as exceptions to the general rule. But in all cases in which a Governor violates this general rule, we require for the justification of such departure from it that he shall, previously to quitting the Presidency, formally record a minute, stating at length the reasons which have to him appeared to call for his temporary absence; and that such minute be transmitted to us by the first opportunity after it shall have been recorded.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

No. 5, DATED LONDON, 2*nd July* 1841.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Absence of the Governor of Madras or Bombay beyond the limits of the Presidency.

We forward you a copy of our Despatch to the Government of India of this date on the subject noticed in the margin together with a copy of its enclosure.

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 12. July 1889
No. 505 Mis.

Confidential No 112. 1889

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Distributing Report on Madras – for fortnight ending 30. June 1889.

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED
No.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

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DAKKHAN PUNCH, June 10th, 1889.

Cashmere.

41. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th June, says supposing it to be true that the Maha Raja's mutinous letters have been intercepted and that he tried to poison the late Resident, the decision of Government is worthy of praise by all, but as all sorts of intrigues take place in Native States and Residents are now badly thought of everywhere, the Government should publish the circumstances and their reasons for their decision and the Maha Raja's letter asking for this arrangement.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 22nd, 1889.

Cashmere.

42. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd June, published, without comment, a long article from *Am* on the bad treatment accorded to the Maha Raja by the Resident and Council.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, June 24th, 1889.

Cashmere.

43. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th June, has a cartoon in which the Maha Raja is appealing to English justice, the latter being represented as a lady with a stain on her cheek. The Maha Raja reproaches her with interference in her friendly neighbours' affairs, of such a nature, that her servants have become masters in the house and the master himself is turned out.

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

SWADESA MITRAN, June 15th, 1889.

The condition of the inhabitants of Sholinghur.

44. A correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 15th June, remarks on the condition of the people of Sholinghur as follows:—The inhabitants of this place are mostly agriculturists, weavers, petty merchants, &c. Among the Government officials that live here, excepting a few that hold comparatively high appointments, the rest get a monthly pay ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, and are not therefore able to maintain their families. Although the agriculturists work hard all the year round, yet their condition is deplorable, as they are driven to the necessity of selling or mortgaging their lands for the purpose of paying the heavy assessment levied on them though they yield but a poor harvest. The weavers are involved in pecuniary distress, and are not able to improve their condition in life.

He then observes that, while this is the condition of the inhabitants of this place, some of them are classed as merchants and burdened with taxes by Government; that while the Act provides for the levying of income tax only on those whose income is Rs. 500 and upwards per annum, the subordinate officers, without making proper inquiries regarding the sources of income, levy the tax indiscriminately on much lower incomes, with a view apparently to obtain credit for zeal and efficiency as clever officers from their superiors; that the officers of the Settlement Department have enhanced the total assessment payable for this village from about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000 nearly; that the inhabitants are further taxed at the rate of one anna per rupee in respect of the village fund; and that to aggravate the grievances of the villagers the Government have, on the recommendation of Mr. J. H. LeFanu, the Collector of the district, constituted a major union in this village without consulting the inhabitants as to its desirability, and have issued orders for the levy of house-tax to maintain the same, while similar institutions in other places are maintained from out of Government funds.

DESABHIMANI, June 15th, 1889.

Loans under the Indian Agriculturists' Loans Act.

45. The *Desabhimani*, of the 15th June, describing the miserable condition of the ryots of this country, observes that the loans granted to the ryots under the Indian Agriculturists' Loans Act cannot be of any practical good to them, unless Government exempt applications for loans and mortgage deeds from stamp duty and registration fees, issue orders that no delay should be caused in the granting of loans, and that loans should be advanced before the commencement of cultivation, and appoint special officers to attend to matters connected with such loans, seeing that much delay is caused by revenue inspectors and tahsildars at present.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 25th, 1889.

Lord Connemara and the famine in Ganjam.

46. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th June, says:—Since India was conquered by England the English Government have adopted various means to alleviate the sufferings of famine-stricken people. Everywhere there are good roads for cart traffic, railways connecting almost all important places. In most places there are also water-pipes for the supply of wholesome water. The people of India cannot be too grateful for all these benefits.

The famine in Ganjam affects nearly a lakh of people. Cholera counts its victims by thousands. We are glad to hear that Lord Connemara, following the example of his predecessor, the Duke of Buckingham, visited the famine-stricken district and inspired courage into the hearts of the desponding people. It is a good policy for the head of the Government to visit any place where there is such distress, as it strikes terror into the minds of the evil-disposed officers and strengthens the hands of those that are working hard for the alleviation of the suffering.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 15th, 1889.

On the Mansion House speech of Lord Dufferin.

47. According to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th June, Lord Dufferin said, in his Mansion House speech, that the loyalty of the people of India was founded on self-interest. The editor thinks that Lord Dufferin intended to say that the Hindus are not satisfied with the Government of India on account of the expensive annexation of Burma and the heavy taxes imposed on them. The editor asks why Lord Dufferin did not meet this expenditure by reducing the salaries of Collectors, who simply sign the papers which their subordinates lay before them, and why lakhs of rupees are annually spent for the governmental exodus to the Hills. The editor, however, admits that the people may trust to justice being done to them by the English Government, which is, in this respect, superior to other Governments, *e.g.*, the French and the Russian, as it has taken warning from the fate that befel nations who did not rule well, such as the Romans and the Turks.

KERALA MITRAM, June 21st, 1889.

Remarks on Lord Dufferin's opinion regarding India's loyalty.

48. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, blames Lord Dufferin for styling (in the course of a speech) India's loyalty selfish.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM, June 24th, 1889.

Russia and India.

49. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 24th June, remarks on a late article in Colburns U.S. Magazine on Russia's approach to India, that Government need not fear the people, who are not such fools as not to see that Russia will not come out of pure sympathy for them. Government should trust the people, which it does not; it should strive to relieve them from the burden of taxation. If there is any ill feeling it comes from annexations.

Public No. 605, 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,
12th July 1889.

subjects. We hope Lord Lansdowne will not let slip this splendid opportunity for His Lordship to display the sound statesmanship with which he is credited."

VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 15th & 22nd, 1889.

35. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 15th and 22nd June, have the following :—" The affairs of the Cashmere State have occupied the attention of the Government of India, the public and the Indian and English Press for some time past. The misgovernment of the State by his Highness the present Maha Raja has been acknowledged on all hands. The crisis was attained when Colonel H. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., the present British Resident, discovered the famous letters which implicated the Maha Raja to poison him, the Resident, and to cause a general revolution in the State. It was reported at the time that the Cashmere State would be placed under what was called a "Regency," by which it was understood that the State would be administered by a British Commission, just as the Mysore State was during the minority of the present Maha Raja, till some properly trained successor could be found for him from amongst his sons. This was the true interpretation placed on the course of events that were taking place in Cashmere last February and March, so the months of March, April, and May passed, and the expectant public were not informed of what was to be the result of all the investigations which were made as to the alleged conspiracy against Colonel Nisbet's life and the overthrow of the authority of the Government of India; but, as usual in matters of so much public importance, the Government of India kept everything close and secret, and the public was consequently led astray as to the ultimate fate of the Cashmere State. It is only now that the real policy and intention of the Government of India have been disclosed. It will be seen, from a letter to Raja Amar Singh from the Resident, that His Highness the Maha Raja of Cashmere has been reduced to a nonentity. Like the late Maha Raja of Mysore, His Highness of Cashmere has been simply pensioned on "an annual sum sufficient to maintain his household in due comfort and to defray any expenditure that may rightly devolve upon him." The *coup de grace* is given to the Maha Raja's independence in the clause which immediately follows—"but he will have no power of obtaining the State revenues, and the sum placed at his disposal, though adequate, will not be extravagantly large." When we come to consider the next paragraph of the letter, we find a confirmation of our opinion that the Maha Rajah of Cashmere has been deposed. That paragraph says that His Highness the Maha Raja and the members of the newly-appointed council will understand that they are simply tools and instruments in the hands of the British Government of India, at all events, that Cashmere is to be virtually administered by the British Resident, the high officer appointed to look after His Highness' affairs. Not a step is to be taken without the knowledge and consent of the British Resident, and not only so, but they are to consent to any measure which the British Resident may deem necessary for the due administration of the State. Indeed, they are not to discuss, or in any way to consider, any measure which may be proposed by their own people, but are to rely entirely on the British Government, as it is represented by the council which has now been formed. Henceforth the government of Cashmere is not to be an autonomy, as it has hitherto been, but an automation, pulled by such wires as the British Resident for the time being may deem it necessary to devise. The Maha Raja himself is to be an automation. If the British Government pipes to him, he is to dance; if it mourns to him, he is to weep; but he is to have no independent action of himself. No wonder that the Native Press of Bengal has spoken out openly and freely on the subject. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Indian Mirror* and the *People's Journal* of Lahore, have all leading articles on the subject, and, without doubt, hesitation, or reservation, condemn the action of the Government of India.

The State of Cashmere.

The fact seems to be that the Native Press consider this act of Lord Lansdowne's Government regarding the Cashmere State to be an act of practical annexation; and looking at it from this standpoint, we cannot but

coincide with our native contemporaries that the Cashmere State is the latest annexation to the British Empire in India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 20th, 1889.

36. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th June, says:—After the death of Mr. Rangachariar many districts which had been amalgamated were again separated. Many old men who had retired from service to the peaceful occupation of rocking babies at home were re-appointed to responsible offices. Increases ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000 were made to the salaries of officers. The ryots were burdened with the duty of repairing tanks, &c. A new law was made to consign defaulting debtors to jails. In many cases officials have been exercising irresponsible powers. The railway and the anche, which were the principal ornaments of the State, were given up.

Maladministration under the present Dewan of Mysore.

The abkári department was reorganised involving an increased establishment with a highly-paid officer at the head, called Abkári Commissioner, and corresponding subordinate officers. The institution of this department will result in the improvement of the quality of the various intoxicants and consequently in a larger consumption of the same. It is true the revenue from this source may increase, but the increased revenue will go to meet the increased expenditure on establishment, &c. Already the people are ruined by the vice of drinking, and it remains to be seen how many more families will be reduced to misery by the operation of the new abkári department.

The manufacture of earth salt having been prohibited, at the instigation of the Madras Government, the people are obliged to use Madras salt, which sells at 8 measures the rupee. This is too hard upon the poor people. Why should not the Mysore Government allow salt-pans to be opened in its own territories? If by any accident, railway communication between Madras and Mysore should be stopped the people of Mysore will have to go without salt. It is therefore the duty of the Government of Mysore to bring to the notice of the Government of India the restraint put upon the manufacture of salt in Mysore by the Madras Government and to have it removed.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 25th, 1889.

37. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th June, also complains against the Dewan of Mysore that under him the expenditure of the State is higher than in any other Native State having the same revenue, that he has unnecessarily multiplied the law courts, created sinecure appointments, increased the salaries of the existing officers, added Rs. 2,000 to his own salary, and is now engaged in acquiring land for his own private use, and that he has imposed oppressive taxes, of which that on firewood is the worst.

The Dewan of Mysore.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 15th, 1889.

38. Referring to a book that has lately appeared, unfavorably criticising portions of the Travancore Administration Report, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th June, says that the book has lost much of its importance as it does not bear the name of the author.

A book of criticisms on the Travancore Administration Report.

KERALA MITRAM, June 21st, 1889.

39. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, unfavorably disposes of the claims of certain officers of the Cochin Government for the Dewanship of the State, which is likely to be shortly vacant.

Disposal of the claims of certain claimants for the Dewanship of Cochin.

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

40. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 7th June, says when Government has once taken a thing it is difficult to give it back. If the Maha Raja had known what was to be his fate he would certainly never have taken the Chiefship. He is in reality deposed, and Government is not pleased with itself and the other rulers look askance at its action. The Secretary of State and Parliament laugh at the letters and even Government laments its own high-handed policy. There is but one way of escape, viz., to reinstate the Maha Raja. This can easily be done now by saying he has been found innocent. We say distinctly if this is not done, Government will always have this thorn in its side. "We have said what we had to say, now do as you please."

Cashmere.

17. The *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 15th June, observes that cases of theft frequently occur in the railways, and that it is necessary that Railway Companies should adopt speedy measures to check them.

Theft in the railways.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 15th, 1889.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

18. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 19th June, complains of the very bad state of the public road from Tellicherry to Nadapuram.

Bad state of the public road from Tellicherry to Nadapuram.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 19th, 1889.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

19. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th June, makes certain suggestions for improving the present system of abkári administration, and for checking intemperance as much as possible without affecting the Government revenue. The suggestions are that the abkári administration should, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue, be entrusted to Collectors of districts; that a limit should be prescribed for the number of liquor-shops in each locality, and that the duty on liquors (except toddy) should be increased.

Reforms suggested in the present system of abkári administration.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

(*k*) *General.*

20. The *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 29th June, does not approve of the policy of Government in appointing committees to inquire into and report on matters of importance on the ground that such committees are composed only of those who are in the good graces of Government. It suggests that such committees should consist of members elected by the people, who really know and can therefore rightly represent the grievances of the subjects. It adds that the grievances of the people of India are often grossly misrepresented by the members of the India Office at London, and that the people of India can hope to have a better future only when the India Office is abolished.

Certain drawbacks in the British government of India.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 29th, 1889.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, remarks that any exertion made to raise public contributions for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ganjam is not likely to prove successful, inasmuch as Government utilised for military purposes the famine fund raised some ten years ago, and did not set that money apart for the relief of the poor during the time of famine. The *Tanjai Janamitran*, of the 29th June, speaks to the same effect.

The Famine Fund.

VETTIKKODIYON, June 15th, 1889.
TANJAI JANAMITRAN, June 29th, 1889.

22. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 15th June, says that notwithstanding the fact that Government have of late appointed different authorities for the discharge of magisterial and police functions separately, the subjects are no better off, as the magisterial authorities are not allowed sufficient time to do justice to their task as magistrates, in consequence of their being burdened with revenue duties, and that the result of such a combination of duties is that parties are put to the painful necessity of going about from place to place along with the revenue authorities, who go on circuit for days together, before they can hope to have their cases disposed of. It further suggests that elderly men of good birth, sound education and good character should be appointed as subordinate magistrates, and not uneducated men who may rise from the lowest steps of the official ladder either by length of service or by master's favor.

The separation of revenue from magisterial functions.

KALANIDHI, June 15th, 1889.

23. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st June, commenting on Mr. Crawford's case, remarks that it is idle to argue thatthe present pay of the European officials

Bribery among public servants.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, June 1st, 1889.

is inadequate, and that the only way of checking the baneful practice of taking bribes is to raise their salaries. It goes on to say that European officials in England are afraid of taking bribes simply because the people have a voice in Parliament, and a case of bribery is almost sure to be brought to light. It therefore suggests that cases of bribery like Mr. Crawford's will disappear altogether from the country only if the subjects have a voice in the government of the country.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1889.

Remarks on the withdrawal of the powers of mamlatdars concerned in the Crawford case.

24. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, questions the propriety of the conduct of Government with regard to the withdrawal of the powers of certain mamlatdars, who, in the interests of Government, gave evidence against Mr. Crawford.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

Another doctor wanted for the Tellicherry hospital.

25. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 12th June, requests the Surgeon-General to send to the Tellicherry hospital a doctor who will be more kind to his patients than the present man.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

Postal irregularities in the delivery of letters, &c., in interior parts.

26. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the great irregularities prevalent in the delivery of letters, &c., by post offices in interior parts.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 19th, 1889.

Heavy rates of fees levied for vehicles at tolls and ferries.

27. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th June, in complaining of the heavy rates of fees now levied for vehicles at tolls and ferries generally, mentions the numerous payments a cart going from one end of the coast road to the other end of the same in Malabar has to make; and expresses a hope that the Collector of Malabar will, in view of these circumstances and from the beginning of the next official year, somewhat reduce these rates at least in the case of tolls and ferries passed over by this road.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, June 13th, 1889.

Factory Act.

28. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June, has an extract on the designs of the Manchester manufacturers in pressing for legislation on this subject. The Secretary of State and the India Council, who should protect India, give way to these designs and the English Government seems to have deserted justice for self-aggrandisement, for instance, in not passing the abolition of duties on Indian manufactured plate, whilst they took off the cotton duties in India on Manchester goods for the benefit of English manufacturers.

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

The Press and the Post office.

29. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th June, complains of the new rules whereby papers have to pay in advance for postage and have to pay half anna postage on copies extra to the estimated number. Papers sent to correspondents should go free like exchanges, and exchanges should be allowed in unlimited numbers and there should be a special 3-pie stamp for newspapers.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DESABHIMANI, June 22nd, 1889.

Suppression of early marriages.

30. The *Desabhimani*, of the 22nd June, speaking of early marriages, says that Government should not proceed to legislate for the suppression of early marriages as the evil consequences of compelling the ruled to an act that they do not approve of will be very great.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 15th, 1889.

Maladministration of Pudukóta.

31. A correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 15th June, complaining of maladministration in the Native State of Pudukóta, remarks that the authorities of that State act in a high-handed way. They exercise both civil and magisterial functions. He suggests that it will be advantageous to the people if they are allowed to appeal to Government against the decisions of the local authorities.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 26th, 1889.

Maladministration of Native States.

32. The *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 26th June, observes that the rulers of Native States do not pay proper attention to matters relating to administration, entirely forgetful of their precarious position in the British Empire, and suggests that they should sound the opinion of their subjects on all important matters. It adds that each Native State should, from among its subjects, appoint a council and that the advice of such consultative body should be taken.

VIJAYADHWAJA, June 24th, 1889.

The Mysore anche.

33. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 24th June, says:—The unjust and impolitic introduction of the Imperial postal system instead of the time-honoured and useful Mysore anche has sown seeds of dissatisfaction throughout that State. The people have thought of petitioning the Secretary of State and the British Parliament. Practical steps are being taken to get up a suitable petition which would clearly set forth the various grievances that have already arisen and are likely to arise from the new system.

VIJAYADHWAJA, June 24th, 1889.

The Cashmere State.

34. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 24th June, has the following:— "Taking but a cursory glance of the state of things by which Cashmere is at present encompassed, one cannot fail to see that distressing times are in store for the Maha Raja of that State. It is very much to be regretted that the foreign portfolio of the Viceroy's Government has been exhibiting steady and awful deterioration in its ability to supervise and advise the Native Governments. It has almost always been making unhappy selections of Residents. The bitter lessons taught by a Griffin, a Cordery and a Howell have produced no beneficial effect. Colonel Nisbet of the Cashmere State has surpassed all the past and present Residents. He made much of the spurious traitorous letters of the Maha Raja. Though the Viceroy's Government publicly stated that they would not attach any semblance of importance to the letters, still their action was quite inconsistent with their statement. At Colonel Nisbet's instance the Government of India have practically dethroned the Maha Raja. The Maha Raja has been told that for a time *at least* he should refrain from all interference in the administration, though retaining his rank and dignity as Chief of the State. The Maha Raja's brother, Raja Amar Singh, Prime Minister, and four officials selected by the Government of India have been formed into a council and vested with full powers of government. Though the council have full powers of government, still they are placed under the supreme authority of Colonel Nisbet. It was given out to the world that the Maha Raja himself acquiesced in the above arrangements. But the autograph letter of the Maha Raja published in the papers goes to prove that a gross misrepresentation was made to the Viceroy. The letter concludes thus:—"In case liberty is not allowed to me by the Supreme Government and I have to remain in my present most miserable condition, I would most humbly ask your Excellency to summon me before you and shoot me through the heart with your hands, and thus at once relieve an unfortunate prince from unbearable misery, contempt and disgrace for ever." Is any clearer proof required to show that the Maha Raja never expressed a desire to commit political suicide as stated by some of the Anglo-Indian papers? Surely, the Viceroy ought to make an example of the officers who deceived him! The Maha Raja must have been goaded to the utmost desperation to give expression to such a sentiment, and the Government of India should note that their present policy is so much fraught with mischief and confusion that it will cause loss of their prestige. To remedy this evil it is very simple. Instead of reducing the Maha Raja to a nonentity, they should lend him a really able and sympathetic adviser to aid him in the administration of the country. To prevent, however, matters coming again to an unpleasant pitch and for the good government, an efficient, straightforward Resident, capable of grasping the difficulties that exist in the State, may be appointed to advise the Maha Raja how to administer the State in his interests and in the interests of his

subjects. We hope Lord Lansdowne will not let slip this splendid opportunity for His Lordship to display the sound statesmanship with which he is credited."

VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 15th & 22nd, 1889.

The State of Cashmere.

35. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 15th and 22nd June, have the following :—"The affairs of the Cashmere State have occupied the attention of the Government of India, the public and the Indian and English Press for some time past. The misgovernment of the State by his Highness the present Maha Raja has been acknowledged on all hands. The crisis was attained when Colonel H. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., the present British Resident, discovered the famous letters which implicated the Maha Raja to poison him, the Resident, and to cause a general revolution in the State. It was reported at the time that the Cashmere State would be placed under what was called a "Regency," by which it was understood that the State would be administered by a British Commission, just as the Mysore State was during the minority of the present Maha Raja, till some properly trained successor could be found for him from amongst his sons. This was the true interpretation placed on the course of events that were taking place in Cashmere last February and March, so the months of March, April, and May passed, and the expectant public were not informed of what was to be the result of all the investigations which were made as to the alleged conspiracy against Colonel Nisbet's life and the overthrow of the authority of the Government of India; but, as usual in matters of so much public importance, the Government of India kept everything close and secret, and the public was consequently led astray as to the ultimate fate of the Cashmere State. It is only now that the real policy and intention of the Government of India have been disclosed. It will be seen, from a letter to Raja Amar Singh from the Resident, that His Highness the Maha Raja of Cashmere has been reduced to a nonentity. Like the late Maha Raja of Mysore, His Highness of Cashmere has been simply pensioned on "an annual sum sufficient to maintain his household in due comfort and to defray any expenditure that may rightly devolve upon him." The *coup de grace* is given to the Maha Raja's independence in the clause which immediately follows—"but he will have no power of obtaining the State revenues, and the sum placed at his disposal, though adequate, will not be extravagantly large." When we come to consider the next paragraph of the letter, we find a confirmation of our opinion that the Maha Rajah of Cashmere has been deposed. That paragraph says that His Highness the Maha Raja and the members of the newly-appointed council will understand that they are simply tools and instruments in the hands of the British Government of India, at all events, that Cashmere is to be virtually administered by the British Resident, the high officer appointed to look after His Highness' affairs. Not a step is to be taken without the knowledge and consent of the British Resident, and not only so, but they are to consent to any measure which the British Resident may deem necessary for the due administration of the State. Indeed, they are not to discuss, or in any way to consider, any measure which may be proposed by their own people, but are to rely entirely on the British Government, as it is represented by the council which has now been formed. Henceforth the government of Cashmere is not to be an autonomy, as it has hitherto been, but an automation, pulled by such wires as the British Resident for the time being may deem it necessary to devise. The Maha Raja himself is to be an automation. If the British Government pipes to him, he is to dance; if it mourns to him, he is to weep; but he is to have no independent action of himself. No wonder that the Native Press of Bengal has spoken out openly and freely on the subject. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Indian Mirror* and the *People's Journal* of Lahore, have all leading articles on the subject, and, without doubt, hesitation, or reservation, condemn the action of the Government of India.

The fact seems to be that the Native Press consider this act of Lord Lansdowne's Government regarding the Cashmere State to be an act of practical annexation; and looking at it from this standpoint, we cannot but

SWADESA MITRAN, June 19th, 1889.

Scarcity of water in Coimbatore.

10. A correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 19th June, complains of the scarcity of water in Coimbatore, and suggests that it will be advantageous to the inhabitants of that place if a scheme of water-supply be carried out there as in Madras.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 19th, 1889.

Epidemics in Coimbatore and its neighbourhood.

11. Another correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 19th June, writes that fever and small-pox prevail in Coimbatore and cholera in some of the villages adjoining it, and complains that medical officers and vaccinators do not discharge their duties properly in the town and the adjoining villages. He invites the attention of the local board and the municipality to this circumstance.

VETTIKKODIYON, June 15th, 1889.

The municipalities of Salem and Trichinopoly.

12. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, remarks that cholera often prevails especially in the districts of Salem and Trichinopoly, and attributes the same to the neglect of the municipalities of those places, and invites their special attention to sanitation, water-supply and drainage, which are in a very unsatisfactory condition in those districts.

SWADESABHIMANI, June 15th, 1889.

The Salem municipality.

13. A correspondent of the *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, complains of the gross neglect on the part of the municipality of Salem, and remarks that the divisional overseers do not discharge their duties properly, and that the Commissioners take no notice whatever of such neglect on the part of the municipal officials. He further complains that, in several streets, filthy water is allowed to stagnate unnoticed for a number of days. He remarks that, although the irrigation of fields with drainage water fertilises the soil, the smell is very offensive and likely to breed disease.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

A quarrel between two councillors at a meeting of the Cannanore municipal council.

14. Referring to a quarrel which took place between two of the councillors at a recent meeting of the Cannanore municipal council, and in which there was an exposure of certain blemishes in their character, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 12th June, says that only persons of unblemished character should be selected as councillors.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 15th, 1889.

Abolition of the local fund school at Manantoddy.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 15th June, in deprecating the proposal of the Wynaad taluk board to abolish the local fund school at Manantoddy, says that not only should this school be retained, but also a similar one should be established at Vayitri. It is further said that increased salaries should be paid to teachers in the newly-proposed village schools in the Wynaad and that English also should be taught at each of them.

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

KERALA PATRIKA, June 15th, 1889.

Suggestions for the Malabar settlement committee.

16. Referring to the proposed settlement in Malabar, in which it is intended to assess *parambas* or high lands according to the acreage system, which is likely to enhance the present assessment, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th June, says that if owners of waste lands want to avoid paying assessment unnecessarily, they had better make over such lands to Government, who can let them on cowles. The necessity of employing only competent men for the important duty of classifying the lands for the purpose of the assessment is pointed out, and the attention of Mr. Wilson and other members of the settlement committee is invited to this suggestion.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 30th June 1889.

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Confidential No. 312

Public (1889) Department.

From
The Tamil Translator
to Government,

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ootacamund.

No. 135.

Dated 9th July 1889.

CHIEF SECRETARY
11 JUL 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the fortnight ending 30th June 1889.

Prtd
Please print
CL
12.VII.89.

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	"Gnyana Deepam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	May 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika" ..	Madras	500	1st and 15th June 1889.
3	"Satyavedanusaram"	Do.	264	15th June 1889.
4	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	15th ,, ,,
5	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
6	"Brahma Gnyana Bhodhini" ..	Bangalore	119	1st and 15th June 1889.
7	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	15th June 1889.
8	"Satyavartamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
9	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	1st, 10th and 20th June 1889.
	Weekly.			
10	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	15th, 22nd and 29th June 1889.
11	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
12	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	22nd and 29th June 1889.
13	"Shriloka Ranjani"	Do.	750	15th, 22nd and 29th June 1889.
14	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	15th and 22nd June 1889.
15	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	15th, 22nd and 29th June 1889.
16	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
17	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th June 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Quarterly.			
18	"Janavinodini"	Madras	224	16th June 1889.
	Monthly.			
19	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	700	17th June 1889.
20	"The Messenger of Truth" ..	Do.	3,000	17th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
21	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th and 25th June 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
22	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	17th and 24th June 1889.
23	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
24	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	13th ,, 20th ,, ,,
25	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	11th, 18th and 25th June 1889.
26	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	24th June 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
27	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	15th June 1889.
28	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	12th and 19th June 1889.
29	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st ,, ,,
	HINDUSTANI.			
30	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	17th and 24th June 1889.
31	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
32	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	6th June 1889.
33	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	25th ,, ,,
34	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	10th, 13th, 17th and 20th June 1889.
35	"Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	8th and 24th June 1889.
36	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	7th June 1889.
37	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	13th and 22nd June 1889.
38	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	10th, 17th and 24th June 1889.
39	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	8th, 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, maintains that it is but right that the Government of India should increase the amount of the subsidy paid to the Amir of Afghanistan, as it is highly expedient that Afghanistan should be sufficiently strengthened against the encroachment of the Russians. — VETTIKKODIYON, June 15th, 1889.

The increase of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan.

2. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June, says, if the Amir agrees to the English idea of having agents with a small escort on the northern and western boundaries, no doubt Russia's designs will be frustrated for a time. Otherwise Afghanistan has no power of itself to resist Russia, and if once Afghanistan falls, Russia will certainly attack India and can easily do so *viâ* Cashmere or Thibet. — AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, June 13th, 1889.

Russian schemes.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

3. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, complains that the police authorities of Tiruppádirippuliyúr grossly neglect their duty, and that in consequence cases of theft constantly occur in that place. — VETTIKKODIYON, June 15th, 1889.

Neglect of duty on the part of the police authorities.

4. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 15th June, complains that, in several places in Burma, cases of theft are of frequent occurrence, and that the police authorities do not properly attend to their duties. — VIKATA DUTAN, June 15th, 1889.

Theft in Burma.

(b) *Courts.*

5. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, states that native officials spend a great portion of the day in enjoyment of all kinds and do official work late in the night, much to the inconvenience of the parties concerned in such work. — SWADESABHIMANI, June 15th, 1889.

Office hours of native officials.

6. A correspondence of the *Andhraprakasika*, dated the 22nd June 1889, complains that Mr. Thorburn, the District Judge of Cuddapah, requires the pleaders to commit to writing what they have to say, instead of allowing them to argue the case before him. By this procedure the Judge thinks to gain a good deal of time. Mr. Thorburn being very hasty, does neither listen with patience to the arguments of the vakils, nor does he study the cases sufficiently well. — ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 22nd, 1889.

About Mr. Thorburn, the Cuddapah Judge.

(c) *Local and Municipal.*

7. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, says that the local authorities should issue orders against the erection of pandals in bazaar streets. — SWADESABHIMANI, June 15th, 1889.

Pandals in bazaar streets.

8. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, complains that the Madras municipality has not supplied Shanmugarayan street with service-pipes, in spite of frequent solicitation and although there are no less than 700 inhabitants in that street. — VETTIKKODIYON, June 15th, 1889.

Want of service-pipes.

9. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, complains of the scarcity of water at Tiruchengód. — SWADESABHIMANI, June 15th, 1889.

Scarcity of water at Tiruchengód.

institutions in other places are maintained from out of Government funds.

Loans under the Indian Agriculturists' Loans Act.

21. The Desabhimani of the 15th June describing the miserable condition of the ryots of this country observes that the Loans granted to the ryots under the Indian Agriculturists' Loans Act cannot be of any practical good to them, unless Government exempt applications for loans and mortgage deeds from stamp duty and registration fees, issue orders that no delay should be caused in the granting of loans and that loans should be advanced before the commencement of cultivation, and appoint special officers to attend to matters connected with such loans, seeing that much delay is caused by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars at present.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nothing worthy of notice.

Tamil Translator's office,
Madras, 9th July 1889.

P. Ranganadan
Tamil Translator to Government.

some of them are classed as merchants and burdened with taxes by Government; that while the Act provides for the levy of income-tax only on those whose income is Rs 500 and upwards per annum the subordinate officers without making proper enquiry regarding the sources of income levy the tax indiscriminately on much lower incomes with a view apparently to obtain credit for zeal and efficiency as clever officers from their superiors; that the officers of the Settlement Deptt have enhanced the total assessment payable for this village from about Rs 4000 to Rs 8000 nearly; that the inhabitants are further taxed at the rate of one anna per Rupee in respect of the village fund; and that to aggravate the grievances of the villagers the Government have, on the recommendation of Mr J. H. Lefanu the Collector of the District, constituted a Major Union in this village without consulting the inhabitants as to its desirability, and have issued orders for the levy of house-tax to maintain the same, while similar institutions

ruled to do an act that they do not approve of will be very great.

IV. Native States.

Maladministration of Puducottah.

18. A correspondent of the Swadesa Mitran of the 15th June complaining of maladministration in the Native State of Puducottah remarks that the authorities of that State exact in a high-handed way. They exercise both civil and magisterial functions. He suggests that it will be advantageous to the people if they are allowed to appeal to Government against the decisions of the local authorities.

Maladministration of Native States.

19. The Swadesa Mitran of the 26th June observes that the rulers of Native States do not pay proper attention to matters relating to administration, entirely forgetful of their precarious position in the British Empire, and suggests that they should sound the opinion of their subjects on all important matters. It adds that each Native State should from among its subjects, appoint a Council and that the advice of such Consultative body should be taken.

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

The condition of the inhabitants of Sholinghur.

20. A correspondent of the Swadesa Mitran of the 15th June remarks on the condition of the people of Sholinghur as follows:—

The inhabitants of this place are mostly agriculturists, weavers, petty merchants &c. Among the Government officials that live here, excepting a few that hold comparatively high appointments, the rest get a monthly pay ranging from Rs 5 to Rs 15 and are not therefore able to maintain their families. Although the agriculturists work hard all round the year, yet their condition is deplorable, as they are driven to the necessity of selling or mortgaging their lands for the purpose of paying the heavy assessment levied on them though they yield but a poor harvest. The weavers are involved in pecuniary distress, and are not able to improve their condition in life.

He then observes that, while this is the condition of the inhabitants of this place, some

of Service or by master's favor.

Bribery among Public Servants.

16. The Travancore Abhimani of the 1st June, commenting on Mr Crawford's case, remarks that it is idle to argue that the present pay of the European officials is inadequate, and that the only way of checking the baneful practice of taking bribes is to raise their salaries. It goes on to say that European officials in England are afraid of taking bribes simply because the people have a voice in Parliament, and a case of bribery is almost sure to be brought to light. It therefore suggests that cases of bribery like Mr Crawford's will disappear altogether from the country only if the subjects have a voice in the Government of the country.

III Legislation.

Suppression of Early Marriages.

17. The Desabhimani of the 22nd June speaking of early marriages says that Government should not proceed to legislate for the suppression of early marriages as the evil consequences of compelling the ruled some

The Tanjai Janamitran of the 29th June speaks to the same effect.

The Separation of Revenue from Magisterial functions.

15. The Kalanidhi of Coimbatore of the 15th June says that notwithstanding the fact that Government have of late appointed different authorities for the discharge of Magisterial and Police functions separately, the subjects are no better off, as the Magisterial authorities are not allowed sufficient time to do justice to their task as Magistrates, in consequence of their being burdened with Revenue duties; and that the result of such a combination of duties is that parties are put to the painful necessity of going about from place to place along with the Revenue authorities who go on circuit for days together, before they can hope to have their cases disposed of. It further suggests that elderly men of good birth, sound education and good character should be appointed as subordinate Magistrates, and not uneducated men who may rise from the lowest steps of the official ladder either by length of

report on matters of importance on the ground that such committees are composed only of those who are in the good graces of Government. It suggests that such committees should consist of members elected by the people, who really know and can therefore rightly represent the grievances of the subjects. It adds that the grievances of the people of India are often grossly misrepresented by the members of the India Office at London, and that the people of India can hope to have a better future only when the India office is abolished.

The Famine Fund.

14. The Vettikkodiyon of the 15th June remarks that any exertion made to raise public contributions for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ganjam is not likely to prove successful, in as much as Government utilized for military purposes the portion of famine fund raised some ten years ago, and did not set that money apart for the relief of the poor during the time of famine.

The

that in several streets, filthy water is allowed to stagnate unnoticed for a number of days. He remarks that although the irrigation of fields with drainage water fertilizes the soil, the smell is very offensive and likely to breed disease.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(h) Railways.

Theft in the Railways.

12. The Swadesa Mitran of the 15th June observes that cases of theft frequently occur in the Railways, and that it is necessary that Railway Companies should adopt speedy measures to check them.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(k) General.

Certain drawbacks in the British Government of India

13. The Swadesa Mitran of the 29th June does not approve of the policy of Government in appointing committees to inquire into and report

Epidemics in Coimbatore and its neighbourhood.

9. Another correspondent of the Swadesa Mitran of the 19th June writes that fever and small-pox prevail in Coimbatore, and cholera in some of the villages adjoining it, and complains that medical officers and vaccinators do not discharge their duties properly in the town and the adjoining villages. He invites the attention of the Local Board and the Municipality to this circumstance.

The Municipalities of Salem and Trichinopoly.

10. The Vettikkodiyon of the 15th June remarks that cholera often prevails especially in the Districts of Salem and Trichinopoly, and attributes the same to the neglect of the Municipalities of those places, and invites their special attention to sanitation, water-supply and drainage, which are in a very unsatisfactory condition in those Districts.

The Salem Municipality.

11. A correspondent of the Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 15th June complains of the gross neglect on the part of the Municipality of Salem, and remarks that the Divisional Overseers do not discharge their duties properly, and that the Commissioners take no notice whatever of such neglect on the part of the Municipal officials. He further complains that

night, much to the inconvenience of the parties concerned in such work.

(c) Jails.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Pandals in bazaar streets.

5. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 15th June says that the local authorities should issue orders against the erection of pandals in bazaar streets.

Want of service-pipes.

6. The Vettikkodiyon of the 15th June complains that the Madras Municipality has not supplied Shanmugarayan Street with service-pipes, in spite of frequent solicitation and although there are no less than 700 inhabitants in that street.

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8. A correspondent of the Swadesa Mitran of the 19th June complains of the scarcity of water in Coimbatore, and suggests that it will be advantageous to the inhabitants of that place if a scheme of water-supply be carried out there as in Madras.

9. Another

I. Foreign Politics.

The increase of subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

1. The Vettikkodiyon of the 15th June maintains that it is but right that the Government of India should increase the amount of the subsidy paid to the Ameer of Afghanistan, as it is highly expedient that Afghanistan should be sufficiently strengthened against the encroachment of the Russians.

II Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Neglect of duty on the part of the Police authorities.

2. The Vettikkodiyon of the 15th June complains that the Police authorities of Tiruppádiripuliyúr grossly neglect their duty, and that in consequence cases of theft constantly occur in that place.

Theft in Burmah.

3. The Vikata Dútan of the 15th June complains that in several places in Burmah, cases of theft are of frequent occurrence, and that the Police authorities do not properly attend to their duties.

(b) Courts.

Office hours of native officials.

4. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 15th June states that native officials spend a great portion of the day in enjoyment of all kinds and do official work late in the night,

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	Gnyana Dípam.	Tinnevelly.	1400	May 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	Vedanta Chintamaya Patrika	Madras.	500	1st & 15th June 1889.
3	Satya Vedanusáram	Madras	264	15th June 1889.
4	Arya Jana Paripálini	Madras.	1000	15th June 1889.
5	Swadesabhimáni	Salem.	150	15th June 1889.
6	Brahma Gnyána Bhodhini	Bangalore	119	1st & 15th June 1889.
7	Subha Jivani	Bangalore	440	15th June 1889.
8	Satya Vartamáni	Pasumalai	690	15th June 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
9	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagercoil	450	1st, 10th & 20th June 1889.
	Weekly.			
10	Vettikkodiyon ...	Madras.	200	15, 22nd & 29th June 1889.
11	Vikata Dútan ...	Madras.	1400	15, 22nd & 29th June 1889.
12	Hindu Janabhashani	Madras.	200	22nd & 29th June 1889.
13	Shriloka Ranjani	Madras	750	15th, 22nd & 29th June 1889.
14	Desabhimáni	Cuddalore	350	15th & 22nd June 1889.
15	Tanjai Jnanamitran	Tanjore	450	15th, 22nd & 29th June 18
16	Kalánidhi	Coimbatore	260	15th, 22nd & 29th June 188
	Bi-weekly.			
17	Swadesa Mitran	Madras.	800	15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th & 29th June 1889.

Confidential 302

From

The Telugu Translator

to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
6 JUL 89
GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Dated
Received } 6th July 1889.

Subject

Forwarding Report on

Telugu Newspapers for the

fortnight ending the 30th

June 1889.

Rec'd
Above hand
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Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 30th June 1889.

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(e)— Local and Municipal— Nil.	
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(k)— General— Nil.	
III.— Legislation. Nil.	
IV.— Native States. Nil.	
V.— Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people. Nil.	
VI.— Miscellaneous. On the Mansion House Speech of Lord Dufferin.	

Confidential No. 296

Public (1889) Department.

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

No. 43 of 1889.

Dated 1st July 1889.

Received 3 JUL 89 CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending the 30th June 1889.

Press

Please print

Ch 4/7

Received 6 July 89—7th

appointments, increased the salaries of the existing officers, added Rs 2000 to his own salary and is now engaged in acquiring land for his own private use, and that he has imposed oppressive taxes of which that — on firewood is the worst.

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

The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 25th June says: — Since India was conquered by England the English government have adopted various means to alleviate the sufferings of famine-stricken people. Everywhere there are good roads for cart traffic, railways connecting almost all important places. In most places there are also water pipes for the supply of wholesome water. The people of India cannot be too grateful for all these benefits.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 25th June 1889.

Lord Connemara and the famine in Ganjam.

The famine in Ganjam

affects nearly a lac of people. Cholera counts its victims by thousands. We are glad to hear that Lord Connemara following the example of his predecessor the Duke of Buckingham visited the famine-stricken district and inspired courage into the hearts of the desponding people. It is a good policy for the head of the Government to visit any place where there is such distress, as it strikes terror into the minds of the evil disposed officers and strengthens the hands of those that are working hard for the alleviation of the suffering.

Office of the Canarese Translator to Govt, Madras, dated 1st July 1889.

S. Mangesha Rau
Canarese Translator to Government.

the State were given up.

The Abkari department was reorganized involving an increased establishment with a highly paid officer at the head called Abkari Commissioner and corresponding subordinate officers. The institution of this department will result in the improvement of the quality of the various intoxicants and consequently in a larger consumption of the same. It is true the revenue from this source may increase, but the increased revenue will go to meet the increased expenditure on establishment &c. Already the people are pained by the vice of drinking and it remains to be seen how many more families will be reduced to misery by the operation of the new Abkari department.

The manufacture of earth salt having been prohibited at the instigation of the Madras Government,

the people are obliged to use Madras salt which sells at 8 measures the rupee. This is too hard upon the poor people. Why should not the Mysore Government allow salt pans to be opened in its own territories? If by any accident railway communication between Madras and Mysore should be stopped the people of Mysore will have to go without salt. It is therefore the duty of the Government of Mysore to bring to the notice of the Government of India the restraint put upon the manufacture of salt in Mysore by the Madras Government and to have it removed.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 25th June 1889.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 25th June also complains against the Dewan of Mysore that under him the expenditure of the State in the Dewan is higher than in any of Mysore other Native State having the same revenue, that he has unnecessarily multiplied the law courts, created sinecure

11.

annexation; and looking at it from this stand-point, we cannot but coincide with our native contemporaries that the Cashmere State is the latest annexation to the British Empire in India:

The Trittanta Chintamony of the 20th June 1889.

The Trittanta Chintamony of the 20th June says:— After the death of Mr. Rangachariar many districts which had been amalgamated were again separated. Many old men who had retired from service to the peaceful occupation of rocking babies at home were re-appointed to responsible offices. Increases ranging from Rs 100 to Rs 2000 were made to the salaries of officers. The ryots were burdened with the duty of repairing tanks &c. A new law was made to consign defaulting debtors to jails. In many cases officials have been exercising irresponsible powers. The railway and the Anicut which were the principal ornaments of

Maladministration under the present Dewan of Mysore.

is not to be an autonomy, as it has hitherto been, but an automation, pulled by such wires as the British Resident for the time being may deem it necessary to devise. The Maharajah himself is to be an automation. If the British Government pipes to him, he is to dance, if it mourns to him, he is to weep, but he is to have no independent action of himself. No wonder that the Native press of Bengal has spoken out openly and freely on the subject. The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Indian Mirror, and the People's Journal of Lahore have all leading articles on the subject, and, without doubt, hesitation, or reservation, condemn the action of the Government of India.

The fact seems to be, that the Native Press consider this act of Lord Lansdowne's Government regarding the Cashmere State, to be an act of practical

says that His Highness the Maharajah and the members of the newly appointed Council will understand that they are simply tools and instruments in the hands of the British Government of India, at all events, that Cashmere is to be virtually administered by the British Resident, the high officer appointed to look after His Highness affairs. Not a step is to be taken without the knowledge and consent of the British Resident, and not only so, but they are to consent to any measure which the British Resident may deem necessary for the due administration of the State. Indeed, they are not to discuss, or in any way to consider, any measure which may be proposed by their own people, but are to rely entirely on the British Government, as it is represented by the Council, which has now been formed. Henceforth the Government of Cashmere

from a letter to Raja Amar Singh from the Resident that His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere has been reduced to a nonentity. Like the late Maharajah of Mysore, His Highness of Cashmere has been simply pensioned on an annual sum sufficient to maintain his household in due comfort and to defray any expenditure that may rightly devolve upon him". The coup de grace is given to the Maharajah's independence in the clause which immediately follows — "but he will have no power of obtaining the State revenues, and the sum placed at his disposal, though adequate, will not be extravagantly large". When we come to consider the next paragraph of the letter, we find a confirmation of our opinion that the Maharajah of Cashmere has been deposed. That paragraph

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Maharajah, till some properly trained Successor could be found for him from amongst his Sons. This was the true interpretation placed on the course of events that were taking place in Cashmere last February and March; so the months of March, April, and May passed, and the expectant public were not informed of what was to be the result of all the investigations which were made as to the alleged conspiracy against Colonel Nisbet's life and the overthrow of the authority of the Government of India; but, as usual in matters of so much public importance, the Government of India kept everything close and secret, and the public was consequently led astray as to the ultimate fate of the Cashmere State. It is only now that the real policy and intention of the Government of India have been disclosed. It will be seen

3. The State of Cashmere } have occupied the attention of the Government of India, the public and the Indian and English press, for some time past. The mis-government of the State by His Highness, the present Maharajah, has been acknowledged on all hands. The crisis was attained when Colonel H. P. Nisbet, C.I.E, the present British Resident, discovered the famous letters which implicated the Maharajah to poison him, the Resident, and to cause a general revolution in the State. It was reported at the time, that the Cashmere State would be placed under what was called a "regency", by which it was understood that the State would be administered by a British Commission, just as the Mysore State was during the minority of the present

producing the Maharajah to a non-entity, they should lend him a really able and sympathetic adviser to aid him in the administration of the country. To prevent, however, matters coming again to an unpleasant pitch and for the good Government, an efficient, straight-forward Resident capable of grasping the difficulties that exist in the State, may be appointed to advise the Maharajah how to administer the State in his interests and in the interests of his subjects. We hope Lord Lansdowne will not let slip this splendid opportunity for His Lordship to display the sound statesmanship with which he is credited."

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 15th and 22nd June.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 15th and 22nd June have the following :—

"The affairs of the Cashmere State

most miserable condition, I would most humbly ask your Excellency to summon me before you and Shoot me through the heart with your hands, and thus at once relieve an unfortunate prince from unbearable misery, contempt and disgrace for ever". Is any clearer proof required to show that the Maharajah never expressed a desire to commit political suicide as stated by some of the Anglo-Indian papers? Surely the Viceroy ought to make an example of the officers who deceived him. The Maharajah must have been goaded to the utmost desperation to give expression to such a sentiment, and the Government of India should note that their present policy is so much fraught with mischief and confusion that it will cause loss of their prestige. To remedy this evil it is very simple. Instead of

that for a time at least he should refrain from all interference in the administration though retaining his rank and dignity as Chief of the State. The Maharajah's brother Rajah Amarsing Prime Minister and four Officials selected by the Government of India have been formed into a Council and vested with full powers of Government. Though the Council have full powers of Government, still they are placed under the Supreme authority of Colonel Nisbet. It was given out to the world that the Maharajah himself acquiesced in the above arrangements. But the autograph letter of the Maharajah published in the papers goes to prove that a gross misrepresentation was made to the Viceroy. The letter concludes thus:- "In case liberty is not allowed to me by the Supreme Government and I have to remain in my present

to be regretted that the Foreign port-folio of the Viceroy's Government has been exhibiting steady and awful deterioration in its ability to Supervise and advise the Native Governments. It has almost always been making unhappy selections of Residents. The bitter lessons taught by a Griffin, a Cordery and a Powell have produced no beneficial effect. Colonel Nisbet of the Kashmere State has surpassed all the past and present Residents. He made much of the spurious traitorous letters of the Maharajah. Though the Viceroy's Government publicly stated that they would not attach any semblance of importance to the letters, still their action was quite inconsistent with their statement. At Colonel Nisbet's instance the Government of India have practically de-throned the Maharajah. The Maharajah has been told

IV. Native States.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 24th June 1889.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 24th June says:-

The unjust and impolitic introduction of the Imperial Postal system instead of the time-honoured and useful Mysore Anche has sown seeds of dissatisfaction throughout that State. The people have thought of petitioning the Secretary of State and the British Parliament. Practical

1. The Mysore Anche

steps are being taken to get up a suitable petition which would clearly set forth the various grievances that have already arisen and are likely to arise from the new system.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 24th June 1889.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 24th June has the following:—

"Taking but a cursory glance of the

2. The Kashmere State.

state of things, by which Kashmere is at present encompassed one cannot fail to see that distressing times are in store for the Maharajah of that State. It is very much

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	How often issued	Reported Number of Subscribers	Dates of the papers reviewed and examined during the Fortnight.
1.	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	Weekly	400.	17th and 24th June 1889.
2.	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Do.	Weekly	12.	15th and 22nd June 1889.
3.	The Vrittanta Patrika	Do.	Do.	2000.	13th and 20th June 1889.
4.	The Vrittanta Chintamony	Mysore	Do.	1000	11th, 18th, and 25th June 1889.
5.	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Do.	300	24th June 1889.

Confidential] [No 43 of 1889.

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Nil.

II. Home Administration.

Nil.

III. Legislation

Nil.

IV. Native States.

1. The Mysore Affairs.

2. The Kashmere State.

3. The State of Cashmere.

4. Maladministration under the present Dewan of Mysore.

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

6. Lord Connemara and the famine in Ganjam.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil.

Pol. & c. (1889) Sept. 8

Confidential No 306

From

L. Garbrait Esq. Ba.

Chalargalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
9 JUL 89

Dated & Rect 3 July 1889.

Chalargalam Newspapers — Report on — for the Second fort. night of June 1889.

Press Please print

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J. H. S. 8/7/89

H.C. 30 July.

Circulated

29 July

30/7.

[No 43 of 1889.

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Hindustan
for
for night ending
Co

ending the 30th June 1889.

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II Home Administration

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(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
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(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General

(2) Factory Act " " " " " " ib.
(3) The Press and the Post Office " " " ib.

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IV Native States

(4) Cashmir " " " " " " " " 2
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(6) do " " " " " " " " ib.
(7) do " " " " " " " " 3

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VI Miscellaneous

(8) Russia and India " " " " ib.

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Mysore Affairs.

Kashmere State.

State of Cashmere.

administration under

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Coimbatore and the

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J.H.S. 31/7/89

30 Aug.

Circulated

29th

30/7.

Dakkhan Punch, June 10th, 1889.

41. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th June, says supposing it to be true that the Maha Raja's mutinous letters have been intercepted and that he tried to poison the late Resident, the decision of Government is worthy of praise by all, but as all sorts of intrigues take place in Native States and Residents are now badly thought of everywhere, the Government should publish the circumstances and their reasons for their decision and the Maha Raja's letter asking for this arrangement.

Cashmere.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 22nd, 1889.

42. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd June, published, without comment, a long article from *Am* on the bad treatment accorded to the Maha Raja by the Resident and Council.

Cashmere.

Dakkhan Punch, June 24th, 1889.

43. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th June, has a cartoon in which the Maha Raja is appealing to English justice, the latter being represented as a lady with a stain on her cheek. The Maha Raja reproaches her with interference in her friendly neighbours' affairs, of such a nature, that her servants have become masters in the house and the master himself is turned out.

Cashmere.

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

Swadesa Mitran, June 15th, 1889.

44. A correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 15th June, remarks on the condition of the people of Sholinghur as follows:—The inhabitants of this place are mostly agriculturists, weavers, petty merchants, &c. Among the Government officials that live here, excepting a few that hold comparatively high appointments, the rest get a monthly pay ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, and are not therefore able to maintain their families. Although the agriculturists work hard all the year round, yet their condition is deplorable, as they are driven to the necessity of selling or mortgaging their lands for the purpose of paying the heavy assessment levied on them though they yield but a poor harvest. The weavers are involved in pecuniary distress, and are not able to improve their condition in life.

The condition of the inhabitants of Sholinghur.

He then observes that, while this is the condition of the inhabitants of this place, some of them are classed as merchants and burdened with taxes by Government; that while the Act provides for the levying of income tax only on those whose income is Rs. 500 and upwards per annum, the subordinate officers, without making proper inquiries regarding the sources of income, levy the tax indiscriminately on much lower incomes, with a view apparently to obtain credit for zeal and efficiency as clever officers from their superiors; that the officers of the Settlement Department have enhanced the total assessment payable for this village from about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000 nearly; that the inhabitants are further taxed at the rate of one anna per rupee in respect of the village fund; and that to aggravate the grievances of the villagers the Government have, on the recommendation of Mr. J. H. LeFanu, the Collector of the district, constituted a major union in this village without consulting the inhabitants as to its desirability, and have issued orders for the levy of house-tax to maintain the same, while similar institutions in other places are maintained from out of Government funds.

Desabhimani, June 15th, 1889.

45. The *Desabhimani*, of the 15th June, describing the miserable condition of the ryots of this country, observes that the loans granted to the ryots under the Indian Agriculturists' Loans Act cannot be of any practical good to them, unless Government exempt applications for loans and mortgage deeds from stamp duty and registration fees, issue orders that no delay should be caused in the granting of loans, and that loans should be advanced before the commencement of cultivation, and appoint special officers to attend to matters connected with such loans, seeing that much delay is caused by revenue inspectors and tahsildars at present.

Loans under the Indian Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Vrittanta Chintamani, June 25th, 1889.

46. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th June, says:—Since India was conquered by England the English Government have adopted various means to alleviate the sufferings of famine-stricken people. Everywhere there are good roads for cart traffic, railways connecting almost all important places. In most places there are also water-pipes for the supply of wholesome water. The people of India cannot be too grateful for all these benefits.

Lord Connemara and the famine in Ganjam.

The famine in Ganjam affects nearly a lakh of people. Cholera counts its victims by thousands. We are glad to hear that Lord Connemara, following the example of his predecessor, the Duke of Buckingham, visited the famine-stricken district and inspired courage into the hearts of the desponding people. It is a good policy for the head of the Government to visit any place where there is such distress, as it strikes terror into the minds of the evil-disposed officers and strengthens the hands of those that are working hard for the alleviation of the suffering.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakasika, June 15th, 1889.

47. According to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th June, Lord Dufferin said, in his Mansion House speech, that the loyalty of the people of India was founded on self-interest. The editor thinks that Lord Dufferin intended to say that the Hindus are not satisfied with the Government of India on account of the expensive annexation of Burma and the heavy taxes imposed on them. The editor asks why Lord Dufferin did not meet this expenditure by reducing the salaries of Collectors, who simply sign the papers which their subordinates lay before them, and why lakhs of rupees are annually spent for the governmental exodus to the Hills. The editor, however, admits that the people may trust to justice being done to them by the English Government, which is, in this respect, superior to other Governments, *e.g.*, the French and the Russian, as it has taken warning from the fate that befel nations who did not rule well, such as the Romans and the Turks.

On the Mansion House speech of Lord Dufferin.

Kerala Mitram, June 21st, 1889.

48. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, blames Lord Dufferin for styling (in the course of a speech) India's loyalty selfish.

Remarks on Lord Dufferin's opinion regarding India's loyalty.

Shaukat-ul-Islam, June 24th, 1889,

...9. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 24th June, remarks on a late article in Colburns U.S. Magazine on Russia's approach to India, that Government need not fear the people, who are not such fools as not to see that Russia will not come out of pure sympathy for them. Government should trust the people, which it does not; it should strive to relieve them from the burden of taxation. If there is any ill-feeling it comes from annexations.

Russia and India.

Public No. 605, 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,
12th July 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

subjects. We hope Lord Lansdowne will not let slip this splendid opportunity for His Lordship to display the sound statesmanship with which he is credited."

VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 15th & 22nd, 1889.

35. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 15th and 22nd June, have the following :—"

The State of Cashmere.

The affairs of the Cashmere State have occupied the attention of the Government of India, the public and the Indian and English Press for some time past. The misgovernment of the State by his Highness the present Maha Raja has been acknowledged on all hands. The crisis was attained when Colonel H. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., the present British Resident, discovered the famous letters which implicated the Maha Raja to poison him, the Resident, and to cause a general revolution in the State. It was reported at the time that the Cashmere State would be placed under what was called a "Regency," by which it was understood that the State would be administered by a British Commission, just as the Mysore State was during the minority of the present Maha Raja, till some properly trained successor could be found for him from amongst his sons. This was the true interpretation placed on the course of events that were taking place in Cashmere last February and March, so the months of March, April, and May passed, and the expectant public were not informed of what was to be the result of all the investigations which were made as to the alleged conspiracy against Colonel Nisbet's life and the overthrow of the authority of the Government of India; but, as usual in matters of so much public importance, the Government of India kept everything close and secret, and the public was consequently led astray as to the ultimate fate of the Cashmere State. It is only now that the real policy and intention of the Government of India have been disclosed. It will be seen, from a letter to Raja Amar Singh from the Resident, that His Highness the Maha Raja of Cashmere has been reduced to a nonentity. Like the late Maha Raja of Mysore, His Highness of Cashmere has been simply pensioned on "an annual sum sufficient to maintain his household in due comfort and to defray any expenditure that may rightly devolve upon him." The *coup de grace* is given to the Maha Raja's independence in the clause which immediately follows—"but he will have no power of obtaining the State revenues, and the sum placed at his disposal, though adequate, will not be extravagantly large." When we come to consider the next paragraph of the letter, we find a confirmation of our opinion that the Maha Rajah of Cashmere has been deposed. That paragraph says that His Highness the Maha Raja and the members of the newly-appointed council will understand that they are simply tools and instruments in the hands of the British Government of India, at all events, that Cashmere is to be virtually administered by the British Resident, the high officer appointed to look after His Highness' affairs. Not a step is to be taken without the knowledge and consent of the British Resident, and not only so, but they are to consent to any measure which the British Resident may deem necessary for the due administration of the State. Indeed, they are not to discuss, or in any way to consider, any measure which may be proposed by their own people, but are to rely entirely on the British Government, as it is represented by the council which has now been formed. Henceforth the government of Cashmere is not to be an autonomy, as it has hitherto been, but an automation, pulled by such wires as the British Resident for the time being may deem it necessary to devise. The Maha Raja himself is to be an automation. If the British Government pipes to him, he is to dance; if it mourns to him, he is to weep; but he is to have no independent action of himself. No wonder that the Native Press of Bengal has spoken out openly and freely on the subject. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Indian Mirror* and the *People's Journal* of Lahore, have all leading articles on the subject, and, without doubt, hesitation, or reservation, condemn the action of the Government of India.

The fact seems to be that the Native Press consider this act of Lord Lansdowne's Government regarding the Cashmere State to be an act of practical annexation; and looking at it from this standpoint, we cannot but

coincide with our native contemporaries that the Cashmere State is the latest annexation to the British Empire in India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 20th, 1889.

36. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th June, says:—After the death of Mr. Rangachariar many districts which had been amalgamated were again separated.

Maladministration under the present Dewan of Mysore.

Many old men who had retired from service to the peaceful occupation of rocking babies at home were re-appointed to responsible offices. Increases ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000 were made to the salaries of officers. The ryots were burdened with the duty of repairing tanks, &c. A new law was made to consign defaulting debtors to jails. In many cases officials have been exercising irresponsible powers. The railway and the anche, which were the principal ornaments of the State, were given up.

The abkári department was reorganised involving an increased establishment with a highly-paid officer at the head, called Abkári Commissioner, and corresponding subordinate officers. The institution of this department will result in the improvement of the quality of the various intoxicants and consequently in a larger consumption of the same. It is true the revenue from this source may increase, but the increased revenue will go to meet the increased expenditure on establishment, &c. Already the people are ruined by the vice of drinking, and it remains to be seen how many more families will be reduced to misery by the operation of the new abkári department.

The manufacture of earth salt having been prohibited, at the instigation of the Madras Government, the people are obliged to use Madras salt, which sells at 8 measures the rupee. This is too hard upon the poor people. Why should not the Mysore Government allow salt-pans to be opened in its own territories? If by any accident, railway communication between Madras and Mysore should be stopped the people of Mysore will have to go without salt. It is therefore the duty of the Government of Mysore to bring to the notice of the Government of India the restraint put upon the manufacture of salt in Mysore by the Madras Government and to have it removed.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 25th, 1889.

37. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th June, also complains against the Dewan of Mysore that under him the expenditure of the State is higher than in any other Native State having the same revenue, that he has unnecessarily multiplied the law courts, created sinecure appointments, increased the salaries of the existing officers, added Rs. 2,000 to his own salary, and is now engaged in acquiring land for his own private use, and that he has imposed oppressive taxes, of which that on firewood is the worst.

The Dewan of Mysore.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 15th, 1889.

38. Referring to a book that has lately appeared, unfavorably criticising portions of the Travancore Administration Report, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th June, says that the book has lost much of its importance as it does not bear the name of the author.

A book of criticisms on the Travancore Administration Report.

KERALA MITRAM, June 21st, 1889.

39. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, unfavorably disposes of the claims of certain officers of the Cochin Government for the Dewanship of the State, which is likely to be shortly vacant.

Disposal of the claims of certain claimants for the Dewanship of Cochin.

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

40. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 7th June, says when Government has once taken a thing it is difficult to give it back. If the Maha Raja had known what was to be his fate he would certainly never have taken the Chiefship. He is in reality deposed, and Government is not pleased with itself and the other rulers look askance at its action. The Secretary of State and Parliament laugh at the letters and even Government laments its own high-handed policy. There is but one way of escape, viz., to reinstate the Maha Raja. This can easily be done now by saying he has been found innocent. We say distinctly if this is not done, Government will always have this thorn in its side. "We have said what we had to say, now do as you please."

Cashmere.

32. The *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 26th June, observes that the rulers of Native States do not pay proper attention to matters relating to administration, entirely forgetful of their precarious position in the British Empire, and suggests that they should sound the opinion of their subjects on all important matters. It adds that each Native State should, from among its subjects, appoint a council and that the advice of such consultative body should be taken.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 26th, 1889.

Maladministration of Native States.

33. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 24th June, says:—The unjust and impolitic introduction of the Imperial postal system instead of the time-honoured and useful Mysore anche has sown seeds of dissatisfaction throughout that State. The people have thought of petitioning the Secretary of State and the British Parliament. Practical steps are being taken to get up a suitable petition which would clearly set forth the various grievances that have already arisen and are likely to arise from the new system.

VIJAYADHWAJA, June 24th, 1889.

The Mysore anche.

34. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 24th June, has the following:— "Taking but a cursory glance of the state of things by which Cashmere is at present encompassed, one cannot fail to see that distressing times are in store for the Maha Raja of that State. It is very much to be regretted that the foreign portfolio of the Viceroy's Government has been exhibiting steady and awful deterioration in its ability to supervise and advise the Native Governments. It has almost always been making unhappy selections of Residents. The bitter lessons taught by a Griffin, a Cordery and a Howell have produced no beneficial effect. Colonel Nisbet of the Cashmere State has surpassed all the past and present Residents. He made much of the spurious traitorous letters of the Maha Raja. Though the Viceroy's Government publicly stated that they would not attach any semblance of importance to the letters, still their action was quite inconsistent with their statement. At Colonel Nisbet's instance the Government of India have practically dethroned the Maha Raja. The Maha Raja has been told that for a time *at least* he should refrain from all interference in the administration, though retaining his rank and dignity as Chief of the State. The Maha Raja's brother, Raja Amar Singh, Prime Minister, and four officials selected by the Government of India have been formed into a council and vested with full powers of government. Though the council have full powers of government, still they are placed under the supreme authority of Colonel Nisbet. It was given out to the world that the Maha Raja himself acquiesced in the above arrangements. But the autograph letter of the Maha Raja published in the papers goes to prove that a gross misrepresentation was made to the Viceroy. The letter concludes thus:—"In case liberty is not allowed to me by the Supreme Government and I have to remain in my present most miserable condition, I would most humbly ask your Excellency to summon me before you and shoot me through the heart with your hands, and thus at once relieve an unfortunate prince from unbearable misery, contempt and disgrace for ever." Is any clearer proof required to show that the Maha Raja never expressed a desire to commit political suicide as stated by some of the Anglo-Indian papers? Surely, the Viceroy ought to make an example of the officers who deceived him! The Maha Raja must have been goaded to the utmost desperation to give expression to such a sentiment, and the Government of India should note that their present policy is so much fraught with mischief and confusion that it will cause loss of their prestige. To remedy this evil it is very simple. Instead of reducing the Maha Raja to a nonentity, they should lend him a really able and sympathetic adviser to aid him in the administration of the country. To prevent, however, matters coming again to an unpleasant pitch and for the good government, an efficient, straightforward Resident, capable of grasping the difficulties that exist in the State, may be appointed to advise the Maha Raja how to administer the State in his interests and in the interests of his

VIJAYADHWAJA, June 24th, 1889.

The Cashmere State.

is inadequate, and that the only way of checking the baneful practice of taking bribes is to raise their salaries. It goes on to say that European officials in England are afraid of taking bribes simply because the people have a voice in Parliament, and a case of bribery is almost sure to be brought to light. It therefore suggests that cases of bribery like Mr. Crawford's will disappear altogether from the country only if the subjects have a voice in the government of the country.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1889.

24. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, questions the propriety of the conduct of Government with regard to the withdrawal of the powers of certain mamlatdars, who, in the interests of Government, gave evidence against Mr. Crawford.

Remarks on the withdrawal of the powers of mamlatdars concerned in the Crawford case.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

25. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 12th June, requests the Surgeon-General to send to the Tellicherry hospital a doctor who will be more kind to his patients than the present man.

Another doctor wanted for the Tellicherry hospital.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

26. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the great irregularities prevalent in the delivery of letters, &c., by post offices in interior parts.

Postal irregularities in the delivery of letters, &c., in interior parts.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 19th, 1889.

27. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 19th June, in complaining of the heavy rates of fees now levied for vehicles at tolls and ferries generally, mentions the numerous payments a cart going from one end of the coast road to the other end of the same in Malabar has to make; and expresses a hope that the Collector of Malabar will, in view of these circumstances and from the beginning of the next official year, somewhat reduce these rates at least in the case of tolls and ferries passed over by this road.

Heavy rates of fees levied for vehicles at tolls and ferries.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, June 13th, 1889.

28. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June, has an extract on the designs of the Manchester manufacturers in pressing for legislation on this subject. The Secretary of State and the India Council, who should protect India, give way to these designs and the English Government seems to have deserted justice for self-aggrandisement, for instance, in not passing the abolition of duties on Indian manufactured plate, whilst they took off the cotton duties in India on Manchester goods for the benefit of English manufacturers.

Factory Act.

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

29. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th June, complains of the new rules whereby papers have to pay in advance for postage and have to pay half anna postage on copies extra to the estimated number. Papers sent to correspondents should go free like exchanges, and exchanges should be allowed in unlimited numbers and there should be a special 3-pie stamp for newspapers.

The Press and the Post office.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DESABHIMANI, June 22nd, 1889.

30. The *Desabhimani*, of the 22nd June, speaking of early marriages, says that Government should not proceed to legislate for the suppression of early marriages as the evil consequences of compelling the ruled to an act that they do not approve of will be very great.

Suppression of early marriages.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 15th, 1889.

31. A correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 15th June, complaining of maladministration in the Native State of Pudukóta, remarks that the authorities of that State act in a high-handed way. They exercise both civil and magisterial functions. He suggests that it will be advantageous to the people if they are allowed to appeal to Government against the decisions of the local authorities.

Maladministration of Pudukóta.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 19th, 1889.

10. A correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 19th June, complains of the scarcity of water in Coimbatore, and suggests that it will be advantageous to the inhabitants of that place if a scheme of water-supply be carried out there as in Madras.

Scarcity of water in Coimbatore.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 19th, 1889.

11. Another correspondent of the *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 19th June, writes that fever and small-pox prevail in Coimbatore and cholera in some of the villages adjoining it, and complains that medical officers and vaccinators do not discharge their duties properly in the town and the adjoining villages. He invites the attention of the local board and the municipality to this circumstance.

Epidemics in Coimbatore and its neighbourhood.

VETTIKKODIYON, June 15th, 1889.

12. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, remarks that cholera often prevails especially in the districts of Salem and Trichinopoly, and attributes the same to the neglect of the municipalities of those places, and invites their special attention to sanitation, water-supply and drainage, which are in a very unsatisfactory condition in those districts.

The municipalities of Salem and Trichinopoly.

SWADESABHIMANI, June 15th, 1889.

13. A correspondent of the *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, complains of the gross neglect on the part of the municipality of Salem, and remarks that the divisional overseers do not discharge their duties properly, and that the Commissioners take no notice whatever of such neglect on the part of the municipal officials. He further complains that, in several streets, filthy water is allowed to stagnate unnoticed for a number of days. He remarks that, although the irrigation of fields with drainage water fertilises the soil, the smell is very offensive and likely to breed disease.

The Salem municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

14. Referring to a quarrel which took place between two of the councillors at a recent meeting of the Cannanore municipal council, and in which there was an exposure of certain blemishes in their character, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 12th June, says that only persons of unblemished character should be selected as councillors.

A quarrel between two councillors at a meeting of the Cannanore municipal council.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 15th, 1889.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 15th June, in deprecating the proposal of the Wynaad taluk board to abolish the local fund school at Manantoddy, says that not only should this school be retained, but also a similar one should be established at Vayitri. It is further said that increased salaries should be paid to teachers in the newly-proposed village schools in the Wynaad and that English also should be taught at each of them.

Abolition of the local fund school at Manantoddy.

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

KERALA PATRIKA, June 15th, 1889.

16. Referring to the proposed settlement in Malabar, in which it is intended to assess *parambas* or high lands according to the acreage system, which is likely to enhance the present assessment, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th June, says that if owners of waste lands want to avoid paying assessment unnecessarily, they had better make over such lands to Government, who can let them on cowles. The necessity of employing only competent men for the important duty of classifying the lands for the purpose of the assessment is pointed out, and the attention of Mr. Wilson and other members of the settlement committee is invited to this suggestion.

Suggestions for the Malabar settlement committee.

SWADESA MITRAN, June 15th, 1889.

17. The *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 15th June, observes that cases of theft frequently occur in the railways, and that it is necessary that Railway Companies should adopt speedy measures to check them.

Theft in the railways.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

KERALA SANCHARI, June 19th, 1889.

18. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 19th June, complains of the very bad state of the public road from Tellicherry to Nadapuram.

Bad state of the public road from Tellicherry to Nadapuram.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, June 12th, 1889.

19. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th June, makes certain suggestions for improving the present system of abkári administration, and for checking intemperance as much as possible without affecting the Government revenue. The suggestions are that the abkári administration should, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue, be entrusted to Collectors of districts; that a limit should be prescribed for the number of liquor-shops in each locality, and that the duty on liquors (except toddy) should be increased.

Reforms suggested in the present system of abkári administration.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESA MITRAN, June 29th, 1889.

20. The *Swadesa Mitran*, of the 29th June, does not approve of the policy of Government in appointing committees to inquire into and report on matters of importance on the ground that such committees are composed only of those who are in the good graces of Government. It suggests that such committees should consist of members elected by the people, who really know and can therefore rightly represent the grievances of the subjects. It adds that the grievances of the people of India are often grossly misrepresented by the members of the India Office at London, and that the people of India can hope to have a better future only when the India Office is abolished.

Certain drawbacks in the British government of India.

VETTIKKODIYON, June 15th, 1889. TANJAI JANAMITRAN, June 29th, 1889.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, remarks that any exertion made to raise public contributions for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ganjam is not likely to prove successful, inasmuch as Government utilised for military purposes the famine fund raised some ten years ago, and did not set that money apart for the relief of the poor during the time of famine. The *Tanjai Janamitran*, of the 29th June, speaks to the same effect.

The Famine Fund.

KALANIDHI, June 15th, 1889.

22. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 15th June, says that notwithstanding the fact that Government have of late appointed different authorities for the discharge of magisterial and police functions separately, the subjects are no better off, as the magisterial authorities are not allowed sufficient time to do justice to their task as magistrates, in consequence of their being burdened with revenue duties, and that the result of such a combination of duties is that parties are put to the painful necessity of going about from place to place along with the revenue authorities, who go on circuit for days together, before they can hope to have their cases disposed of. It further suggests that elderly men of good birth, sound education and good character should be appointed as subordinate magistrates, and not uneducated men who may rise from the lowest steps of the official ladder either by length of service or by master's favor.

The separation of revenue from magisterial functions.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, June 1st, 1889.

23. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 1st June, commenting on Mr. Crawford's case, remarks that it is idle to argue that the present pay of the European officials

Bribery among public servants.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, maintains that it is but right that the Government of India should increase the amount of the subsidy paid to the Amir of Afghanistan, as it is highly expedient that Afghanistan should be sufficiently strengthened against the encroachment of the Russians.

The increase of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan.

Vettikkodiyon, June 15th, 1889.

2. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June, says, if the Amir agrees to the English idea of having agents with a small escort on the northern and western boundaries, no doubt Russia's designs will be frustrated for a time. Otherwise Afghanistan has no power of itself to resist Russia, and if once Afghanistan falls, Russia will certainly attack India and can easily do so *viâ* Cashmere or Thibet.

Russian schemes.

Afsar-ul-Akhbar, June 13th, 1889.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, complains that the police authorities of Tiruppádirippuliyúr grossly neglect their duty, and that in consequence cases of theft constantly occur in that place.

Neglect of duty on the part of the police authorities.

Vettikkodiyon, June 15th, 1889.

4. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 15th June, complains that, in several places in Burma, cases of theft are of frequent occurrence, and that the police authorities do not properly attend to their duties.

Theft in Burma.

Vikata Dutan, June 15th, 1889.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, states that native officials spend a great portion of the day in enjoyment of all kinds and do official work late in the night, much to the inconvenience of the parties concerned in such work.

Office hours of native officials.

Swadesabhimani, June 15th, 1889.

6. A correspondence of the *Andhraprakasika*, dated the 22nd June 1889, complains that Mr. Thorburn, the District Judge of Cuddapah, requires the pleaders to commit to writing what they have to say, instead of allowing them to argue the case before him. By this procedure the Judge thinks to gain a good deal of time. Mr. Thorburn being very fasty, does neither listen with patience to the arguments of the vakils, nor does he study the cases sufficiently well.

About Mr. Thorburn, the Cuddapah Judge.

Andhraprakasika, June 22nd, 1889.

(*c*) *Local and Municipal.*

7. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, says that the local authorities should issue orders against the erection of pandals in bazaar streets.

ma... andal...

Swadesabhimani, June 15th, 1889.

8. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 15th June, complains that the Madras municipality has not supplied Shanmugarayan street with service-pipes, in spite of frequent solicitation and although there are no less than 700 inhabitants in that street.

...s in bazaar streets.

Want of service-pipes.

Vettikkodiyon, June 15th, 1889.

9. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th June, complains of the scarcity of water at Tiruchengód.

Scarcity of water at ... Tiruchengód.

Swadesabhimani, June 15th, 1889.

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	"Gnyana Deepam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	May 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika"	Madras	500	1st and 15th June 1889.
3	"Satyavedanusaram"	Do.	264	15th June 1889.
4	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	15th ,, ,,
5	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
6	"Brahma Gnyana Bhodhini"	Bangalore	119	1st and 15th June 1889.
7	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	15th June 1889.
8	"Satyavartamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
9	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	1st, 10th and 20th June 1889.
	Weekly.			
10	"Vettikkodivon"	Madras	200	15th, 22nd and 29th June 1889.
11	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
12	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	22nd and 29th June 1889. ,,
13	"Shriloka Ranjani"	Do.	750	15th, 22nd and 29th June 1889.
14	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	15th and 22nd June 1889.
15	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	15th, 22nd and 29th June 1889.
16	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
17	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th June 1889.
	Telugu.			
	Quarterly.			
18	"Janavinodini"	Madras	224	16th June 1889.
	Monthly.			
19	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	700	17th June 1889.
20	"The Messenger of Truth"	Do.	3,000	17th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
21	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th and 25th June 1889.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
22	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	17th and 24th June 1889.
23	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
24	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	13th ,, 20th ,, ,,
25	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	11th, 18th and 25th June 1889.
26	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	24th June 1889.
	Malayalam.			
27	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	15th June 1889.
28	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	12th and 19th June 1889.
29	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st ,, ,,
	Hindustani.			
30	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	17th and 24th June 1889.
31	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
32	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	6th June 1889. ,,
33	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	25th ,, ,,
34	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	10th, 13th, 17th and 20th June 1889.
35	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	8th and 24th June 1889.
36	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	7th June 1889.
37	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	13th and 22nd June 1889.
38	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	10th, 17th and 24th June 1889.
39	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	8th, 15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,