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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st July 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika"	Madras	500	1st and 15th July 1889.
2	"Satyavedanusaram"	Do.	264	15th July 1889.
3	"Arya Janarakshani"	Do.	500	1st and 15th July 1889.
4	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th July 1889.
5	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	200	20th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
6	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	20th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
7	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	20th and 27th July 1889.
8	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
9	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
10	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
11	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	27th July 1889.
12	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	20th and 27th July 1889.
13	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
14	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	17th, 24th, 27th and 31st July 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
15	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	31st July 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
16	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	25th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
17	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	29th July 1889.
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18	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	15th, 22nd and 29th July 1889.
19	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
20	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	11th and 18th July 1889.
21	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	16th, 23rd and 30th July 1889.
22	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	22nd July 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
23	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	13th, 20th and 27th July 1889.
24	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	3rd, 10th ,, 17th ,, ,,
25	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st July 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
26	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	15th, 22nd and 29th July 1889.
27	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
28	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	4th and 11th July 1889.
29	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th ,, 25th June ,,
30	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th July 1889.
31	"Sultan-nir-Akhbar"	Do.	500	27th June and 18th July 1889.
32	"Shoukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	17th and 29th July 1889.
33	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th July 1889.
34	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	10th and 20th July 1889.
35	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	10th, 17th and 24th July 1889.
36	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	13th and 20th July 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) *Education.*

TARANGAI NESAN,
July 20th, 188

The upper secondary examination.

1. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 20th July, considers that the introduction of the upper secondary examination will tell against higher education, for the candidates who are successful in that examination will put an end to their studies at that stage; but if that examination were recognised as a University examination and substituted, for instance, for the First in Arts examination of the University, students may be found who will be willing to prosecute their studies to a higher stage as they do now.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
July 20th, 1889.

On the primary school examination.

2. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th July, is in favor of the primary school examination and recommends to add reading of moral passages, much writing, calculations of interest, &c., and some knowledge of common law regulations.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Qualifications for Government employments of Rs. 15 and upwards from April 1891.

3. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd July, in mentioning the qualifications required to be possessed by candidates for Government employments from April 1891, in posts carrying salaries of Rs. 15 or more, expresses wonder at the peculiarity of the condition that all such candidates, whatever other and higher examinations they may have passed, should have also passed the translation test comprised in the upper secondary examination. It is also said that this upper secondary examination will in course of time prove detrimental to the progress of higher education.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR.
July 18th, 1889.

Entrance examination.

4. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th July, thinks entrance examinations at the Universities should be twice a year. (Extract.)

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

KALANIDHI,
July 27th, 1889.

Scarcity of water in Coimbatore.

5. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 27th July, observes that, owing to want of good drinking-water in Coimbatore, cholera has broken out not only in the town, but also in the central jail, where, it is said, a good many of the poor convicts have fallen victims to this epidemic, and hopes that the authorities will take the necessary steps to supply the town with good drinking-water.

VETTIKKODIYON,
July 27th, 1889.

Precautions against cholera in Madras.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 27th July, hopes that the Health Officer of the Madras Municipality will take precaution against cholera being brought into the town by the people returning from Periapoliem, where the celebration of the annual festival has already commenced.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Municipal meetings not regularly held in Tellicherry.

7. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd July, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that, for want of quorum, municipal meetings are not regularly held in Tellicherry, and that applications for permissions to erect buildings and also other matters requiring immediate disposal are consequently put off for a long time.

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

Tramways in Madras.

8. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, says if animal power is employed the tramways must fail as before; mechanical or steam power must be used under proper restrictions for the safety of the public.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

TARANGAI NESAN, July 27th, 1889.

Reduction of the salaries of District Collectors.

9. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 27th July, considers that the salary of District Collectors in the Madras Presidency should be reduced to Rs. 1,700, as those who hold the same appointments and perform the same duties in the Punjab are paid that amount. If Englishmen are unwilling to take up those appointments on a reduced pay, so much the better, as those appointments can be conferred on qualified natives.

(h) Railways.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 17th, 1889.

Overcrowding in railway carriages and reserved compartments for different classes of people.

10. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 17th July, complains that railway porters crowd into the railway carriages more than the regulation number of passengers, and that reserved third-class compartments are provided only for Europeans and not for the different classes of natives, such as Muhammadans, low-caste Hindus, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 20th, 1889.

Remarks on the reduction in the first and second class fares on the Madras Railway.

11. Referring to the recent reduction in the first and second class fares on the Madras Railway, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th July, says that, by the abolition of the system providing for return tickets, practically there has been an increase instead of a reduction in the fares. And in the interests of the middle class, who generally avail themselves of the second class and who are most affected by this arrangement, it is suggested that either the rate of the second-class fare should somewhat still be reduced or return tickets should be issued calculated on the present rates.

(k) General.

KALANIDHI, July 20th, 1889.

Toddy-shops in Madras.

12. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 20th July, says that in the city of Madras are to be seen a vast number of toddy-shops, which are the seats of all the rows and disturbances prevailing in the town, and hopes that the Abkári Commissioner will take steps to reduce the number of such shops.

JANAMITRAN, July 27th, 1889.

Retrenchment of public expenditure.

13. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 27th July, suggests the removal of the paid members of the India Council, and the substitution for them of honorary members taken from the Parliament, the introduction of a common coinage in England and in India, and the reduction of salaries of the governing authorities of this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 24th, 1889.

Administration by the people.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 24th July, says that it is painful to see the Bombay Government placed in a perplexed position, in return for their endeavour to bring to justice an offender in the person of Mr. Crawford. The resolution passed by the Secretary of State in the Crawford case and the publication of Mr. Ommaney's note have raised many assailants against the Bombay Government. On the one hand, the mamlutdars, who have been promised indemnity by the Bombay Government, accuse that Government of breach of promise in giving effect to the decision of the Secretary of State, and on the other, the persons accused in Ommaney's note demand proofs of the accusations against them. All these complications are attributable to the method of irresponsible administration obtaining in this country. It is essential that the Government should be made responsible for their actions to the people, and without such reform, it will not be possible for the people to enjoy any benefit, although the country may be administered by excellent and well-meaning Governors.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 27th, 1889.

The Indian financial policy.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 27th July, observes that in England the control of public expenditure is vested in the representatives of the people, and

this fact is now exemplified by the discussion carried on in the House of Commons relating to the grant of money to some of the members of the royal family. But in India there is no such safe-guard in connection with public expenditure. The fund which was raised by imposing a new tax on the people of India, and which was solely intended for famine relief, has been diverted to meet the expenses of the Afghan war and of strengthening the frontier. Now that a famine has appeared in the country, the people are perishing by thousands; and the people of India have not the authority to question Government about the way in which the "Famine Relief Fund" has been disposed of. If the people would but see the importance of holding the purse strings of the country in their hands (and the greatness of England is owing to this fact), we are certain that they would throw their whole soul into the work of effecting a reform of the Legislative Councils.

VRITTANTA BODHINI, July 20th and 27th, 1889.

Eurasian regiments.

16. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 20th and 27th July, says:—The question of raising Eurasian regiments in India for the purposes of garrison duty, in the place of British troops, in the country when they are on service, has been discussed over and over again in the columns of almost every Anglo-Indian paper for the past decade, and yet no solution of the question has yet been decided. It is therefore with much pleasure that we read in the *St. James' Gazette* latest to hand that a scheme has been drawn up and is now under consideration of the Government of India for raising Eurasian regiments in the country. This is a matter which ought to have been settled ten years ago, when it was first mooted as a possible measure on the part of the Government of India, which it could have passed with advantage to itself and the good of the country. It is a well known fact that there are hundreds of Eurasians throughout India who are unable to enlist even in volunteer regiments on account of their deep poverty, and yet these men, who are able and willing and sincere in their desire to earn their bread, may be converted into excellent soldiers in her gracious Majesty's service, and being born and bred in the country, and knowing the vernaculars and the manners and customs of the people, they would make good soldiers, and would not be so expensive as Tommy Atkins, who has to be sent all the way from home at considerable cost and inconvenience. What the *St. James' Gazette* recommends is that the Eurasians should be formed into permanent militia, that is to say, corps which, while garrisoning small towns and stations as regular soldiers, should be ready to take the place of the regular troops in times of emergency, when the latter are employed on field service. The suggestion is a very good one, and the Government will do well in carrying it into effect, and, in so doing, will do simple justice to the members of a community who have not been properly treated, up to the present moment, in those matters in which the pure natives of India have had better treatment meted out to them.

The *St. James' Gazette* goes on to say that "in physique the Eurasian is greatly inferior to the average English soldier in India and to many of the best sepoy regiments, but the opening of a military career to the class might do something to improve the stamina." There is no truth in such statements as those above quoted. The Eurasians, since they came into existence as a race, which was the result of miscegenation between the European and the oriental, have not been afforded a fair chance in the race of competition, and where no proper opportunity has been afforded, how can we turn round and say that they are not fit for such and such work. The physique of the Eurasian may be inferior to the British soldier and to some of the best sepoys in native regiments; but it is not merely physical qualities that make a good soldier in Her Majesty's service. We must have faith, loyalty, devotion and the spirit that makes a soldier cling to the banner under which he has enlisted to fight. Now, surely, the Eurasian possesses all these qualities, if he does not possess the "physique" of the British soldier or of the stalwart sepoy of the Punjab and of Northern India. During the disastrous time of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, there was a regiment composed entirely of Eurasians, which did yeoman service for the British Government of India;

Is it not possible that the members of the same community may be formed into effective and efficient regiments at this time of day? What was accomplished more than a generation ago can surely be accomplished now? The formation of Eurasian regiments will not only "improve the stamina" of the community, but will also be a saving to the British Government in the matter of economising expenditure in sending for and maintaining additional numbers of British troops in India; so that the formation of Eurasian regiments will not only be a political measure of the highest importance, but also a measure of financial prudence on the part of Her Majesty's Government in India. It would seem, according to the *St. James' Gazette*, that the total number of male Eurasians in India is 35,000 and that five full regiments can be formed out of this number; but we think that the number is understated. The number of "fighting men" amongst the Eurasians must be larger; but whatever may be the number, it is clear that there is plenty of material to form Eurasian regiments, say, one in each of the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Here, in the Mysore province, we have a large number of Eurasian young men, chiefly pensioners' sons, who are literally "eating their heads off," as we say in homely parlance, from sheer want of something to do, and these would make fine material for the formation of Eurasian regiments. The *St. James' Gazette* says truly that the interests of the Eurasians are wholly identical with those of the English in India, and that this fact is of importance when it is remembered what a handful is represented by British authority over 250,000,000 of various and diverse nationalities in this country. This is surely an additional and most cogent reason why every available material at hand should be used to increase the protective strength of the British Government in India, and what better and more loyal people can we have for the purpose than the members of the Eurasian community in India? We trust the Government of India will take up the question of forming Eurasian regiments and bring it to a practical conclusion.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Certain remarks regarding the sub-registrar of Chávakád.

17. Referring to certain statements recently made by the sub-registrar of Chávakád when he was examined as a witness in connection with a civil suit against one Karunakaran, the late sub-magistrate of that place, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd July, says that, from his own statements, it is evident that the sub-registrar's conduct throughout the matter was open to serious objection. It is also said that the sub-registrar exerts his official influence to obtain subscribers to the sugar manufacturing company proposed to be started by some of his friends and relations.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Corruption of a village official.

18. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, complains of the great oppression and corruption carried on by a village official.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 10th, 1889.

Interference of Government in the affairs of Hindu temples wanted urgently.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 10th July, in regretting the delay in the expected interference of Government in the affairs of Hindu temples, invites the attention of Government to the mismanagement of the Parimadham temple affairs in the Kottayam taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 10th, 1889.

Officials accepting recommendations.

20. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that, instead of the bribes hitherto taken, "recommendations" are accepted by the officials, *i.e.*, private interest prevails.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 17th, 1889.

Remarks on the action of Government in connection with Cashmere.

21. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th July, in considering the present action of Government in connection with the Maha Raja of Cashmere, as inconsistent with the gravity of the British rule, hopes that a further consideration will be given to the subject.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 17th, 1889.

Pamur sub-registry office to be removed to Peringalam amsham.

22. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, with a view to increase the public convenience, prays for the removal of the Pamur sub-registry office to Peringalam amsham.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1889.

Appointment of Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

23. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th July, in noticing with pleasure the appointment of Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, a High Court Vakil, to a seat in the Madras Legislative Council, expresses a hope that he will duly represent the interests of Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1889.

A munsif's court and a railway station wanted in Malapuram.

24. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that of the two things—one a munsif's court and the other a railway station—wanted for Malapuram, the former can be supplied by locating the Manjeri munsif's court there, and that this can conveniently be done if the experimental munsif's court under contemplation be established at Ferok.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1889.

The position of the Ferok post office should be somewhat changed.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, suggests, with a view to increase the public convenience and the income to the State, the removal of the Ferok post office to some place south of the bridge and near the railway station.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1889.

Practice of Government officials libelling private persons by demi-official correspondence condemned.

26. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th July, condemns the practice of Government officials libelling respectable private persons by demi-official correspondence. The article has reference to a confidential report submitted by the Inspector-General of Police in Bombay in connection with the Crawford bribery case, and which contained certain alleged defamatory statements regarding the Parsi community of that place.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
July 10th, 1889.

Drinking-shops in Hyderabad.

27. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th July, deplores the results of the existence of these in Hyderabad, which are the result of English "freedom." So, fathers and sons estranged, brothers careless of one another, disobedient wives, disregard of age and youth and of good and bad—to do whatever one wishes—adultery, fornication, wickedness, deceit and fraud are "freedom," and to obtain another's property by trickery is "politics." Our benevolent Government (Hyderabad) should forcibly close these haunts of vice and slowly remedy the evil. The things to be done at present is to put a heavy tax on the shops, and "unfortunates" should be made to live outside the city and the health department be responsible for their being regularly examined.

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

Persian examinations.

28. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, thinks more uniformity would be obtained if all Persian examinations were held in Bombay.

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

Sir Lepel Griffin.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, says Sir Lepel Griffin was quite wrong in saying the British Government was older than some of the Native States. He is a man who is execrated in India for his bad temper, bad feeling and fierce disposition, and a few more like him would bring on another mutiny.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 29th, 1889.

Hindus and Mussalmans.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th July, comments on a late disturbance in Madras between Hindus and Mussalmans when three of the latter were arrested for causing a riot, and says if it is true the Hindus persisted in passing the mosque beating their tom-toms, then they caused the riot by acting against their license and deserve punishment. In these days Hindus are richer and more influential, and therefore are very proud and are always getting up disturbances with Muhammadans.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, July 20th, 1889.

On the Village Courts Act.

31. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th July, says that the newly passed Village Courts Act cannot be of any use to uneducated village heads who are in the hands of karnams. Government should appoint, on a decent salary, an educated and qualified man as head over ten villages.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1889.

Remarks on the Leper Bill.

32. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, in generally approving of the provisions of the Leper Bill, says that it should be made binding on local public bodies to establish and maintain leper retreats, and that the Government of India should be prepared to bear its share of the burden.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA. July 15th, 1889.

Grievances of Native States in India.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th July, says:—The condition of the Native States in India is getting worse every day. This is due either to the imprudence of the princes themselves, to factious dissensions among the people, or to the high-handedness of the political agents, and the wilful negligence of the Government of India to take notice of the conduct of those agents. As examples we may cite the instances of Indore, Cashmere, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal, Travancore and others. Many are led away by the glowing accounts given of these States by foreign newspapers and the administration reports with rhetorical flourishes prepared by the Dewans are calculated to create a wrong impression about their internal administration. The eyes of the public are not opened to the real state of things until matters come to a crisis. The jealousy of the relatives of the Maha Raja of Cashmere gave room to the machinations of the Resident, who has succeeded in wresting the authority by establishing that the Maha Raja is unfit for carrying on the work of administration. The representations made by the Maha Raja himself have not been of any use. It has been proved almost to demonstration that the English Government have sinister designs against that State.

The State of Rewah also is subject to the oppression of the European regent who is also the guardian of the minor Raja. The regent excercises sole authority in the State and has subjected the relations of the young prince to unmerited indignities. The dowager Ranee, the adopted mother of the minor prince, and others dear to him are not allowed to see him. We hear that the Ranee has represented these matters to the Viceroy. No one who reads this petition will fail to see that the treatment accorded to her is cruel in the extreme. The civil officers, who are the mere agents of the English Government and who have no other authority than that of carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government, consider themselves higher than the descendants of rulers of kingdoms. The State of Rewah, unlike other Native States, is quite independent and does not pay any subsidy to the English Government. It is therefore merely an ally and not a dependency. It is very deplorable that it has now been reduced to worse than a dependency.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, July 15th, 1889.

The State of Rewah.

34. The same paper, in another article, says:—When the late Maha Raja was on his death-bed, he expressed a wish that the province should be under British administration for a short time, and then restored to his wife and children. But lately, when the Maha Ranee demanded the restoration of the kingdom, the Government paid no heed to her request, drove her away and separated her from her son. She is now living like an ascetic at a place called Panna. For the last two years she has not been allowed to see her son. The young prince, whenever he expressed a wish to see his mother, is threatened with transportation to Burma. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Viceroy by the Maha Ranee. We hope the Government of India will recall the Maha Ranee from her retreat and restore the sovereignty to her. The British Government is anxious to do justice, but some mean persons, in

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who[illegible] the power is entrusted, try to soil its fair fame. Such officers should at once be dismissed and the glory of the British administration and the happiness of the people of India should be re-established.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 30th, 1889.

Native States.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th July, says:—It is plain from the utterances of Sir Lepel Griffin and from the tone of the papers that the British Government aim at the annexation of the different Native States. This conjecture is further confirmed by the attitude of indifference maintained by the Government of India towards the States and their allowing them to drift into anarchy and misrule in order to pounce upon them when they can find a plausible excuse for doing so. This was the policy of Lord Dalhousie as well as of Lord Dufferin. But the Government are prevented from giving effect to their wishes immediately by the fear of a few liberal Englishmen at home. It is due to these men that the National Congress has not been forcibly suppressed, as the late Viceroy and several others would fain have done. Under these circumstances it is essential for the safety of the native princes that they should conciliate their subjects by good government and give no room for any fault-finding in their administration.

KERALA SANCHARI, July 3rd, 1889.

Who is better—a European or a Native Dewan?

36. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd July, in considering the question whether a European or a native would make a better Dewan of a Native State, arrives at a conclusion in favor of the latter.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1889.

Remarks on a pamphlet reviewing the Travancore Administration Report for 1062 M.E.

37. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, in referring to the appearance lately of a pamphlet entitled "A Review of the Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1062 M.E.," expresses an opinion that the defects in the administration must have escaped the notice of the Madras Government through negligence or oversight.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1889.

A case of torture by the police in Ernakulam.

38. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, reports a case of severe torture inflicted upon certain innocent victims in his custody by the officer in charge of the Ernakulam police station.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, July 17th, 1889.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech.

39. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th July, takes Sir Lepel Griffin severely to task for his speech which is calculated to produce nothing but ill-feeling between Government and the States.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, July 4th, 1889.

Cashmere.

40. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 4th July, says the Viceroy was wrong in acting too precipitately on the statement of the opposition. It should have consulted the Punjab princes, for, of course, the people will think that Government only seeks a pretence to annex; then the Maha Raja should not be treated as a nonentity in his own council. (Apparently extract)

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

SWADESAMITRAN, July 17th, 1889.

Grain importation into Ganjam.

41. The *Swadesamitram*, of Madras, of the 17th July, considers that Government should themselves undertake the importation of food grains into the Ganjam district, and not leave the undertaking to private enterprise. Easy communication to this district is by means of the sea, and as the surf there is always high, landing is never safe, and the importation of food grains by the sea presents insuperable obstacles to the ordinary trader. But if Government should take this work in hand, a steady supply of grain will be assured to the famine-stricken district.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, July 27th, 1889.

The poverty of the ryots.

42. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 27th July, depicts the poverty of the agricultural classes and the various calamities under which they labor. Diseases make sad havoc among the cattle which the ryots possess, and the

ryots are unable to keep their cattle in health, for they can hardly afford to buy sufficient salt for their cattle on account of the enormous price of salt. The forest laws moreover, have imposed restrictions in the matter of cattle-grazing, which are felt to be very oppressive by the poor ryots.

VETTIKKODIYON, July 27th, 1889.

Cattle diseases.

43. A correspondent of the *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 27th July, says that although it is true that there is an inspector of cattle diseases in each district, yet, as at certain seasons cattle perish in great numbers and no medical help is at hand, it is necessary that the number of veterinary doctors should be increased, and a large supply of medicines rendered easily available.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TARANGAI NESAN, July 20th, 1889.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

44. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 20th July, advocates the extension of the age-limit of Indian candidates competing for the Civil Service of India, and the introduction of Civil Service examinations in this country also.

SANMARGADARSINI, May 1889.

General remarks on the British administration.

45. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of May 1889, says that no other nation has ruled so justly as the English, and has endeavoured to assure to the people the enjoyment of peace and happiness. Yet the English disclose a partiality in their administration, *e.g.*, the man who gave Mr. Crawford bribes is in prison, but Mr. Crawford is at large. If Mr. Crawford had been a native, would not Government have treated him differently?

KERALA PATRIKA, July 13th, 1889.

Oppression of tenants by landlords, &c.

46. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th July, in referring to the heavily oppressed condition of tenants in Malabar, says that the provisions of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act relating to the award of market value for improvements are generally not rightly construed by the judges and that the compensation rates fixed in the schedules now under consideration are in most cases inadequate.

KERALA SANCHARI, July 17th, 1889.

Oppression of tenants by landlords, &c.

47. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 17th July, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that the landlords in that district heavily oppress their tenants, and that they totally disregard the Government ruling enjoining them to give their tenants the full market-value of their improvements.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, July 18th, 1889.

England and Russia.

48. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th July, says there was a time when the English lion was ready to resent the least encroachment. Now the Russian bear advances and the lion snores in the sleep of carelessness, &c. (Extract.)

Public No. 692, Miscellaneous.

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

Home,
Foreign,
Finance and Commerce,
Revenue and Agriculture,
Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

OOTACAMUND,
14th August 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated

5/9/89

3/9

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fidential.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for fortnight ending 31st July 1889.

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Eurasian Regiments
III Legislation Nil
IV Native States.
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2. The State of Re[illegible]h. 6.
3. Native States. 7.
V Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people. Nil.
VI Miscellaneous Nil.

List of Newspapers received during the fortnight.

Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	How often issued	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of the papers received and examined during the fortnight
1. The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	Weekly	400.	15th, 22nd and 29th July.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	do.	Weekly	12	13th, 20th and 27th July.
3. The Vrittanta Patrika	do.	Weekly.	2000	11th and 18th July.
4 The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	Weekly.	1,000.	[illegible], 16th, 23rd and 30th July.
5. The Vijayadhwaja	Bella	Weekly.	300.	22nd July.

II Home Administration

(K) General.

Eurasian Regiments.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 20th and 27 July says:-

The question of raising Eurasian regiments in India for the purposes of garrison duty, in the place of British troops, in the Country, when they are on Service, has been discussed over and over again
in the columns of
glo-Indian papers
for the past deca
tion of the
question has yet
therefore it
much pleasure th
e Saint James
Gazette latest to
Scheme has been
drawn up and i
sanction of the
Government of In
Eurasian regiment
in the Country. Thi
which ought to
have been settle
e, when it was
first mooted as a
on the part of
the Government o
could have passed
with advantage
good of the Country
It is a well known
are hundreds of
Eurasians throug
are unable to enlist
even in volunteer
ccount of their
deep poverty, an
en who are able
and willing, a
their bread, may

her Gracious Majesty's Service, and being
and bred in the Country, and knowing the
culars and the manners and Customs
f the people, they would make good Soldiers,
and would not be so expensive as Tommy Atkins
who has to be sent all the way from home
at Considerable Cost and inconvenience. What
the Saint James's Gazette recommends is, that the
Eurasians should be formed into permanent militia,
that is to say, Corps which while garrisoning
Small towns and Stations, as regular Soldiers,
Should be ready to take the place of the
regular troops [illegible] Emergency, when the
latter are [illegible] Service. The Suggestion
is a very good [illegible] Government will
do well in carry [illegible] effect and in so
doing, will do [illegible] to the members
of a Community [illegible] not been properly
treated up to [illegible] ment, in those
matters in which [illegible] atives of India
have had b [illegible] meted out to them.

The Saint J [illegible] goes on to say that
"in physique th [illegible] greatly inferior to
the average E [illegible] India and to many
of the best S [illegible] but the opening
of a milit [illegible] class might do
Something to [illegible] Stamina." There is
no truth in [illegible] ents as those above
[illegible] the E [illegible] they came into
[illegible] was the result
of miscegenation

of miscegenation between the [illegible]
have not been afforded a fair chance in the
of Competition, and when no proper opportu
has been afforded, how can we turn round
Say that they are not fit for Such and Such.
The physique of the Eurasian may be inferior
the British soldier and to Some of the best S
in native regiments, but it is not merely physi
qualities that make a good Soldier in Her Ma
Service. We must have faith, loyalty, devotion a
the Spirit that makes a Soldier cling to the ban
under which he has enlisted to fight. Now, [illegible]
the Eurasian possesses all these qualities, if he
does not possess the "physique" of the British
Soldier or of the Stalwart Sepoy of the Punjab
and of Northern India? During the disastrous
time of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, there was a
regiment composed entirely of Eurasians, which
did yeoman Service for the British Government
of India; Is it not possible that the members of th
Same Community may be formed into Effective and
efficient regiments at this time of day? What was
accomplished more than a generation ago can surely
be accomplished now! The formation of Eurasian regiments
will not only improve the "Stamina" of the Community
but will also be a saving to the British Govern-
ment in the matter of Economising expenditure in
Sending for and maintaining additional numbers
of British troops in India; So that the formation
of Eurasian regiments will not only be a political
measure of the highest importance, but also
a me

pendence, on the part
er Majesty's Government in India. It would
un, according to the Saint James's Gazette, that
e total number of male Eurasians in India
35,000 and that five full regiments can be
formed out of this number; but we think that
the number is understated. The number of "fighting
men" amongst the Eurasians must be larger;
but whatever may be the number, it is clear
that there is plenty of material to form Eurasian
regiments, say, one in each of the three presidencies
of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay and the
Northwest Provinces and the Punjab. Here, in the
Mysore Province, we have a large number
of Eurasian young men, chiefly pensioners'
Sons, who are literally "eating their heads off,"
as we say in homely parlance, from sheer
want of something to do, and these would
make fine material for the formation of
Eurasian Regiments. The Saint James's Gazette
says truly that the interests of the Eurasians
are wholly identical with those of the English
in India, and that this fact is of importance
when it is remembered what a handful is re-
presented by British Authority over 250,000,000
of various and diverse nationalities in
this Country. This is surely an additional and
most Cogent reason why every available material
at hand should be used to increase the
protective strength of the British Government
in India. And what better and more loyal
people can we have for the purpose than
the members of the Eurasian Community in India

We

We trust the Government of India
the question of forming Eurasian regiments an
bring it to a practical Conclusion.

IV Native States.

Grievances of Native States in India:

The Karnataka Prakasika of the 15th
Says:—

The Condition of the Native States in
India is getting worse every day. This is due
either to the imprudence of [illegible] princes themselves,
to factious disa [illegible] the people, or to the
highhandedness [illegible] agents, and the
wilful negligence [illegible] ment of India
to take notice of [illegible] those agents. As
examples we m [illegible] stances of Indore,
Kashmere, Hyde [illegible] Bhopal, Travancore
and others. Ma [illegible] away by the
glowing accoun [illegible] these States by
foreign newspap [illegible] ministerial [illegible]
with rhetorical f [illegible] d by the Govern
and Calculated [illegible] ing impression
about their [illegible] tration. The eyes
of the public [illegible] to the real
State of things [illegible] come to a
[illegible]
The jealousy of [illegible] the machinations
of Kashmere [illegible] ceeded in wresting
of the Resident [illegible] st the Maharajah
the Authority by [illegible] k of Administr
is unfit for ca

The representations made by the Maharajah
himself have not been of any use. It has
been proved almost to demonstration that
the English Government have sinister designs
against that State.

The State of Rewah also is subject to
the oppression of the European regent who is
also the guardian of the minor rajah.
The regent exercises sole authority in the State
and has subjected the relations of the
young prince to unmerited indignities. The
dowager Ranee [illegible] mother of the minor
prince and [illegible] are not allowed
to see him. We [illegible] Ranee has re-
presented these ma [illegible] Viceroy. No one who
reads this petit [illegible] to see that the
treatment accor [illegible] cruel in the extreme.
The civil officer [illegible] mere agents of
the English Gov [illegible] who have no
other [illegible] carrying out
the orders of [illegible] Government consider
themselves hig [illegible] descendants of rulers
of kingdoms. [illegible] Rewah unlike other
native States [illegible] ependent and does
not bear any [illegible] English Government.
It is therefore [illegible] ally and not a
dependency. It [illegible] lorable that it has
now been rea [illegible] than a dependency.

The [illegible] another article
Says:— [illegible] of Rewah
When [illegible] aharajah was on
[illegible]

his deathbed, he [illegible] a wish that
province should be under British admi-
5/ tration for a short time and then restor
his wife and children. But lately when
Maharanee demanded the restoration of the
kingdom, the Government paid no heed to
request, drove her away and separated
from her son. She is now living like an ascetic
at a place called Panna. For the last two
years she has not been allowed to see her son.
The young prince whenever he expressed a
wish to see his mother is threatened with tran-
portation to Burmah. This matter has been b
to the notice of the Viceroy by the Maharani
We hope the Government of India will recall
the Maharani from her retreat and restore the
sovereignty to her. The British Government
is anxious to do justice, but some mean persons
to whose hands the power is entrusted by
soil its fair fame. Such officers should at
once be dismissed and the glory of the
British administration and the happiness
of the people of India should be re-estab-
lished.

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Native States.

The Vrittanta Chintamani of the 30th July
Says:— It is plain from the utterances of
Sir Lepel Griffin and from the tone of the
papers that the British Government aim
at the annexation of the different Native St

Th

is Conjecture is further [illegible] firmed by the atti-
de of indifference maintained by the Govern-
ut of India towards the States and their
llowing them to drift into anarchy and
misrule in order to pounce upon them when
they can find a plausible excuse for doing
so. This was the policy of Lord Dalhousie
as well as of Lord Dufferin. But the
Government are prevented from giving effect
to their wishes immediately by the fear of
a few Liberal Englishmen at home. It is due
to these men that the National Congress has
not been forcibly suppressed as the late
Viceroy and several others would fain have
done. Under these circumstances it is
Essential for the Safety of the Native Princes
that they Should Conciliate their Subjects by
good government and give no room
for any fault finding in their administra-
tion

Canarese Translator's office }
Madras, 1st August 1889 }

S. Mangesh Rau
Canarese Translator
to Government.

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Confidential No 347

Public (1889) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 50.

CHIEF SECRET 13 AUG .9 GOVERNMENT OF

Dated 1st August 1889

Received

Subject.

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

A

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Report
on
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for the
fortnight ending 31st July 1889
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List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	15, 22 and 29th July 1889
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapettah "	640	13, 20 and 27th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	4th & 11th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	" "	100	Not received
5	Jalwa-i-Sakhun	" "	150	15th and 25th June 89
6	Ikhassim ul Akhbar	Bangalore	470	8th 11th 15th 18th 22nd & 25th July 89
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	500	27th June & 18th July
8	Shoukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	17th 29th "
9	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	14th "
10	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	10th and 20th "
11	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	10th 17th and 24th "
12	Safir-i-Dakkhan	"	150	13th and 20th "

9 / Home Administration 3.9

"Education"

(1) Khassim ul Akhbar of the 18th July

Entrance Examination thinks Entrance Examinations at the Universities should be twice a year (Extract)

"Municipal"

(2) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 22nd July

says if animal power is employed, the tramways

tramways in Madras must fail as before, mechanical or steam power must be used under proper restrictions for the safety of the public.

"General"

(3) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 10th July

deplores the results of the existence of these gin Hyderabad

Drinking Shops in Hyderabad which are the result of English "freedom". So, fathers and sons estranged, brothers careless of one another, disobedient wives, disregard of age and youth and of good and bad - to do whatever one wishes - adultery, fornication, wickedness, deceit and fraud are "freedom" and to obtain another's property by trickery is "politics". Our benevolent Govt (Hyderabad) should forcibly close these haunts of vice and slowly remedy the evil, the thing to be done at present is to put a heavy tax on the shops and "unfortunates" should be made to live outside the city and the health Department be responsible for their being regularly examined.

(4) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 22nd July

Persian Examinations thinks more uniformity would be obtained if all Persian Examinations were held in Bombay.

(5) Do says Si

Lepel Griffin was quite wrong in saying the

Sir Lepel Griffin British Government was older than some of the Native States. He is a man who is execrated in India for his bad temper, bad feeling and fierce disposition and a few more like him would bring on the mutiny

(6) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 29th July comments on a late disturbance in Madras

Hindu & Mussalman between Hindus and Mussalmans when three of the latter were arrested for causing a riot and says if it is true the Hindus persisted in passing the mosque beating their tom toms then they caused the riot by acting against their license and deserve punishment. In these days Hindus are richer and more influential and therefore are very proud and are always getting up disturbances with Muhammadans.

Native States

(7) Dakhan Punch of the 17th July takes Sir Lepel Griffin severely to task for

Sir Lepel Griffin's Speech his speech which is calculated to produce nothing but ill feeling between Government and the States.

(8) Muzhar-ul-Ajaib of the 14th July says the Viceroy was wrong in acting too

Cashmir precipitately on the statement of the Opposition. It should have consulted the Punjab Princes, for, of course, the people will think that Government only seeks a pretence to annex, then the Maharajah should not be treated as a nonentity in his

own Council (apparently Extract)

10/

Miscellaneous

(9) Khazan-ul-Akhbar of the 18th July says there was a time when the English lion

England & Russia was ready to resent the least encroachment. Now the Russian bear advances and the lion snores in the sleep of carelessness &c &c (Extract).

Colonel

Persian & Hindustani Translator
to Government

Pers. & Hind. Trans. Office
Chepauk 2nd Augt./89

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

Confidential 5

Public (1889) Deptt.

From

The Pers. & Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Ootacamund

Dated 2nd }
Received } Augt./89

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
4 AUG 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani News-
papers for the fortnight ending 31st
July 1889.

Pers. Please print

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

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On the Primary school Examination
(e) – Local and municipal.
Nil.
(f) – Land Revenue & settlement
Nil.
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(j) – Salt –
Nil.
(k) – General –
Nil.

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On the Village Courts Act.

IV. – Native States.
Nil.

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

VI. – Miscellaneous.
General remarks on the British administration.

ge Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1889

Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Number of Copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight
Monthly.			
Sanmārgadarsini	Pittapore	200	31st July 1889.
Bi-monthly.			
Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	300	25th July 1889.
Weekly.			
Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	29th July 1889

II. Home Administration.

(d) Education.

On the Primary School Examination.

The Budhavidhēyi, of the 20th July 1889, is in favour of the Primary School Examination and recommends to add reading of moral passages, much writing, Calculations of Interest, &c, and some knowledge of Common law regulations.

III. - Legislation.

On the Village Courts Act.

2. The Budhavidhēyi, of the 20th July 1889, says t the newly passed Village Courts

cannot be of any use to uneducated Village heads who are in the hands of Karnams. Government should appoint on a decent salary an educated and qualified man as head over ten villages.

VI.- Miscellaneous.

Sanmārgadarsini, May: 1889.

General remarks on the British administration.

3. The Sanmārgadarsini, of the month of May 1889, says that no other nation has ruled so justly as the English, and has endeavoured to assure to the people the enjoyment of peace and happiness. Yet the English disclose a partiality in their administration, e.g., the man who gave Mr. Crawford bribes is in prison, but Mr. Crawford is at liberty. If Mr. Crawford had been a native, would not Government have treated him differently?

Gustav Oppert

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

Telugu Translator
to Government

Confidential No. 357

From

CHIEF SECRETARY
7 AUG 89
GOVERNMENT OF MA

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 5th
Received } August 1889.

Subject

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

Press

[illegible]

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CONFIDENTIAL.] 14 [No. 166 of 1889

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

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II. Home Administration—

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Nil.

(b) Courts.

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Nil.

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1. The Upper Secondary Examination.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. Scarcity of water in Coimbatore.
3. Precautions against Cholera in Madras.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

4. Reduction of the salaries of District Collectors.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

5. Overcrowding in Railway carriages, and reserved Compartments for different classes of people.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

6. Toddy shops in Madras
7. Retrenchment of public expenditure.
8. Administration by the people
9. The Indian financial policy.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

10. Grain importation into Ganjam
11. The poverty of the ryots.
12. Cattle diseases.

VI. Miscellaneous.

13. The Covenanted Civil Service.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Bi-monthly.			
1	Vikata Virhoya Patrika	Madras	500	1st & 15 July 1889.
2	Satya Vedamani	Do.	264	15 July 1889.
3	Arya Jonadrakshani	Do.	500	1st & 15 July 1889.
4	Satya Vartamani	Pasumalai	290	15 July 1889.
5	Sugunabasani	Tanjore	200	20 July 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
6	Travancore Abhimani	Nagercoil	450	20 July 1889.
	Weekly.			
7	Vettikhodiyon	Madras	200	20 & 27 July 1889.
8	Vikata Dutan ...	Do.	1400	20 & 27 July 1889.
9	Hindu Janabhushani	Do.	200	20 & 27 July 1889.
10	Tarangai Nesan		150	20 & 27 July 1889.
11	Dinabhimani ...	Cuddalore	350	27 July 1889.
12	Tanjai Janamitran	Tanjore	450	20 & 27 July 1889.
13	Kalanidhi	Coimbatore	250	20 & 27 July 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
14	Swadesamitran	Madras	300	17, 24, 27 & 31st July 1889.

[illegible]

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education

The Upper Secondary Examination.

1. The Tarangai Nesan of Madras of the 20th July considers that the introduction of the Upper Secondary Examination will tell against higher education, for the candidates who are successful in that examination will put an end to their studies at that stage; if that examination were recognized as a University examination and substituted, for instance, for the First in Arts examination of the University, [illegible] will be found who will be willing to prosecute their studies to a higher stage as they do now.

(e) Local

(e) Local and Municipal.

Num

Scarcity of water in Coimbatore

2. The Kalanidhi of Coimbatore of the 7th July observes that owing to want of good drinking water in Coimbatore, Cholera has broken out not only in the town but also in the Central jail, where it is said a good many of the poor convicts have fallen victims to this epidemic, and hopes that the authorities will take the necessary steps to supply the town with good drinking water.

Precautions against cholera in Madras.

3. The Vettikkodiyon of Madras of the 27th July hopes that the Health officer of the Madras Municipality will take precautions against cholera being brought into the town by the people returning from Periapolium, where the celebration of the annual festival has already commenced.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

Reduction of the Salaries of District Collectors

4. The [illegible] Nesan of Madras of the 27th July considers that the Salary of District Collectors in the Madras Presidency should be reduced to Rs 1700, as those who hold the same appointments and perform the same duties in the Punjab are paid that amount. If Englishmen are unwilling to take up those appointments on reduced pay, so much the better, as those appointments can be conferred on qualified natives.

(g) Forests

Nothing deserving notice.

Railways

Overcrowding in Railway carriages, and reserved compartments for different classes of people.

5. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 17th July complains that Railway porters crowd into the Railway carriages more than the regulation number of passengers, and that reserved third class compartments are provided only for Europeans and not for the different classes of natives such as Mahomedans, low caste Hindus &c.

(i) Public Works

Nothing deserving notice

(j) Salt

Nothing deserving notice

(k) General

Toddy shops in Madras.

6. The Kalanidhi of Coimbatore of the 20th July says that in the City of Madras

are

are to be seen a vast number of toddy [illegible] which are the seats of all the rows and disturbances prevailing in the town, and hopes that the Abkari Commissioner will take steps to reduce the number of such shops.

Retrenchment of public expenditure

7. The Janamitran of Tanjore of the 27th July suggests the removal of the paid members of the India Council, and the substitution for them of honorary members taken from the Parliament, the introduction of a common coinage in England and in India, and the reduction of salaries of the governing authorities of this country.

Administration by the people.

8. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 24th July says that it is painful to see the Bombay Government placed in a perplexed position, in return for their endeavour to bring to justice an offender in the person of Mr Crawford. The resolution passed by the Secretary of State in the Crawford Case, and the publication of Mr Ommanney's Note have raised many assailants against the Bombay Government. On the one hand the

Mamlutdars

Mamlutdars who have been formerly indemnified by the Bombay Government [illegible] that Government of breach of promise in giving effect to the decision of the Secretary of State, and on the other, the persons accused in Ommanney's Note demand proofs of the accusations against them. All these complications are attributed to the method of irresponsible administration obtaining in this Country. It is essential that the Government should be made responsible for their actions to the people, and without such reform, it will not be possible for the people to enjoy any benefit, although the Country may be administered by excellent and well-meaning Governors.

The Indian financial policy.

9. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 27th July observes that in England the control of public expenditure is vested in the representatives of the people, and this fact is now exemplified by the discussion carried on in the House of Commons relating to the grant of money to some of the members of the Royal family. But in India there is no such safeguard.

[illegible] in connection with the public expenditure. The fund which was raised by imposing a new tax on the people of India and which is solely intended for famine relief has been diverted to meet the expenses of the Afghan war and of strengthening the frontier. Now that a famine has appeared in the country, the people are perishing by thousands; and the people of India have not the authority to question Government about the way in which the 'Famine Relief Fund' has been disposed of. If the people would but see the importance of holding the purse strings of the country in their hands, (and the greatness of England is owing to this fact), we are certain that they would throw their whole soul into the work of effecting a reform of the Legislative Councils.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

10. The

[illegible] improvement Ganjam

10. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 17th July considers that Government should themselves undertake the importation of food grains into the Ganjam district, and not leave the undertaking to private enterprise. Easy communication to this district is by means of the sea, and as the surf there is always high, landing is never safe, and the importation of food grains by the sea presents insuperable obstacles to the ordinary trader. But if Government should take this work in hand, a steady supply of grain will be assured to the famine-stricken district.

The poverty of the ryots.

11. The Hindu Janabhushani of Madras of the 27th July depicts the poverty of the agricultural classes and the various calamities under which they labour. Diseases make sad havoc among the cattle which the ryots possess, and the ryots are unable to keep their cattle in health for they can hardly afford to buy sufficient salt for their cattle on account of the enormous price of salt.

[illegible] laws moreover have imposed [illegible]ons in the matter of cattle-grazing, which are felt to be very oppressive by the poor ryots.

Cattle disease

12. A correspondent of the Vettikkodiyon of Madras of the 17th July says that although it is true that there is an Inspector of Cattle diseases in each district, yet as at certain seasons cattle perish in great numbers and no medical help is at hand, it is necessary that the number of Veterinary doctors should be increased, and a large supply of medicines rendered easily available.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Covenante Civil Service.

12. The Jarangai Nesan of Madras of the 20th July advocates the extension of the age limit of Indian candidates competing for the Civil Service of India, and the introduction of Civil Service examinations in this country also.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 7th August 1889.

P. Ranganadan
Tamil Translator to Govt.

Confidential No. 368

Public (1889) Department.

From M.R.Ry
P. Ranganada Mudaliyar
Avergal, Rai Bahadur,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Ootacamund.

No. 166

Dated 7th August 1889.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
8 AUG 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st July 1889.

Print
Please print
CS
12/8

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of July 1889

I. Foreign Politics nil

II. Home administration.

(a) Police nil.
(b) Courts nil
(c) Jails nil
(d) Education.
Qualifications for Government employments of Rs 15 and upwards, from April 1891.
(e) Local and Municipal.
Municipal meetings not regularly held in Tellicherry.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement nil.
(g) Forests nil
(h) Railway.
Remarks on the reduction in the 1st and 2nd Class fares on the Madras Railway.
(i) Public Works nil
(j) Salt nil.
(k) General
(1) Certain remarks regarding the Sub-Registrar of Chavakkad
(2) Corruption of a Village official.
(3) Interference of Government in the affairs of Hindu temples wanted urgently.
(4) Officials accepting recommendations.
(5) Remarks on the action of Government in connection with Malabar.
(6) Ponnani Sub Registry office to be removed to Perungalam amsham.
(7) Appointment of Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.
(8) A Munsif's Court and a Railway Station wanted in Malapuram.
(9) The position of the [illegible] Post office should be somewhat changed.
(10) Practice of Government officials libelling private persons by demi-official correspondence, condemned.

III. Legislation.
Remarks on the Leper Bill.

IV. Native States.
(1) Who is better – a European or a Native Dewan?
(2) Remarks on a pamphlet reviewing the Travancore Administration Report for 1062 M.E.
(3) A case of torture by the Police in Ernakulam.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.
Oppression of tenants by landlords, &c.

Report for Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of July 1889.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	13th, 20th & 27th July	About 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	do	13th [illegible] & 17th July.	1,000.
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	[illegible] & 21st July.	700

I. Foreign Politics — nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police — nil.

(b) Courts — nil

(c) Jails — nil

(d) Education.

1. An article in "Kerala Sanchari" of the July in mentioning the qualifications required to be possessed by candidates for Government employments from April 1891 in posts carrying salaries of Rs 15 or more, expresses wonder at the peculiarity of the condition that all such candidates, whatever other and higher examinations they may have passed should have also passed the translation test comprised in the Upper Secondary Examination. It is also said that this Upper Secondary Examination will in course of time prove detrimental to the progress of higher education.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd July invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that for want of quorum, municipal meetings are not regularly held in Tellicherry and that applications for permissions to erect buildings and also other matters requiring immediate disposal are consequently put off for a long time.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — nil.

(g) Forests — nil.

(h) Railways.

3. Referring to the recent reduction in the 1st and 2nd class fares on the Madras Railway, an article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 20th July says that by the abolition of the system providing for return tickets, practically there has been an increase instead of a reduction in the fares, and in the interests of the middle class who generally avail themselves of the second class and who are most affected by this arrangement, it is suggested that either the rate of the second class fare should somewhat still be reduced or return tickets should be issued calculated on the present rates.

(i) Public Works — nil

(j) Salt — nil

(k) General.

4. Referring to certain statements recently made by the Sub-Registrar of Chavakkad when he was examined as a witness in connection with a civil suit against one Karunakaran, the late Sub-Magistrate of that place, a correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd July, says that from his own statements it is evident that the Sub-Registrar's conduct throughout the matter was

open to serious objection. It is also said that the Sub-Registrar resorts to his official influence to obtain subscribers to the Sugar Manufacturing Company proposed to be started by some of his friends and relations.

5. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains of the great oppression and corruption carried on by a Village official.

6. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd July in regretting the delay in the expected interference of Government in the affairs of Hindu temples, invites the attention of Government to the mismanagement of the Parimadhar Temple affairs in the Kottayam Taluk.

7. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that instead of the bribes hitherto taken, "recommendations" are accepted by the officials—i.e. private interest prevails—

8. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 17th July in considering the present action of Government in connection with the Maharaja of Kashmir, as inconsistent with the gravity of the British rule, hopes that a further consideration will be given to the subject.

9. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper with a view to increase the public convenience, prays for the removal of the Panur Sub-Registry office to Peringalam amsham.

10. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 20th July in noticing with pleasure the appointment of Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, a High Court Vakil, to a seat in the Madras Legislative Council, expresses a hope that he will duly represent the interests of Malabar.

11. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that of the two things—one a Munsif's Court and the other a Railway Station—wanted at Malappuram, the former can be supplied by locating the Manjeri Munsif's Court there, and that this can conveniently be done if the experimental Munsif's Court under contemplation be established at Tirur.

12. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper suggests with a view to increase the public convenience and the income to the State, the removal of the Tirur Post office to some place south of the bridge and near the Railway Station.

22/

13. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th July condemns the practice of Government officials libelling respectable private persons by demi-official correspondence. The article has reference to a confidential report submitted by the Inspector General of Police in Bombay in connection with the Crawford Bribery Case and which contained certain alleged defamatory statements regarding the Parsi Community of that place.

III. Legislation.

14. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st July in generally approving of the provisions of the Lepers Bill, says that it should be made binding on local public bodies to establish and maintain leper retreats, and that the Government of India should be requested to bear its share of the burden.

IV. Native States.

15. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 3rd July in considering the question whether a European or a Native would make a better Dewan of a Native State, arrives at a conclusion in favor of the latter.

16. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st July in referring to the appearance lately, of a pamphlet entitled "A Review of the Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1062 M.E.," expresses an opinion that the defects in the administration must have escaped the notice of the Madras Government through negligence or oversight.

17. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper reports a case of severe torture inflicted upon certain innocent victims in his custody, by the officer in charge of the Ernakulam Police Station.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

18. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 13th July, in referring to the heavily oppressed condition of tenants in Malabar, says that the provisions of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act relating to the award of market value for improvements are generally not rightly construed by the Judges, and that the compensation rates fixed in the Schedules now under consideration are in most cases inadequate.

19. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 17th July invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that the landlords in that District heavily oppress their tenants and that they totally disregard the Government ruling enjoining them to give their tenants the full market value of their improvements.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Kolar, 10th August 1889.

L. Garthwaite
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

No.

Publicat

Public / 1889 Dept.

From

L. Garthwaite Esq. B.A.
Malayalam Trans. to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 10th
Recd 13th August 1889.

Malayalam Newspapers

Report on for the second fortnight of July 1889.

For Mr. Lyons

This is the last of the series for fortnight ending 31.7.89. Please give G.O. No. [illegible] Pub. 9.14/8 to the Report & send up spare copies after distribution. [illegible]

No. 44

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st July 1889.

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(i)—*Public Works*—

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"V[illegible]danta Nirnaya Patrika"	Madras	600	1st and 15th July 1889.
[illegible]	"Saty[illegible]vedanusaram"	Do.	264	15th July 1889.
3	"Arya Janarakshani"	Do.	500	1st and 15th July 1889.
4	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th July 1889.
5	"[illegible]onollasan"	Tanjore	[illegible]00	20th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
6	"Travancore Abhi[illegible]ani"	Nagercoil	450	20th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
7	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	[illegible]00	20th and 27th July 1889.
8	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,4[illegible]0	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
9	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	2[illegible]	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
10	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	1[illegible]	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
11	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	35[illegible]	27th July 1889.
12	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	20th and 27th July 1889.
13	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
14	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	17th, 24th, 27th and 31st July 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
15	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	31st July [illegible]9.
	Bi-monthly.			
16	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	25th J[illegible] 1[illegible]9.
	Weekly.			
17	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	29th July 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
18	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	15th, 22nd and 29th July 1889.
19	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
20	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	11th and 18th July 1889.
21	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	16th, 23rd and 30th July 1889.
22	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	22nd July 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
23	"K[illegible]a Patrika"	Calicut	900	13th, 20th and 27th July 1889.
24	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	3rd, 10th ,, 17th ,, ,,
25	"K[illegible]ala Mi[illegible]am"	Cochin	700	11th and 21st July 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
26	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	15th, 22nd and 29th July 1889.
27	"J[illegible]ridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	646	13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
[illegible]	"[illegible]uzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	4th and 11th July 1889.
29	"[illegible]alva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th ,, 25th June ,,
30	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th July 1889.
31	"Sultan-nir-Akhbar"	Do.	500	27th June and 18th July 1889.
32	"Shoukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	17th and 29th July 1889.
33	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th July 1889.
34	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	10th and 20th July 1889.
35	"Dakkhani Punch"	Do.	300	10th, 17th and 24th July 1889.
36	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	13th and 20th July 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) *Education.*

The upper secondary examination.

[illegible]. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 20th July, considers that the introduction of the upper secondary examination will tell against higher education, for the candidates who are successful in that examination will put an end to their studies at that stage; but if that examination were recognised as a University examination and substituted, for instance, for the First in Arts examination of the University, students may be found who will be willing to prosecute their studies to a higher stage as they do now.

T[illegible],
July 20th, [illegible]

On the primary school examination.

2. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th July, is in favor of the primary school examination and recommends to add reading of moral passages, much writing, calculations of interest, &c., and some knowledge of common law regulations.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
July 20th, 1889.

Qualifications for Government employments of Rs. 15 and upwards from April 1891.

3. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd July, in mentioning the qualifications required to be possessed by candidates for Government employments from April 1891, in posts carrying salaries of Rs. 15 or more, expresses wonder at the peculiarity of the condition that all such candidates, whatever other and higher examinations they may have passed, should have also passed the translation test comprised in the upper secondary examination. It is also said that this upper secondary examination will in course of time prove detrimental to the progress of higher education.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Entrance examinations.

4. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th July, thinks entrance examinations at the Universities should be twice a year. (Extract.)

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR.
July 18th, 1889.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Scarcity of water in Coimbatore.

5. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 27th July, observes that, owing to want of good drinking-water in Coimbatore, cholera has broken out not only in the town, but also in the central jail, where, it is said, a good many of the poor convicts have fallen victims to this epidemic, and hopes that the authorities will take the necessary steps to supply the town with good drinking-water.

KALANIDHI,
July 27th, 1889.

Precautions against cholera in Madras.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 27th July, hopes that the Health Officer of the Madras Municipality will take precaution against cholera being brought into the town by the people returning from Periapoliem, where the celebration of the annual festival has already commenced.

VETTIKKODI[illegible],
July 27th, [illegible]

Municipal meetings not regularly held in Tellicherry.

7. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd July invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that, for want of quorum, municipal meetings are not regularly held in Tellicherry, and that applications for permissions to erect buildings and also other matters requiring immediate disposal are consequently put off for a long time.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Tramways in Madras.

8. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, says if animal power is employed the tramways must fail as before; mechanical or steam power must be used under proper restrictions for the safety of the public.

SHAMS-UL-AKH[illegible],
July 22nd, 1889.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

TARANGAI NESAN,
July 27th, 1889.

Reduction of the salaries of District Collectors.

9. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 27th July, considers that the salary of District Collectors in the Madras Presidency should be reduced to Rs. 1,700 as those who hold the same appointments and perform the same duties in the Punjab are paid that amount. If Englishmen are unwilling to take up those appointments on a reduced pay, so much the better, as those appointments can be conferred on qualified natives.

(h) Railways.

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 17th, 1889.

Overcrowding in railway carriages and reserved compartments for different classes of people.

10. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 17th July, complains that railway porters crowd into the railway carriages more than the regulation number of passengers, and that reserved third-class compartments are provided only for Europeans and not for the different classes of natives, such as Muhammadans, low-caste Hindus, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1889.

Remarks on the reduction in the first and second class fares on the Madras Railway.

11. Referring to the recent reduction in the first and second class fares on the Madras Railway, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th July, says that, by the abolition of the system providing for return tickets, practically there has been an increase instead of a reduction in the fares. And in the interests of the middle class, who generally avail themselves of the second class and who are most affected by this arrangement, it is suggested that either the rate of the second-class fare should somewhat still be reduced or return tickets should be issued calculated on the present rates.

(k) General.

KALANIDHI,
July 20th, 1889.

Toddy-shops in Madras.

12. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 20th July, says that in the city of Madras are to be seen a vast number of toddy-shops, which are the seats of all the rows and disturbances prevailing in the town, and hopes that the Abkári Commissioner will take steps to reduce the number of such shops.

JANAMITRAN,
July 27th, 1889.

Retrenchment of public expenditure.

13. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 27th July, suggests the removal of the paid members of the India Council, and the substitution for them of honorary members taken from the Parliament, the introduction of a common coinage in England and in India, and the reduction of salaries of the governing authorities of this country.

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 24th, 1889.

Administration by the people.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 24th July, says that it is painful to see the Bombay Government placed in a perplexed position, in return for their endeavour to bring to justice an offender in the person of Mr. Crawford. The resolution passed by the Secretary of State in the Crawford case and the publication of Mr. Ommaney's note have raised many assailants against the Bombay Government. On the one hand, the mamlutdars, who have been promised indemnity by the Bombay Government, accuse that Government of breach of promise in giving effect to the decision of the Secretary of State, and on the other, the persons accused in Ommaney's note demand proofs of the accusations against them. All these complications are attributable to the method of irresponsible administration obtaining in this country. It is essential that the Government should be made responsible for their actions to the people, and without such reform, it will not be possible for the people to enjoy any benefit, although the country may be administered by excellent and well-meaning Governors.

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 27th, 1889.

The Indian financial policy.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 27th July, observes that in England the control of public expenditure is vested in the representatives of the people, and this fact is now exemplified by the discussion carried on in the House of Commons relating to the grant of money to some of the members of the royal family. But in India there is no such safe-guard in connection with public expenditure. The fund which was raised by imposing a new tax on the people of India, and which was solely intended for famine relief has been diverted to meet the expenses of the Afghan war and of strengthening the frontier. Now that a famine has appeared in the country, the people are perishing by thousands; and the people of India have not the authority to question Government about the way in which the "Famine Relief Fund" has been disposed of. If the people would but see the importance of holding the purse strings of the country in their hands (and the greatness of England is owing to this fact), we are certain that they would throw their whole soul into the work of effecting a reform of the Legislative Councils.

VRITTANTA BODHINI,
July 20th and
27th, 1889.

Eurasian regiments.

16. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 20th and 27th July, says:— The question of raising Eurasian regiments in India for the purposes of garrison duty, in the place of British troops, in the country, when they are on service, has been discussed over and over again in the columns of almost every Anglo-Indian paper for the past decade, and yet no solution of the question has yet been decided. It is therefore with much pleasure that we read in the *St. James' Gazette* latest to hand that a scheme has been drawn up and is now under consideration of the Government of India for raising Eurasian regiments in the country. This is a matter which ought to have been settled ten years ago, when it was first mooted as a possible measure on the part of the Government of India, which it could have passed with advantage to itself and the good of the country. It is a well known fact that there are hundreds of Eurasians throughout India who are unable to enlist even in volunteer regiments on account of their deep poverty, and yet these men, who are able and willing and sincere in their desire to earn their bread, may be converted into excellent soldiers in her gracious Majesty's service, and being born and bred in the country, and knowing the vernaculars and the manners and customs of the people, they would make good soldiers, and would not be so expensive as Tommy Atkins, who has to be sent all the way from home at considerable cost and inconvenience. What the *St. James' Gazette* recommends is that the Eurasians should be formed into permanent militia, that is to say, corps which, while garrisoning small towns and stations as regular soldiers, should be ready to take the place of the regular troops in times of emergency, when the latter are employed on field service. The suggestion is a very good one, and the Government will do well in carrying it into effect, and, in so doing, will do simple justice to the members of a community who have not been properly treated, up to the present moment, in those matters in which the pure natives of India have had better treatment meted out to them.

The *St. James' Gazette* goes on to say that "in physique the Eurasian is greatly inferior to the average English soldier in India and to many of the best sepoy regiments, but the opening of a military career to the class might do something to improve the stamina." There is no truth in such statements as those above quoted. The Eurasians, since they came into existence as a race, which was the result of miscegenation between the European and the oriental, have not been afforded a fair chance in the race of competition, and where no proper opportunity has been afforded, how can we turn round and say that they are not fit for such and such work. The physique of the Eurasian may be inferior to the British soldier and to some of the best sepoys in native regiments; but it is not merely physical qualities that make a good soldier in Her Majesty's service. We must have faith, loyalty, devotion and the spirit that makes a soldier cling to the banner under which he has enlisted to fight. Now, surely, the Eurasian possesses all these qualities, if he does not possess the "physique" of the British soldier or of the stalwart sepoy of the Punjab and of Northern India. During the disastrous time of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, there was a regiment composed entirely of Eurasians, which did yeoman service for the British Government of India;

is it not possible that the members of the same community may be formed into effective and efficient regiments at this time of day? What was accomplished more than a generation ago can surely be accomplished now? The formation of Eurasian regiments will not only "improve the stamina" of the community, but will also be a saving to the British Government in the matter of economising expenditure in sending for and maintaining additional numbers of British troops in India; so that the formation of Eurasian regiments will not only be a political measure of the highest importance, but also a measure of financial prudence on the part of Her Majesty's Government in India. It would seem, according to the *St. James' Gazette*, that the total number of male Eurasians in India is 35,000 and that five full regiments can be formed out of this number; but we think that the number is understated. The number of "fighting men" amongst the Eurasians must be larger; but whatever may be the number, it is clear that there is plenty of material to form Eurasian regiments, say, one in each of the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Here, in the Mysore province, we have a large number of Eurasian young men, chiefly pensioners' sons, who are literally "eating their heads off," as we say in homely parlance, from sheer want of something to do, and these would make fine material for the formation of Eurasian regiments. The *St. James' Gazette* says truly that the interests of the Eurasians are wholly identical with those of the English in India, and that this fact is of importance when it is remembered what a handful is represented by British authority over 250,000,000 of various and diverse nationalities in this country. This is surely an additional and most cogent reason why every available material at hand should be used to increase the protective strength of the British Government in India, and what better and more loyal people can we have for the purpose than the members of the Eurasian community in India? We trust the Government of India will take up the question of forming Eurasian regiments and bring it to a practical conclusion.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Certain remarks regarding the sub-registrar of Chávakád.

17. Referring to certain statements recently made by the sub-registrar of Chávakád when he was examined as a witness in connection with a civil suit against one Karunakaran, the late sub-magistrate of that place, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 3rd July, says that, from his own statements, it is evident that the sub-registrar's conduct throughout the matter was open to serious objection. It is also said that the sub-registrar exerts his official influence to obtain subscribers to the sugar manufacturing company proposed to be started by some of his friends and relations.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Corruption of a village official.

18. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, complains of the great oppression and corruption carried on by a village official.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 10th, 1889.

Interference of Government in the affairs of Hindu temples wanted urgently.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 10th July, in regretting the delay in the expected interference of Government in the affairs of Hindu temples, invites the attention of Government to the mismanagement of the Parimadham temple affairs in the Kottayam taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 10th, 1889.

Officials accepting recommendations.

20. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that, instead of the bribes hitherto taken, "recommendations" are accepted by the officials, *i.e.*, private interest prevails.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 17th, 1889.

Remarks on the action of Government in connection with Cashmere.

21. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th July, in considering the present action of Government in connection with the Maha Raja of Cashmere, as inconsistent with the gravity of the British rule, hopes that a further consideration will be given to the subject.

KERALA SA[illegible],
July 17[illegible]

[illegible] sub-registry office to be [illegible] to Peru[illegible]

22. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper, with a view to increase the public convenience, prays for the removal of the Pa[illegible] sub-registry office to Peringalam [illegible]mbham.

[illegible]A PATRIKA,
J[illegible] 20th, 1889.

Appointment of Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

An a[illegible] the *Kerala Patrika*, of the [illegible]th July, in noticing with pleasure the appointment of Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, a High Court Vakil, to a [illegible] the Madras Legislative Council, expresses a hope that he will duly represent the interests of Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1889.

A munsif's court and a railway station wanted in Malapuram.

24. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that of the two things—one a munsif's court and the other a railway station—wanted for Malapuram, the former can be supplied by locating the Manjeri munsif's court there, and that this can conveniently be done if the experimental munsif's court under contemplation be established at Ferok.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 20th, 1889.

The position of the Ferok post office should be somewhat changed.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, suggests, with a view to increase the public convenience and the income to the State, the removal of the Ferok post office to some place south of the bridge and near the railway station.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1889.

Practice of Government officials libelling private persons by demi-official correspondence condemned.

26. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th July, condemns the practice of Government officials libelling respectable private persons by demi-official correspondence. The article has reference to a confidential report submitted by the Inspector-General of Police in Bombay in connection with the Crawford bribery case, and which contained certain alleged defamatory statements regarding the Parsi community of that place.

[illegible]FSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
July 10th, 1889.

Drinking-shops in Hyderabad.

27. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th July, deplores the results of the existence of these in Hyderabad, which are the result of English "freedom." So, fathers and sons estranged, brothers careless of one another, disobedient wives, disregard of age and youth and of good and bad—to do whatever one wishes—adultery, fornication, wickedness, deceit and fraud are "freedom," and to obtain another's property by trickery is "politics." Our benevolent Government (Hyderabad) should forcibly close these haunts of vice and slowly remedy the evil. The things to be done at present is to put a heavy tax on the shops, and "unfortunates" should be made to live outside the city and the health department be responsible for their being regularly examined.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 22nd, [illegible]

Persian examinations.

28. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, thinks more uniformity would be obtained if all Persian examinations were held in Bombay.

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

Sir Lepel Griffin.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd July, says Sir Lepel Griffin was quite wrong in saying the British Government was older than some of the Native States. He is a man who is execrated in India for his bad temper, bad feeling and fierce disposition, and a few more like him would bring on another mutiny.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 29th, 1889.

Hindus and Mussalmans.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th July, comments on a late disturbance in Madras between Hindus and Mussalmans when three of the latter were arrested for causing a riot, and says if it is true the Hindus persisted in passing the mosque beating their tom-toms, then they caused the riot by acting against their license and deserve punishment. In these days Hindus are richer and more influential, and therefore are very proud and are always getting up disturbances with Muhammadans.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
July 20th, 1889.

On the Village Courts Act.

31. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th July, says that the newly passed Village Courts Act cannot be of any use to uneducated village heads who are in the hands of karnams. Government should appoint, on a decent salary, an educated and qualified man as head over ten villages.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 21st, 1889.

Remarks on the Leper Bill.

32. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, in generally approving of the provisions of the Leper Bill, says that it should be made binding on local public bodies to establish and maintain leper retreats, and that the Government of India should be prepared to bear its share of the burden.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
July 15th, 1889.

Grievances of Native States in India.

33. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 15th July, says:—The condition of the Native States in India is getting worse every day. This is due either to the imprudence of the princes themselves, to factious dissensions among the people, or to the high-handedness of the political agents, and the wilful negligence of the Government of India to take notice of the conduct of those agents. As examples we may cite the instances of Indore, Cashmere, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal, Travancore and others. Many are led away by the glowing accounts given of these States by foreign newspapers and the administration reports with rhetorical flourishes prepared by the Dewans are calculated to create a wrong impression about their internal administration. The eyes of the public are not opened to the real state of things until matters come to a crisis. The jealousy of the relatives of the Maha Raja of Cashmere gave room to the machinations of the Resident, who has succeeded in wresting the authority by establishing that the Maha Raja is unfit for carrying on the work of administration. The representations made by the Maha Raja himself have not been of any use. It has been proved almost to demonstration that the English Government have sinister designs against that State.

The State of Rewah also is subject to the oppression of the European regent who is also the guardian of the minor Raja. The regent excercises sole authority in the State and has subjected the relations of the young prince to unmerited indignities. The dowager Ranee, the adopted mother of the minor prince, and others dear to him are not allowed to see him. We hear that the Ranee has represented these matters to the Viceroy. No one who reads this petition will fail to see that the treatment accorded to her is cruel in the extreme. The civil officers, who are the mere agents of the English Government and who have no other authority than that of carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government, consider themselves higher than the descendants of rulers of kingdoms. The State of Rewah, unlike other Native States, is quite independent and does not pay any subsidy to the English Government. It is therefore merely an ally and not a dependency. It is very deplorable that it has now been reduced to worse than a dependency.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
July 15th, 1889.

The State of Rewah.

34. The same paper, in another article, says:—When the late Maha Raja was on his death-bed, he expressed a wish that the province should be under British administration for a short time, and then restored to his wife and children. But lately, when the Maha Ranee demanded the restoration of the kingdom, the Government paid no heed to her request, drove her away and separated her from her son. She is now living like an ascetic at a place called Panna. For the last two years she has not been allowed to see her son. The young prince, whenever he expressed a wish to see his mother, is threatened with transportation to Burma. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Viceroy by the Maha Ranee. We hope the Government of India will recall the Maha Ranee from her retreat and restore the sovereignty to her. The British Government is anxious to do justice, but some mean persons, to whose hands the power is entrusted, try to soil its fair fame. Such officers should at once be dismissed and the glory of the British administration and the happiness of the people of India should be re-established.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
July 30th, 1889.

Native States.

35. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th July, says:—It is plain from the utterances of Sir Lepel Griffin and from the tone of the papers that the British Government aim at the annexation of the different Native States. This conjecture is further confirmed by the attitude of indifference maintained by the Government of India towards the States and their allowing them to drift into anarchy and misrule in order to pounce upon them when they can find a plausible excuse for doing so. This was the policy of Lord Dalhousie as well as of Lord Dufferin. But the Government are prevented from giving effect to their wishes immediately by the fear of a few liberal Englishmen at home. It is due to these men that the National Congress has not been forcibly suppressed, as the late Viceroy and several others would fain have done. Under these circumstances it is essential for the safety of the native princes that they should conciliate their subjects by good government and give no room for any fault-finding in their administration.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 3rd, 1889.

Who is better—a European or a Native Dewan?

36. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd July, in considering the question whether a European or a native would make a better Dewan of a Native State, arrives at a conclusion in favor of the latter.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 21st, 1889.

Remarks on a pamphlet reviewing the Travancore Administration Report for 1062 M.E.

37. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, in referring to the appearance lately of a pamphlet entitled "A Review of the Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1062 M.E.," expresses an opinion that the defects in the administration must have escaped the notice of the Madras Government through negligence or oversight.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 21st, 1889.

A case of torture by the police in Ernakulam.

38. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, reports a case of severe torture inflicted upon certain innocent victims in his custody by the officer in charge of the Ernakulam police station.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
July 17th, 1889.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech.

39. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th July, takes Sir Lepel Griffin severely to task for his speech which is calculated to produce nothing but ill-feeling between Government and the States.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB,
July 4th, 1889.

Cashmere.

40. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 4th July, says the Viceroy was wrong in acting too precipitately on the statements of the opposition. It should have consulted the Punjab princes, for, of course, the people will think that Government only seeks a pretence to annex; then the Maha Raja should not be treated as a nonentity in his own council. (Apparently extract.)

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

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 17th, 1889.

Grain importation into Ganjam.

41. The *Swadesamitram*, of Madras, of the 17th July, considers that Government should themselves undertake the importation of food grains into the Ganjam district, and not leave the undertaking to private enterprise. Easy communication to this district is by means of the sea, and as the surf there is always high, landing is never safe, and the importation of food grains by the sea presents insuperable obstacles to the ordinary trader. But if Government should take this work in hand, a steady supply of grain will be assured to the famine-stricken district.

HINDU
JANABHUSHANI,
July 27th, 1889.

The poverty of the ryots.

42. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 27th July, depicts the poverty of the agricultural classes and the various calamities under which they labour. Diseases make sad havoc among the cattle which the ryots possess, and the

ryots are unable to keep their cattle in health, for they can hardly afford to buy sufficient salt for their cattle on account of the enormous price of salt. The forest laws, moreover, have imposed restrictions in the matter of cattle-grazing, which are felt to be very oppressive by the poor ryots.

VETTIKKODIYON, July 27th, 1889.

Cattle diseases.

43. A correspondent of the *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 27th July, says that, although it is true that there is an inspector of cattle diseases in each district, yet, as at certain seasons cattle perish in great numbers and no medical help is at hand, it is necessary that the number of veterinary doctors should be increased, and a large supply of medicines rendered easily available.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TARANGAI NESAN, July 20th, 1889.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

44. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 20th July, advocates the extension of the age-limit of Indian candidates competing for the Civil Service of India, and the introduction of Civil Service examinations in this country also.

SANMARGADARSINI, May 1889.

General remarks on the British administration.

45. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of May 1889, says that no other nation has ruled so justly as the English, and has endeavoured to assure to the people the enjoyment of peace and happiness. Yet the English disclose a partiality in their administration, *e.g.*, the man who gave Mr. Crawford bribes is in prison, but Mr. Crawford is at large. If Mr. Crawford had been a native, would not Government have treated him differently?

KERALA PATRIKA, July 13th, 1889.

Oppression of tenants by landlords, &c.

46. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th July, in referring to the heavily oppressed condition of tenants in Malabar, says that the provisions of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act relating to the award of market value for improvements are generally not rightly construed by the judges and that the compensation rates fixed in the schedules now under consideration are in most cases inadequate.

KERALA SANCHARI, July 17th, 1889.

Oppression of tenants by landlords, &c.

47. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 17th July, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the fact that the landlords in that district heavily oppress their tenants, and that they totally disregard the Government ruling enjoining them to give their tenants the full market-value of their improvements.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, July 18th, 1889.

England and Russia.

48. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th July, says there was a time when the English lion was ready to resent the least encroachment. Now the Russian bear advances and the lion snores in the sleep of carelessness, &c. (Extract.)

Public No. 692, Miscellaneous.

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

Home, Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Revenue and Agriculture,	Public Works, Military, Legislative.

OOTACAMUND,
14 Sept 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.