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[Despatch Abstract.]

Vacant Jagga Rao Observatory

Acknowledging receipt of the
report of the - for 1888 and
forwarding certain papers
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Advocate General for opinion

Department.
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[Despatch Abstract.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th July 1889.

CONTENTS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

Nil.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police*—

About police constables taking bribes 139
Complaints against the officers in Quilandy .. .. *ib.*
Inefficiency of the officers in British Cochin .. .. *ib.*

(b)—*Courts*—

The Bombay High Court .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the decision of the Cannanore jail corruption case .. .. *ib.*
Cantonment magistrates .. .. *ib.*

(c)—*Jails*—

Hardships of prisoners in Indian jails .. .. .. *ib.*

(d)—*Education*—

On the institution of the upper secondary examination . 140
Institution of the upper secondary examination .. *ib.*
Girls' schools .. .. *ib.*

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—

Lighting of streets in Salem .. .. *ib.*
Lighting charges in Villupuram .. .. *ib.*
Water famine in Coimbatore .. .. *ib.*
On the scarcity of drinking-water and the bad condition of the roads in Ongole .. .. *ib.*
Certain acts of the chairman of the Cannanore municipal council supported .. .. *ib.*
Country carts without lights .. .. *ib.*

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

The conduct of jamabandi 141

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—

The Villupuram railway station .. .. *ib.*
Extension of railway from Tirur to Manjeri .. .. *ib.*

(i)—*Public Works*—

Repair of the Villupuram tanks .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(j)—*Salt*—

Nil.

(k)—*General*—

The India Council 141
Suggestion to restrict the sale of kerosine oil .. .. *ib.*
On the registration fees .. .. *ib.*
Recommendation to appoint registration clerks to act for sub-registrars 142
Abkâri Commissioner's circular .. .. *ib.*
A charge against the doctor of Tellicherry contradicted. *ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's action in connection with the famine in Ganjam .. .. *ib.*
The Juma Musjid at Delhi .. .. *ib.*
Abkâri laws .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Army .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Leper Bill .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore educational department 13
The courts of sessions in Mysore .. .. .. *ib.*
The Maha Raja's council and the representative assembly in Mysore 144
Mr. Thambu Chetty as judge and councillor in Mysore . *ib.*
Certain claimants for the Cochin Dewanship .. .. *ib.*
Hyderabad .. .. *ib.*
Prince Albert Victor's journey to India 145
Sir Lepel Griffin .. .. *ib.*

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

The distress in Ganjam .. .. *ib.*

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The payment of pension in gold currency to officers retiring from India .. .. *ib.*
On the necessity of State interference in the social customs of the people .. .. *ib.*
Sir Lepel Griffin and Native States 146

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Satya Dutan"	Madras	6,000	July 1889.
2	"Jananukulan"	Tiruvádi	100	,, ,,
3	"Gnyana Dipam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	June ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Satya Vedanusaram"	Madras	264	1st July 1889.
5	"Ayul Veda Bhaskaran"	Do.	500	15th June and 1st and 15th July 1889.
6	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do	1,000	1st and 15th July 1889.
7	"Srílokaranjani"	Do.	750	15th July 1889.
8	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	1st and 15th July 1889.
9	"Brahma Gnyana Bhodini"	Bangalore	119	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
10	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
11	"Satyavartamani"	Pasumalai	690	1st July 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	6th and 13th July 1889.
14	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
15	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
16	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	29th June and 6th July 1889.
17	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	6th and 13th July 1889.
18	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
19	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th July 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
20	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	700	5th July 1889.
21	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	10th ,, ,,
22	"The Messenger of Truth"	Madras	3,000	14th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
23	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	11th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
24	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	4th, 9th and 13th July 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	1st and 8th July 1889.
26	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	29th June and 6th July 1889.
27	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	27th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,
28	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	2nd and 9th July 1889.
29	"Vijayadwaja"	Bellary	300	8th July 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	22nd June and 6th July 1889.
31	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	26th June 1889.
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st July 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
33	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	1st and 8th July 1889.
34	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	29th June and 6th July 1889.
35	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	13th, 20th and 27th June 1889.
36	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	5th July 1889.
37	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	27th June and 1st and 4th July 1889.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	28th ,, 1889.
39	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	30th ,, and 8th July 1889.
40	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th, 21st and 28th June and 7th July 1889.
41	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	1st July 1889.
42	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd ,, ,,
43	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	29th June and 6th July 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th June 1889, states that a jatka driver was brought by a police constable before the magistrate, and that the jatka driver declared that the constable accused him because he had not given him a quarter of an anna. The editor confirms this statement as a well known practice of the constables, and declares that he has witnessed a similar case. Of late the constables do not take the bribe personally, but employ certain persons for this purpose.

About police constables taking bribes.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 29th, 1889.

2. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, attributes the recent increase of thefts and other offences in Quilandy to the indifference of the officers of the local police, who, it is thought, should be immediately transferred from that place.

Complaints against the officers in Quilandy.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

3. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, dwells at length upon the inefficiency of the police officers in British Cochin.

Inefficiency of the officers in British Cochin.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1889.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 6th July, hopes that Government will appoint either a Hindu or a Muhammadan gentleman in succession to Mr. Nanabhai Harridas as a Judge of the Bombay High Court.

The Bombay High Court.

TARANGAI NESAN, July 6th, 1889.

5. Two articles in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd June, reports the decision of the Cannanore jail corruption case. In the former it is said that the evidence for the prosecution was somewhat weak and that the Sessions Judge was, in the trial of the case, to some extent prejudiced against the accused; while in the latter a hope is expressed that the appellate court will duly consider all the circumstances of the case. The same subject is followed by another article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th June, which concludes with an expression of opinion that such corruption cases against responsible native officers will gradually tend to diminish the confidence reposed in them by Government.

Remarks on the decision of the Cannanore jail corruption case.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 22nd, 1889. KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

6. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th June, relates the circumstances of a brawl between sepoys (Hyderabad Contingent) and Marwarees at Hingoli, caused by a sepoy wanting a particular handkerchief in a Marwaree's shop. In the result the bazaar master fined the Marwarees 200 rupees and found the sepoys blameless. Government should have cantonment magistrates in these places, Hingoli, Aurungabad, &c., in order that justice may be impartially dispensed, which cannot be whilst regimental officers act as bazaar masters, for their only thought is to shield their men, however guilty they may be, whereas a separate magistrate would be impartial.

Cantonment magistrates.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, June 29th, 1889.

(*c*) *Jails.*

7. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, refers to the hardships of prisoners in Indian jails. It is said that prisoners are there often starved and even whipped to death.

Hardships of prisoners in Indian jails.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1889.

(*d*) *Education.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 6th, 1889.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th July 1889, comments on the institution of the upper secondary examination, although the University, the graduates' association and several other competent and patriotic persons and societies had declared against it. This examination will be first held in May 1890. As a sound knowledge of many various subjects is required in order to pass this examination, the managers of most schools in the country will be unable to make, within the short period allowed, the necessary arrangements to train their pupils. Moreover, the candidates for the examination must produce a certificate of having studied during thirty months in the upper secondary classes. It is therefore advisable to defer this examination until the year 1892. The editor remarks at the end, that it is not conducive to the welfare of the country if Government institute frequently new examinations which have not been previously carefully considered.

On the institution of the upper secondary examination.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 6th, 1889.

9. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th July, reports the institution of a new examination entitled the upper secondary examination, which it is feared will gradually prove detrimental to higher education.

Institution of the upper secondary examination.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, June 27th, 1889.

10. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th June: A long article on the advantages of female education winds up:—If our missionary friends will open zanana schools for our girls or any other race undertake this work it will be very kind. But there must be no self-interest. Our missionary friends wish there to be more Christians, to which end they open schools, orphanages and parsonages (*sic*), &c., but this is not friendship to our race but enmity. We shall explain this in future article.

Girls' schools.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESABHIMANI, July 1st, 1889.

11. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st July, complains that the streets and lanes of that town are not sufficiently illuminated at night by the municipality, and that the existing municipal lanterns, few as they are, are not lighted in certain places.

Lighting of streets in Salem.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1889.

12. In the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd July, a correspondent objects to the proposed reduction of lighting charges in the union of Villupuram.

Lighting charges in Villupuram.

KALANIDHI, July 13th, 1889.

13. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 13th July, speaks of water famine in that town, and hopes that the authorities will adopt speedy measures to avert the evil.

Water famine in Coimbatore.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, July 1889.

14. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of July 1889, complains that the people of Ongole suffer from want of good drinking-water, and that some of the roads, which were only finished at the end of last year, are already in a shameful condition. The editor regrets that the public money is spent in this manner.

On the scarcity of drinking-water and the bad condition of the roads in Ongole.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue, who criticised certain acts of the chairman of the Cannanore municipal council.

Certain acts of the chairman of the Cannanore municipal council supported.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM, June 30th, 1889.

16. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 30th June, calls attention to the hardship of fining cart-drivers passing through cantonment (Secunderabad) without lights. They cannot know the rules, and of course take the nearest road.

Country carts without lights.

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

SWADESAMITRAN, July 6th, 1889.

17. A contributor to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 6th July, observes that if a jamabandi is now held in any place, the people as a rule are completely ignorant of the fact, and if any one is so fortunate as to become aware of it and makes known his wants to the jamabandi officer, the latter simply hears what the karnam and monigar have to say, and passes orders solely on their representations. Thus the poor ryot has nothing left to do but to propitiate the karnam if he wants his case to be properly considered.

The conduct of jamabandi.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1889.

18. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd July, complains that the platform of the Villupuram station, on the South Indian Railway line, is not lighted when passenger trains arrive there during the night.

The Villupuram railway station.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, prays for the extension of railway communication from Tirur to Manjeri *viâ* Malapuram.

Extension of railway from Tirur to Manjeri.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, July 6th, 1889.

20. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 6th July, says that the sum of Rs. 400 estimated for the repair of the tanks in Villupuram is quite insufficient, because the tanks, to serve any useful purpose, will have to be re-embanked, and the channel which feeds them will have to be thoroughly repaired and anicuts built over it at suitable places.

Repair of the Villupuram tanks.

(*k*) *General.*

TARANGAI NESAN, July 6th, 1889.

21. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 6th July, is anxious to know when the India Council will be abolished, as this council, in the opinion of this journal, is quite useless and has never in a single instance done any good to India. This is explained by the fact that the members of the council are all retired Anglo-Indians. If there should be any natives of India on that council, some good might be expected from it, but none according to its present constitution.

The India Council.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, June 20th, 1889.

22. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th June 1889, complains that kerosine oil, which has often caused serious damage, is negligently stored by many persons who sell it. In consequence of the danger entailed by the keeping of this oil, Government should only allow licensed people to sell the oil outside the villages.

Suggestion to restrict the sale of kerosine oil.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 13th, 1889.

23. Under the heading "Registration Fees," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th July 1889, states that it is contemplated to substitute the system of paying registration fees instamps in stead of in money; but there is no reason to do so, as only very few cases of theft have happened in the department since its establishment. Instead of this change, the treasury boxes of the registration offices should be kept in the taluk treasury (if the place is the head-quarters of a taluk) or in the police station. The editor remarks that the meditated change will be the cause of much inconvenience.

On the registration fees.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 13th, 1889.

Recommendation to appoint registration clerks to act for sub-registrars.

24. Another article, of the same paper, criticises the order of the Inspector-General of Registration, according to which the sub-registrars, who go on leave, must give over the charge of their office to tahsildars, sheristadars, or taluk gumastahs, but not to their office clerks. It is asked why registration clerks, who know the business of their office pretty well, should not be entrusted with the charge of the office when unqualified taluk gumastahs are regarded to be competent for it. Qualified registration clerks should be appointed to act, and get the commissions of sub-registrars on privilege leave.

VIJADWAJA, July 8th, 1889.

The Abkári Commissioner's circular.

25. The *Vijadwaja*, of the 8th July, says:—We hear that a circular has been sent to the districts from the office of the Commissioner of Abkári calling upon all officers to submit their opinion regarding the proposal that spirits should be sold in the streets just as curry, curd and oil are done. Is this step consistent with the recent resolution of the British Government?

KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

A charge against the doctor of Tellicherry contradicted.

26. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue, who said that the doctor in charge of the Tellicherry hospital was not sufficiently kind in his behaviour towards his patients.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 6th, 1889.

His Excellency the Governor's action in connection with the famine in Ganjam.

27. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th July, notices with pleasure the steps taken by His Excellency the Governor towards famine relief in Ganjam.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI, June 14th, 1889.

The Juma Musjid at Delhi.

28. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 14th June, wants to know what has become of the lakh and-a-half given by the Nawab of Rampore for the repair of this building. Some say the engineers are afraid to undertake the work; but the money was given to repair the Musjid, not to be kept in the bank, and the Commisioner should look out that it is not diverted from its legitimate use.

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

Abkári laws.

29. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th July, thinks the agitation on this subject comes from the National Congress, and agrees with the *Am* that the tax cannot be done away with. If the better class people will only discourage drinking, the sellers will soon remove their shops for fear of loss.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 8th, 1889.

The Madras Army.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th July, says the Madras Army did great deeds formerly and was suitably rewarded; now it is not so: Native officers' widows are in distressed circumstances and Government does not regard them. Changes have been made as regards pay, pension, rice money, &c., which has reduced the popularity of the service, which Government should try to restore; besides this, injustice is rife; in promotions, favoritism rules, and they depend on the favor and bribes (given to) commanding officers; fit men are passed over and unfit men appointed and the superiors take no notice of these irregularities and injustices, although they well know them to exist; these are the causes of murders, &c., that occur from time to time. Since the introduction of direct commissions, long service men have become hopeless and although the rule is not often acted on it has had a great effect. Government should make a proper and just inquiry into all the evils, defects and faults of the Native Army and look well into the promotion question, the seniority, services and fitness of the men and the made-up statements and trickery of commanding officers and remedy them, by which the army will be happy and contented and in time of need will act with loyalty and devotion.

III.—LEGISLATION.

TANJAI JANAMITRAN, July 13th, 1889.

The Leper Bill.

31. The *Tanjai Janamitran*, of the 13th July, considers that the Leper Bill, if passed into law, will be of incalculable benefit, as the bill provides for separate hospitals

being established for the treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy. It does not seem expedient that municipal and local boards should be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of leper hospitals, for those boards are now hard pressed for money to carry on the duties already entrusted to them. Government would be doing incalculable good if they themselves should maintain such hospitals. The power proposed to be conferred by the bill on a District Magistrate to seize and send lepers to the hospitals will after all have to be exercised by the police, for the other functions of the District Magistrate will scarcely allow him time to attend to this new duty. It will therefore be better so to amend the provisions of the bill as to confer this power on taluk officers. The bill is not likely to effect the purpose for which it is intended so long as it only provides for the incarceration of lepers who wander about abegging, but leaves untouched those who sell articles of food while suffering from this dreadful disease. A clause should be added to the bill prohibiting such persons from appearing at places of public resort and mixing with the people.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 2nd, 1889.

The Mysore educational department.

32. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd July, observes:—Under the presidency of Mr. Rice, who has for a long time been Educational Secretary to the Mysore Government, English schools have prospered well through the zeal and self-devotion of the teaching staff; but vernacular schools have been systematically neglected. Unless both the teaching staff and the inspecting staff are replaced by efficient and capable men, it is idle to expect any improvement in the schools. But as long as Mr. Rice presides over this department, there is no hope of a change for the better. The Educational Secretary ought at least once in a year to visit all the schools, to see if his subordinate inspectors do their duty, and thus exercise a wholesome check on the inspecting staff. But we doubt very much if Mr. Rice has in his whole tenure of office as Educational Secretary ever visited all the schools under his care. The late Dewan Rangacharlu was a terror to idlers and the dishonest. In his days oppression and bribes-taking were things unknown in Mysore. Nowadays, honest men are extremely rare. Such a state of things is only traceable to indifference to duty on the part of superior officials. Mr. Rice's indifference is the cause of the decline of vernacular schools. Englishmen have a reputation for a sense of duty, but Mr. Rice appears to have none. If Mr. Rice cannot possibly attend to the educational work without neglecting his archæological duties, and if the Dewan thinks that Mr. Rice has enough to do as an archæologist alone, he had better separate the two functions and appoint some competent man as Educational Secretary. Some time ago it was reported that the Dewan entertained an idea of retiring Mr. Rice and of appointing Mr. H. J. Bhabha in his place. Of course, if the services of a proficient in three languages, viz., Sanscrit, English and Canarese, who would take real interest in the cause of education, and holding a high position under the State, cannot be secured from within the province of Mysore, Mr. Bhabha's selection will, no doubt, be praiseworthy. The best course for the Dewan, in the interests of education, would clearly be to retire Mr. Rice, to appoint Mr. Bhabha as Secretary and assign the supervision of the vernacular schools to Messrs. Vencatramayya and D. Subbayya.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 2nd, 1889.

The courts of sessions in Mysore.

33. The same paper says to the following effect:—While there are circuit sessions courts for the other two divisions, Mysore and Shimoga, Nundidroog is peculiarly unfortunate in not having one. Parties and witnesses have to walk a long way to the Bangalore chief court which exercises also a sessions court's functions. They are there put to great inconvenience, incidental to sojourning in a distant place, away from their homes and their lawful pursuits, for weeks together. The chief court of Bangalore being also the appellate authority in matters criminal, a full bench has to hear and decide often against the decision of one of themselves. The

advocate for the appellant also feels his position not very reassuring while criticising the judgment of a presiding judge. The Dewan and the chief court must think over the matter and obviate the difficulty by establishing a separate sessions court for Nundidroog just as is done in Mysore and Shimoga.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 9th, 1889.

34. The same paper, of the 9th July, says to the following effect:—To outsiders, who do not know the real state of things, Mysore, with its Dewan, its council and its representative assembly and all that sort of paraphernalia, may seem to be a Model Native State, where people have nothing more to desire in the shape of good government. Practically, however, the so-called council has turned out to be a sham and a blind to hide the despotic sway of the Dewan, who is *de facto* the ruler of Mysore, enjoying princely emoluments with very little to do, while his status is not very far below that of His Highness. The council, which formerly consisted of three members, now consists of two, who are assigned the disposal of revenue cases, the Dewan's work being thereby reduced to less than one-half. The several Secretaries share among themselves the other work. Whatever is then left for the Dewan is finished by the indefatigable Mr. Narayen Rau "by order." The representative assembly is another farce. This is supposed to correspond to the Imperial Parliament, with this difference, that the member of the Mysore Parliament is wanting in education and independence. As thus constituted they have no voice in the administration of the State. A better state of things may be expected when the so-called representative assembly develops itself into a really representative assembly capable of exercising some sort of check over the doings of the Dewan.

The Maha Raja's council and the representative assembly in Mysore.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 9th, 1889.

35. The same paper remarks:—Mr. Thambu Chetty's permanent appointment is the 2nd judgeship of the chief court. But he is so often called away by the Dewan for special duty, in virtue of his office as councillor to the Maha Raja, that the work of the chief court greatly suffers. In addition to his pay of Rs. 1,500 he is paid Rs. 3,000 extra per annum for his special duty. The acting incumbent is all along paid the full pay of a judge. As this arrangement is productive of much inconvenience and is unnecessarily expensive to the State, it is highly desirable that he should be either permanently taken to the council or retained in the chief court, thus obviating the inconvenience of the plural appointments.

Mr. Thambu Chetty as judge and councillor in Mysore.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1889.

36. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, unfavorably disposes of the claims of certain officers of the Cochin Government for the Dewanship of the State, which is likely to be shortly vacant.

Certain claimants for the Cochin Dewanship.

DAKKHAN PUNCH, July 3rd, 1889.

37. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd July, has an imaginary conversation between four friends. "Inquisitive" asks the news and is informed by "Newsmonger" that Hyderabad is to have a council like Cashmere, that the Nizam is on the look-out always to see what Government wants, so as to do it before being asked, and is at heart displeased with the minister. These opinions are combated by "Wiseman," who praises the Nizam and says he would certainly have heard of the sad state to which the Maha Raja of Cashmere is reduced and even if he has not heard is too wise to agree to a council or that a foreigner should be minister. It is contrary to reason to believe that Government should propose such a course at a time when Congress has set the whole population against Government, and should the people see a faithful and friendly State like Hyderabad treated in this manner, their doubts and dislikes will increase and the whole Mussalman population also will be set against Government. It is because robbery has been stopped, that the writers in the English papers for their own ends are trying to frighten the Nawab into accepting their selfish schemes. "Newsmonger" replies that no doubt Government would do nothing without the Nizam's consent at a time when it is necessary for them

Hyderabad.

to abstain from irritating the Mussalmans of India more. Sir Salar Jung's ministry is abused, as having brought in foreigners, and Sir Asman Jah is praised, and the conversation closes by "Wiseman" saying all will improve in three months' time (probably referring to the new Resident's arrival).

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR, July 1st, 1889.

38. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st July, says several papers advise the Nizam to invite the Prince to Hyderabad. No doubt it would be an honor to the city but it is not our business to advise extravagance. "Every one knows his own business best"; the load of salaries, &c., is not so reduced that new expenses can be afforded.

Prince Albert Victor's journey to India.

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

39. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th July, has a long list of high-handed acts said to have been committed by Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal, apparently taken from the *Universal Review*.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

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

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1889.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd July, speaks approvingly of the visit of Lord Connemara to the distressed district of Ganjam, whereby it was rendered practicable to take prompt and ready action to mitigate the distress prevailing there.

The distress in Ganjam.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, July 13th, 1889.

41. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 13th July, makes the following observations:—It is rumoured that a telegram has been received at Simla inquiring what the pensions payable to officers sent out by the Secretary of State for India will amount to in case those pensions are paid in gold currency. All the silver and gold of the country has been already taken away, and it looks as if that the authorities are bent upon taking away what little gold may yet remain in the country and substituting for it a paper currency. The silver and gold and precious stones of India have all disappeared, and the present condition of the country is indeed deplorable. It is hard to obtain even cooly work, and all our educated men are casting about for what they should do. That great man, Mr. Grigg (who will be long remembered by the people), has just introduced a new examination called the upper secondary examination. Now what is to become of those who have passed the University examinations? It is a mistake to place in position of great authority persons who cannot understand the wants and sufferings of the people. The people misunderstand, nay dislike, the Empress of India and her government. But alas! what can Her Majesty do? Her Majesty is in a place some two thousand miles away and believes that everything is done in India as in England. But Her Majesty will believe differently if she should see India for herself. She would then see countless thousands finding no remunerative work to do and perishing of want. There is none to consider this condition of things as it deserves to be. As if with the view of depriving those Rajas who are yet in a comfortable position of their riches, though it may well be worth a far different object, the Government of India borrowed money last year; and they are borrowing this year also a large amount of money. Thus the position of India being rendered critical, the authorities it is said are thinking of paying pensions in gold to officers retiring from India.

The payment of pension in gold currency to officers retiring from India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 29th, 1889.

42. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th June 1889, refers in a long leader to the conduct of the brother-in-law of the Maha Raja Holkar who kidnapped a young girl of nine years from the custody of her parents. It is high time that Her Majesty the Empress and Parliament should take interest in and try to amend the family customs

On the necessity of State interference in the social customs of the people.

of the people. The editor says that the interference of the State in such matters will not at all weaken the British Government, although ignorant people may commit disturbances. The suppression of *sati* is an instance in point. The people are not united enough to better their condition, and depend upon the assistance of the State. The Government should therefore quickly and courageously interfere with the social customs of the people, which require amendment.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM, July 8th, 1889.

43. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 8th July, has a most indignant article on this subject. Sir Lepel Griffin said there were two large Native States which are of later existence than the British rule; why did he not choose some other subject on which to vent his malice, for this is quite false. Sir Lepel knows these States have never been called Subahdaries. Sir Lepel's good feeling to the country and fidelity to Government has changed to bigotry and we shall show that this conduct is not fidelity to Government. Why does he not adduce as one proof of the disaffection of Muhammadan States that Muussalmans have refused to join the Congress. The reason of these hard words is that he got such a bad name at Bhopal that Government accepted the views of the Press and kept him out of the Hyderabad Residency, which he said in London he had accepted. Perhaps he wants to harm Government by these nonsensical and inflammatory speeches for no one likes to be accused of a crime he has not committed, and if accused, says, "I may as well do it as be credited with it"; but we can say Mussalmans will take no notice of his words, which are certainly harmful to Government, who should tell him their policy or in his excess of wisdom he will sink deeper in the mire. He says again that Government treat mutinous deeds with a want of spirit. Does he want all Indians to be blown away from guns? In short we recommend Government to shut Sir Lepel Griffin's mouth or he will do much harm.

Sir Lepel Griffin and Native States.

Public No. 635, Miscellaneous.

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

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

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
29th July 1889.

Rec'd 14 Aug.t

Seen by H.E. the Gov.r 20/8

Circulated

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

Contents.

Page

I.— Foreign Politics.
Nil.

II.— Home Administration.

(a) — Police —
About Police Constables taking bribes.

(b) — Courts —
Nil.

(c) — Jails —
Nil.

(d) — Education —
On the institution of the Upper Secondary Examination.

(e) — Local and Municipal —
On the scarcity of drinking water and the bad condition of the roads in Gupla

(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement —
Nil.

(g) — Forests —
Nil.

(h) — Railways —
Nil

Page

(i) — Public Works —
Nil.

(j) — Salt —
Nil.

(k) — General —
Suggestion to restrict the sale of kerosine oil.
On the Registration fees.
Recommendation to appoint Registrars clerks to act for Sub-Registrars.

III.— Legislation.
Nil.

IV.— Native States.
Nil.

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

VI.— Miscellaneous.
On the necessity of State interference in the social customs of the people.

...ryales do not take it

No. 46 of 188

2

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	Hindujanasamskāri	Madras	700	5th July 1889.
2.	Satihitabōdhini	Rajahmundry	250	10th July 1889
3.	The Messenger of Truth	Madras	3000	14th July 18
	Bi-monthly.			
4.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	300	11th July 188
	Weekly.			
5.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	4th, 9th and 13th July 1889.

II.

Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Andhraprakāsika, June: 29th, 1889.

The Andhrapra

About Police Constables taking bribes.

kāsika, of the 29th June 1889, states that a gatka driver was brought by a police Constable ~~on a charge~~ before the Magistrate, and that the gatka driver declared that the Constable accused him because he had not given him a quarter of an anna. The Editor confirms this statement as a well known practice of the Constables, and declares that he has witnessed a similar case. Of late the Constables do not take

e personally, but employ certain perso ns for this purpose.

(d) Education.

2. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 6th July 1889, Com- Andhraprakāsika, July: 6th, 1889.

On the institution of the Upper Secondary Examination.

ments on the institution of the Upper Secondary Examination, although the University, the Graduates' Association and several other Competent and patriotic persons and Societies had declared against it. This Examination will be first held in May 1890. As a sound knowledge of many various subjects is required in order to pass this Examination, the managers of most schools in the country will be unable to make, within the short period allowed, the necessary arrangements to train their pupils. Moreover, the Candidates for the Examination must produce a certificate of having studied during thirty months in the Upper Secondary Classes. It is therefore advisable to defer this Examination until the year 1892. The Editor remarks at the end, that it is not conducive to the welfare of the Country if Government institute frequently new Examinations which have not been previously carefully considered.

(e) [illegible]

Hindujanasamskārini, July: 1889.

3. The Hindu

On the scarcity of drinking water and the bad condition of the roads in Ongole.

and that some of the end of last ye The Editor regrets the

(k)

Budhavidhēyi, June: 20th, 1889.

4. The Budh

Suggestion to restrict the sale of Kerosine oil.

serious damage, is sell it. In consequ of this oil, Governm the oil outside the

Andhraprakāsika, July: 13th, 1889.

5. Under the

On the Registration fees.

that it is contemplo red Registration fees is no; now to

Local and Municipal.

janasamskārini, of the month of July 18 complains that the people of Ongole suf fer from want of good drinking wate the roads which were only finished at ar are already in a shameful condition t the public money is spent in this manner General.

lavidhēyi, of the 20th June 1889, Complains that kerosine oil, which has often caused negligently stored by many persons who ence of the danger entailed by the keeping nt should only allow licensed people to sell llages.

leading "Registration Fees", the Andhra- prakāsika, of the 13th July 1889, states sted to substitute the system of paying stamps instead of in money; but there [illegible] in very few cases of theft how

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6. Another Article of the sa…

Andhraprakāsika, July: 13th, 1889.

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Recommendation to appoint Registration clerks to act for Sub-Registrars.

…ccording to which …

Inspector-General of Registration …

…must give over the …

the Sub-Registrars, who go on leave, …

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charge of their office to Tahsildars, Sh…

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…e of the office when …

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…Registrars privilege …

to act and get the Commissions &c. &c.

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Andhraprakāsika, June: 29th, 1889.

7. The Andh…

On the necessity of State interference in the social customs of the people.

…in a long leader to the Conduct of the …

…brother-in-law of the Maharajah Holkar …

who kidnapped a …young girl of nine years from the cus-…

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and Parliament should take interest in and try to amend …

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the British Government, although ignorant people may com-…

mit disturbances. The suppression of the Sati is an instance …

in point. The people are not united enough to better their condi-…

tion, and depend upon the assistance of the State. The Govern-…

ment should therefore quickly and courageously interfere …

with the Social evils of the people which require amendment.

Telugu Translator's Office
Madras 18th July 89

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator

Confidential 321

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

UNDER SECRETARY
20 JUL 89
PUBLIC ETS DEPTS

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 18th July 1889.
Received

Subject.

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

Confidential

No. 46 of 188

Report
on
Native Newspapers
for the
Fortnight Ending 15th July 1889
Contents

Page

I Nil

II Home Administration

(a) Nil
(b) Courts
(1) Cantonment Magistrates ... 1
(c) Nil
(d) Education
(2) Girls Schools ... ... id
(e) Municipal
(3) Country Carts without lights ... ½
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(k) General
(4) The Imam Imagid at Delhi ... 2
(5) Abkari Laws ... ... id
(6) The Madras Army ... ... id 3

III Nil

IV Native States

(7) Hyderabad 3½
(8) Prince Albert Victors Journey to India 4
(9) Sir Lepel Griffin ... ... id

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(a) Sir Lepel Griffin and Native States 5

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	1st and 8th July 1889
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapellah Madras	640	29th June & 6th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	13th 20th and 27th June/89
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	" "	100	5th
5	Salva-i-Sakhun	" "	130	
6	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	470	27th June, 1st and 4th July/89
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	500	28th "
8	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	30th " and 8th "
9	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	14th 21 & 28th June & 7th "
10	Nasar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	1st "
11	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	3rd "
12	Safir-i-Dakkhan	"	150	29th " & 6th "

Confidential.

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calls attention

Carting Carts without lights

3

Administration

Courts"

Faridah i. Rozgar of the 29th Ju

Circumstances of a brawl between

Sepoys (Hyderabad Contingent)

at Ningoli caused by a Sepoy

ticular handkerchief in a

p. In the result the Bazar Master

Marees 200 rupees and found

useless. Government should have

gistrates in these places Ningoli

&c, in order that justice may be

dispensed, which cannot be, whilst

fficers act as Bazar Masters, for

it is to shield their men, however

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ducation"

Nasim ul Akhbar of the 2nd June

the advantages of female

education winds up "If our

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west. Our Missionary friends

e make Christians to which end

ols. Orphanages and Parsonages

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e shall explain this in future

nicipal

Nur ul Islam of the 30th June

to the Lordships of fining

Car drivers passing th

Cantonment (Secunderabad) they cannot know the rules take the nearest road. "General"

without lights and of course

(4) Akhbar-i-Asafi of wants to know what has become of the

The Jama Musjid at Delhi

lakh and a half given by the Nawab of Rampore for the repair of this building. Some say the Engineers are afraid to undertake the work but the money was given to repair the Musjid not to be kept in the Bank and the Commissioner should look out that it is not diverted from its legitimate use.

(5) Jiliani-i-Nairatti of the 5th July thinks the agitation on this subject comes from the Abkari Laws National Congress and agrees with the "Am" that the tax cannot be done away with. If the better Class people will only discourage drinking the sellers will soon remove their shops for fear of loss.

(6) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 8th July says the Madras Army did great deeds formerly and was suitably re-

The Madras Army

warded, now it is not so, native officers widows are in distressed circumstances and Government does not regard them. Changes have been made as regards pay pension prize money &c. which has reduced the popularity of the service, which Government should try to restore, besides this injustice is rife, in promotion favoritism rules and they depend on the favor and bribes (given to)

Commanding officers, fit men are passed over and unfit men appointed and the Superiors take no notice of these irregularities and injustices, although they well know them to exist, these are the Causes of murders &c. that occur from time to time. Since the introduction of direct Commissions, long service men have become hopeless and although the rule is not often acted on it has had a great effect. Government should make a proper and just enquiry into all the evils defects and faults of the Native Army & look well into the promotion question, the seniority, Services and fitness of the men and the made up statements and trickery of Commanding officers and remedy them, by which the army will be happy and contented and in time of need will act with loyalty and devotion. Native States

(7) Dakkhan Punch of the 3rd July has an imaginary conversation between four Hyderabad friends "Inquisitive" asks the news and is informed by "newsmonger" that Hyderabad is to have a Council like Cashmir that the Nizam is on the look out always to see what Government wants, so as to do it before being asked and is at heart displeased with the Ministers. These opinions are combated by "wiseman" who praises the Nizam and says he would certainly have heard of the 3rd state to which the Maharajah of Cashmir is reduced and even if he has not heard is to agree to a Council or that a foreigner should be Minister

It is contrary to reason to beli
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Government and should the pe
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population also will be set
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(9) Idara-i-Aam all o
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The 5th July has
high handed acts
Lepel Griffin in
"Quinsard Review"

Miscellaneous

(10) Shamkat-al-Islam of the 8th In
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Sir Lepel Griffin and native States

Lepel Griffin said there were two large Native States which are of later existence than the British rule. Why did he not choose some other subject on which to vent his malice for this is quite false. Sir Lepel knows these States have never been called Subah-daries. Sir Lepel's good feeling to the Country and fidelity to Government has changed to bigotry and we shall shew that this conduct is not fidelity to Government. Why does he not adduce as one proof of the disaffection of Muhammadan States that Mussalmans have refused to join the Congress. The reason of these hard words is that he got such a bad name at Bhopal that Government accepted the views of the Press and kept him out of the Hyderabad Residency (which he said in London he had accepted) Perhaps he wants to harm Government by these nonsensical and inflamatory speeches for no one likes to be accused of a crime he has not committed and if accused, says "I may as well do it as he credited with it" but we can say Mussalmans will take no notice of his words which are certainly harmful to Government who should tell him their policy or in his excess of wisdom he will sink deeper in the mire. We says again that Government treat mutinous deeds with a want of spirit. Does he want all Indians to be blown away from guns? in short we recommend Government to shut Sir Lepel Griffin's mouth or he will do much harm.

Pers and Hind. Trans Office
Chepauk 16th July 1889

Colonel
Pers and Hind. Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Confidential

Public (1889) Dept.

From

The Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Bolacamund

Dated 16th July 1889
Received

CHIEF SECY
18 JUL 89
GOVERNMENT

Report on Hindustani News papers for the fortnight ending 15th July 1889.

"Quinoa" Review

Confidential. No. 46 of 188

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th July 1889.

Contents:—

		Page.
I	Foreign Politics.	Nil.
II	Home administration	
	(a) Police	Nil.
	(b) Courts.	Nil.
	(c) Jails.	Nil.
	(d) Education	Nil.
	(e) Local and municipal	Nil.
	(f) Land Revenue and settlement	Nil.
	(g) Forests.	Nil.
	(h) Railways.	Nil.
	(i) Public works.	Nil.
	(j) Salt.	Nil.
	(k) General.	
	Abkari Commissioner's Circular.	1.
III	Legislation.	Nil.
IV	Native States.	
	(1) The Mysore Educational department	1.
	(2) The Courts of Sessions in Mysore.	3.
	(3). The Maharaja's Council and the Representative Assembly in Mysore.	ibid
	(4) Mr. Thambuchetty as judge and Councillor in Mysore.	5.
V	Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.	Nil.
VI	Miscellaneous.	Nil.

List of Canarese Newspapers received during the fortnight ending the 15th July 1889.

Number.	Names of newspapers received during the fortnight	Place of publication	How often issued	No. of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of the newspapers reported on.
1.	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	Weekly	400	1st and 8th July 1889.
2.	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	do.	do.	12	29th June & 6th July.
3.	The Vrittanta Patrika	do	do	2,000	27th June and 4th July.
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	do.	1,000	2nd and 9th July.
5	The Vijayadwaja	Bellary	do.	300.	8th July.

II Home Administration.

(K.) General.

The Abkari Commissioner's Circular.

The Vijadwaja of the 8th July says:—

We hear that a Circular has been sent to the districts from the office of the Commissioner of Abkari calling upon all officers to submit their opinion regarding the proposal that Spirits should be sold in the Streets just as Curry, Curd and oil are done. Is this Step consistent with the recent resolution of the British Parliament?

IV Native States.

The Mysore Educational Department.

The Vrittanta Chintamani of the 2nd July observes:—

Under the presidency of Mr. Rice who has for a long time been Educational Secretary to the Mysore Government, English Schools have prospered well through the Zeal and Self devotion of the teaching Staff. But vernacular Schools have been Systematically neglected. Unless both the teaching Staff and the Inspecting Staff are replaced by efficient and Capable men, it is idle to expect any improvement in the Schools. But as long as Mr. Rice presides over this department, there is no hope of a change for the better. The Educational Secretary ought at least

ce in a year to visit all the schools, to see
this Subordinate Inspectors do their duty.
and thus exercise a wholesome check on
the inspecting staff. But we doubt very much
if mr. Rice has in his whole tenure of office
as Educational Secretary ever visited all
the Schools under his care. The late Dewan
Rangacharlu was a terror to idlers and
the dishonest. In his days oppression and
bribetaking were things unknown in Mysore.
Nowadays honest men are extremely rare.
Such a state of things is only traceable
to indifference to duty on the part of
Superior officials. Mr. Rice's indifference is
the cause of the decline of vernacular schools.
Englishmen have a reputation for a sense of
duty, but Mr. Rice appears to have none.
If Mr. Rice cannot possibly attend to the
Educational work without neglecting his archaeo-
logical duties, and if the Dewan thinks that
Mr. Rice has enough to do as an Archaeologist
alone, he had better separate the two functions
and appoint some competent man as an
Educational Secretary. Sometime ago it was
reported that the Dewan entertained an idea
of retiring Mr. Rice and of appointing Mr.
H. T. Bhabha in his place. Of course, if the
services of a proficient in three languages
viz Sanscrit, English and Canarese who would
take real interest in the cause of Education
and who holding a high position under
the State, cannot be secured from within
the province of Mysore, Mr. Bhabha's
selection will, no doubt, be praiseworthy.

The best

The best Course for the Dewan in the interest
of Education would clearly be to retire
Rice, to appoint mr. Bhabha as Secretary
and assign the Supervision of the verna-
cular Schools to Messrs. Vencatramayya and
D. Subbayya.

The Courts of Sessions in Mysore.

The same paper says to the following effect:

While there are circuit Sessions Courts
for the other two divisions Mysore and Shimoga,
Nundidroog is peculiarly unfortunate in not
having one. Parties and witnesses have to
walk a long way to the Bangalore chief
Court which exercises also a Sessions Court's
functions. They are there put to great inconvenience
incidental to sojourning in a distant place away
from their homes and their lawful pursuits-
for weeks together. The chief Court of Bangalore
being also the appellate authority, in matters
Criminal, a full bench has to hear and
decide often against the decision of one of
themselves. The advocate for the appellant
also feels his position not very reassuring
while criticising the judgment of a presiding judge.
The Dewan and the chief Court must
think over the matter and obviate the difficulty
by establishing a separate Sessions Court
for Nundidroog just as is done in Mysore
and Shimoga.

The Maharaja's Council and the
Representative Assembly.

The same paper of the 9th July says to the

allowing Effect:

To outsiders who do not know the real State of things, Mysore with its Dewan, its Council and its representative Assembly and all that sort of paraphernalia may seem to be a model native State where people have nothing more to desire in the shape of good government. Practically, however, the So called Council has turned out to be a sham and a blind to hide the despotic sway of the Dewan, who is defacto the ruler of Mysore, enjoying princely emoluments with very little to do, while his status is not very far below that of his sovereign. The Council which formerly consisted of three members now consists of two, who are assigned the disposal of revenue cases, the Dewan's work being thereby reduced to less than one-half. The several Secretaries share among themselves the other work. Whatever is then left for the Dewan is finished by the indefatigable Mr. Narayen Rao "by order".

The representative Assembly is another farce. This is supposed to correspond to the Imperial Parliament with this difference that the member of the Mysore Parliament is wanting in education and independence. As thus Constituted they have not the slightest voice in the administration of the State. A better State of things may be expected when the so called representative Assembly develops itself into a really representative assembly capable of exercising some sort of check over the doings of the Dewan.

Mr. Thambuchetty as Judge and Councillor.

The same paper remarks:—

Mr. Thambuchetty's permanent appointment is the 2nd Judgeship of the Chief Court. But he is so often called away by the Dewan for special duty in virtue of his office as Councillor to the Maharajah, that the work of the Chief Court greatly suffers. In addition to his pay of Rs. 1,500 he is paid Rs. 3,000 Extra per annum for his special duty. The acting incumbent is all along paid the full pay of a judge. As this arrangement is productive of much inconvenience and is unnecessarily expensive to the State, it is highly desirable that he should be either permanently taken to the Council or retained in the Chief Court, thus obviating the inconvenience of the plural appointments.

Canarese Translator's Office,
Madras, 15th July 1889.

S. Mangesa Rao
Canarese Translator to Govt.

Cmfs. 321

Public (1889) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY
16 JUL 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 46

Dated 15th July 1889.

Received

Subject.

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

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CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 150 OF 1889.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 July 1889.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. The Bombay High Court.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. Lighting of Streets in Salem.
3. Lighting charges in Villupuram.
4. Water famine in Coimbatore.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

5. The conduct of Jammabandi.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

6. The Villupuram Railway Station.

(i) Public Works.

7. Repairs of the Villupuram tanks.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

8. The India Council.

III. Legislation.

9. The Leper Bill

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

10. The Distress in Conjeram.

VI. Miscellaneous.

11. The payment of pensions in gold currency to officers retiring from India.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Satya Dútan	Madras	5000	July 1889.
2	Jnanambálan ...	Tiruvadi	100	July 1889.
3	Gnyana Dípam	Tinnevelly	1400	June 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	Satya Vedánusáram	Madras.	264	1st July 1889.
5	Agni Veda Bháskaram	Do.	500	15th June & 1st & 15th July 1889.
6	Arya Jana Saripálini	Do	1000	1st and 15th July 1889.
7	Srikaranjani	Do.	750	15th July 1889.
8	Swadésabhimáni	Salem.	150	1st and 15th July 1889.
9	Brahma Gnyana Bhódini	Bangalore.	119	1st and 15th July 1889.
10	Lakha Jivani ...	Do.	440	1st and 15th July 1889.
11	Satya Vartamáni	Pasumalai	690	1st July 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagarcoil	450	1st & 10th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
13	Vettikkaviyan	Madras	200	6th and 13th July 1889.
14	Hindu Janakshemini	Do	200	6th and 13th July 1889.
15	Tarangai Chêsan	Do.	150	6th and 13th July 1889.
16	Desábhimani	Cuddalore	350	29th June & 6th July 1889.
17	Tanjai Janamitran	Tanjore	450	6th and 13th July 1889.
18	Kalanidhi	Coimbatore	250	6th and 13th July 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
19	Swadésa Mitran	Madras	800	3rd, 6th, 10th & 13th July 1889.

V

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing worthy of notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(b) Courts.

The Bombay High Court. 1 The Triangai Chesan of Madras of the 6th July hopes that Government will appoint either a Hindu or a Mahomedan gentleman in succession to Mr. Nowrojee Nowrojee as a Judge of the Bombay High Court.

(c) Jails.

Nothing worth noting.

(d) Education.

Nothing worth noting.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Lighting of Streets in Salem. 2. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 1st July complains that the streets and lanes of that town are not sufficiently illuminated at night by the Municipality, and that the existing Municipal lanterns, few as they are, are not lighted in certain places.

Lighting charges in Villupuram. 3. In the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 3rd July, a correspondent objects to the proposed reduction of lighting charges in the Union of Villupuram.

Water-famine in Conjeeveram.

4. The Kalanidhi of Conjeeveram of the 13th July speaks of water famine in that town, and hopes that the authorities will adopt speedy measures to avert the evil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

The Conduct of jamanabundi.

5. A contributor to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 6th July observes that if a jamanabundi is now held in any place, the people as a rule are completely ignorant of the fact, and if any one is so fortunate as to become aware of it and makes known his wants to the jamanabundi officer, the latter simply hears what the Karnam and Monigar have to say, and passes orders solely on their representations. Thus the poor ryot has nothing left to do but to propitiate the Karnam if he wants his case to be properly considered.

(g) Forests.

Nothing worthy of notice.

(h) Railways.

The Villupuram Railway Station.

6. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 3rd July complains that the platform of the Villupuram station on the South Indian Railway line

is not lighted when passenger trains arrive there during the night.

(i) Public Works.

Repair of the Villupuram tanks.

7. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 6th July says that the sum of Rs. 4,000 estimated for the repair of the tanks in Villupuram is quite insufficient, because the tanks to serve any useful purpose will have to be re-embanked, and the channel which feeds them will have to be thoroughly repaired and anicuts built over it at suitable places.

(j) Salt.

Nothing worth noting.

(k) General.

The India Council.

8. The Tarangai Nesan of Madras of the 6th July is anxious to know when the India Council will be abolished, as this Council in the opinion of this journal is quite useless and has never in a single instance done any good to India. This is explained by the fact that the members of the Council are all retired Anglo-Indians. If there should be any natives of India on that Council, some good might be expected from it, but none

according to its present Constitution.

III. Legislation.

The Leper Bill.

9. The Sanjai Jananmitram of the 13th July Considers that the Leper Bill if passed into law will be of incalculable benefit, as the Bill provides for separate hospitals being established for the treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy. It does not seem expedient that Municipal and Local Boards should be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of Leper Hospitals, for those Boards are now hard pressed for money to carry on the duties already entrusted to them. Government would be doing incalculable good if they themselves should maintain such hospitals. The power proposed to be conferred by the Bill on a District Magistrate to seize and send lepers to the hospitals will after all have to be exercised by the Police, for the other functions of the District Magistrate will scarcely allow him time to attend to this new duty. It will therefore be better so to amend the provisions of the Bill as to confer this power on Taluk officers. The

Bill

Bill is not likely to effect the purpose for which it is intended so long as it only provides for the incarceration of lepers who meander about a begging but leaves untouched those who sell articles of food while suffering from this dreadful disease. A Clause should be added to the Bill prohibiting such persons from appearing at places of public resort and mixing with the people.

IV. Native States.

Nothing worth noting.

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

The distress in Gunjam.

10. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 3rd July speaks approvingly of the visit of Lord Connemara to the distressed district of Gunjam, whereby it was rendered practicable to take prompt and ready action to mitigate the distress prevailing there.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The payment of pensions in gold currency to officers retiring from India.

11. The Hindu Janabhishani of Madras of the 13th July makes the following observations—

"It is rumoured that a telegram has been

received

received at Simla enquiring what the pensions payable to officers sent out by the Secretary of State for India will amount to in case those pensions are paid in gold currency. All the Silver and gold of the Country has been already taken away, and it looks as if that the authorities are bent upon taking away what little gold may yet remain in the Country and substituting for it a paper currency. The silver and gold and precious stones of India seem all disappeared, and the present Condition of the Country is indeed deplorable. It is hard to obtain even coolly work, and all our educated men are casting about for what they should do. That great man, Mr. Grigg, (who will be long remembered by the people), has just introduced a new examination called the Upper Secondary Examination. Now what is to become of those who have passed the University examinations? It is a mistake to place in position of great authority persons who cannot understand the wants and sufferings of the people. The people misunderstand, may dislike, the Empress of India and her government. But alas! what can Her Majesty do? Her Majesty is in a place some two thousand miles away and believes that every thing is done in India as in England. But Her Majesty will believe differently if she should see India for herself. She would then see countless thousands, finding no remunerative work to do and perishing of want. There is none to consider this Condition of things as it deserves to be. Alas with the view of depriving those Rajahs who are yet in a Comfortable position of their riches, though it may well be worth a fair different object, the Government of India borrowed money last year; and they are borrowing this year also a large amount of money. Thus the position of India being rendered critical, the authorities, it is said, are thinking of paying pensions in gold to officers retiring from India.

Tamil Translation Office,
Madras, 22nd July 1889.

P. Ramayanaden
Tamil Translator to Government.

Public (1889) Department.

Confidential No. 330

From

The Tamil Translator
to Government.

To The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ootacamund.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
12 JUL 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No 1357

Dated 22nd July 1889.

Report on Tamil Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 15th
July 1889.

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

I. Foreign Politics nil
II Home administration.
(a) Police.
(1) Complaint against the officers in Quilandy.
(2) Inefficiency of the officers in British Cochin.
(b) Courts.
Remarks on the decision of the Cannanore jail Corruption Case.
(c) Jails.
Hardships of prisoners in Indian jails.
(d) Education.
Institution of the Upper Secondary Examination.
(e) Local and Municipal.
Certain acts of the Chairman of the Cannanore Municipal Council Supported.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement nil
(g) Forests nil.
(h) Railways.
Extension of Railway from Tirora to Manjeri.
(i) Public Works nil
(j) Salt nil.
(k) General.
(1) A charge against the doctor of Tellicherry Contradicted.
(2) His Excellency the Governor's action in Connection with the famine in Gudjam.
III. Legislation nil.
IV. Native States.
Certain Claim ants for the Cochin Diwan Ship.
V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people
VI. Miscellaneous nil.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of July 1889.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	22nd June & 6th July	about 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	Do	26th June	1000
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st July	700.

I Foreign Politics &c.

II Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th June attributes the recent increase of thefts and other offences in Travancore, to the indifference of the officers of the local police, who it is thought should be immediately transferred from that place.

2. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st July dwells at length upon the inefficiency of the Police officers in British Cochin.

(b) Courts.

3. Two articles in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 22nd June report the decision of the Cannanore Jail Corruption Case. In the former it is said that the evidence for the prosecution was somewhat weak and that the Sessions Judge was in the habit of the case to some extent prejudiced against the accused; while in a letter a hope is expressed that the Appellate Court will duly consider all the circumstances of the Case. The same Subject is followed by another article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th June, which concludes with an Expression of opinion that such Corruption Cases against responsible native officials are gradually tend to diminish the confidence reposed in them by Government.

(c) Jails.

4. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st July refers to the hardships of prisoners in Indian Jails. It is said that prisoners are often starved and even whipped to death.

(d) Education.

5. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 6th July reports the institution of a new Examination

Repo

entitled the "Upper Secondary Examination," which it is feared will gradually prove detrimental to higher education.

(e) Local and Municipal.

6. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th June contradicts a Correspondent in a previous issue, who Criticized Certain acts of the Chairman of the Cannanore Municipal Council.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—Nil.
(g) Forests—Nil.
(h) Railways.

7. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th June prays for the Extension of Railway Communication from Tirur to Ponnani via Meletharam.

(i) Public Works—Nil.
(j) Salt—Nil.
(k) General.

8. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 26th June Contradicts a Correspondent in a previous issue, who said that the Doctor in charge of the Tellicherry Hospital was not sufficiently Kind in his behaviour towards his patients.

9. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 6th July Notices with pleasure the Steps Taken by His Excellency the Governor towards famine relief in Ganjam.

III. Legislation—Nil

IV. Native States.

10. An article in the Kerala "Vilasam" of the 1st July unfavorably disposes of the Claims of Certain officers of the Cochin Government for the Dewanship of the State, which is likely to be shortly vacant.

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

VI. Miscellaneous—Nil.

Cont. Malayalam
Translation's Office
Kotayam 25th July 1889.

L Garthwaite
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public / 1889 /

Confidential No 337

From

L. Gopalawaitte Esq. Ba
Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 25 July 1889.
Rect 26 JUL 89

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers
Report for the first
Fortnight of July 1889.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th July 1889.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I.—Foreign Politics.	
Nil.	
II.—Home Administration.	
(a)—*Police*—	
About police constables taking bribes	139
Complaints against the officers in Quilandy	*ib.*
Inefficiency of the officers in British Cochin	*ib.*
(b)—*Courts*—	
The Bombay High Court	*ib.*
Remarks on the decision of the Cannanore jail corruption case	*ib.*
Cantonment magistrates	*ib.*
(c)—*Jails*—	
Hardships of prisoners in Indian jails	*ib.*
(d)—*Education*—	
On the institution of the upper secondary examination	140
Institution of the upper secondary examination	*ib.*
Girls' schools	*ib.*
(e)—*Local and Municipal*—	
Lighting of streets in Salem	*ib.*
Lighting charges in Villupuram	*ib.*
Water famine in Coimbatore	*ib.*
On the scarcity of drinking-water and the bad condition of the roads in Ongole	*ib.*
Certain acts of the chairman of the Cannanore municipal council supported	*ib.*
Country carts without lights	*ib.*
(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—	
The conduct of jamabandi	141
(g)—*Forests*—	
Nil.	
(h)—*Railways*—	
The Villupuram railway station	*ib.*
Extension of railway from Tirur to Manjeri	*ib.*
(i)—*Public Works*—	
Repair of the Villupuram tanks	*ib.*

	PAGE
II.—Home Administration—*cont.*	
(j)—*Salt*—	
Nil.	
(k)—*General*—	
The India Council	141
Suggestion to restr[illegible] sale of kerosine oil	*ib.*
On the registration	*ib.*
Recommendation to [illegible]int registration clerks to act for sub-registrars	142
Abkári Commissioner's circular	*ib.*
A charge against the doctor of Tellicherry contradicted.	*ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's action in connection with the famine in Ganjam	*ib.*
The Juma Musjid at Delhi	*ib.*
Abkári laws	*ib.*
The Madras Army	*ib.*
III.—Legislation.	
The Leper Bill	*ib.*
IV.—Native States.	
The Mysore educational department	143
The courts of sessions in Mysore	*ib.*
The Maha Raja's council and the representative assembly in Mysore	144
Mr. Thambu Chetty as judge and councillor in Mysore	*ib.*
Certain claimants for the Cochin Dewanship	*ib.*
Hyderabad	145
Prince Albert Victor's journey to India	*ib.*
Sir Lepel Griffin	*ib.*
V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.	
The distress in Ganjam	*ib.*
VI.—Miscellaneous.	
The payment of pension in gold currency to officers retiring from India	*ib.*
On the necessity of State interference in the social customs of the people	*ib.*
Sir Lepel Griffin and Native States	146

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Satya Dutan"	Madras	6,000	July 1889.
2	"Jananukulan"	Tiruvádi	100	,, ,,
3	"Gnyana Dipam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	June ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Satya Vedanusaram"	Madras	264	1st July 1889.
5	"Ayul Veda Bhaskaran"	Do.	500	15th June and 1st and 15th July 1889.
6	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do	1,000	1st and 15th July 1889.
7	"Srilokaranjani"	Do.	750	15th July 1889.
8	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	1st and 15th July 1889.
9	"Brahma Gnyana Bhodini"	Bangalore	119	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
10	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
11	"Satyavartamani"	Pasumalai	690	1st July 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	6th and 13th July 1889.
14	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
15	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
16	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	29th June and 6th July 1889.
17	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	6th and 13th July 1889.
18	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
19	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th July 1889.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
20	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	700	5th July 1889.
21	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	10th ,, ,,
22	"The Messenger of Truth"	Madras	3,000	14th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
23	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	11th July 1889.
	Weekly.			
24	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	4th, 9th and 13th July 1889.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	1st and 8th July 1889.
26	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	29th June and 6th July 1889.
27	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	27th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,
28	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	2nd and 9th July 1889.
29	"Vijayadwaja"	Bellary	300	8th July 1889.
	Malayalam.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	22nd June and 6th July 1889.
31	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	26th June 1889.
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st July 1889.
	Hindustani.			
33	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	1st and 8th July 1889.
34	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	29th June and 6th July 1889.
35	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	13th, 20th and 27th June 1889.
36	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	5th July 1889.
37	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	27th June and 1st and 4th July 1889.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	28th ,, 1889.
39	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	30th ,, and 8th July 1889.
40	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th, 21st and 28th June and 7th July 1889.
41	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	1st July 1889.
42	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd ,, ,,
43	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	29th June and 6th July 1889.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

1. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th June 1889, states that a jatka driver was brought by a police constable before the magistrate, and that the jatka driver declared that the constable accused him because he had not given him a quarter of an anna. The editor confirms this statement as a well known practice of the constables, and declares that he has witnessed a similar case. Of late the constables do not take the bribe personally, but employ certain persons for this purpose.

Andhraprakasika, June 29th, 1889.

About police constables taking bribes.

2. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, attributes the recent increase of thefts and other offences in Quilandy to the indifference of the officers of the local police, who, it is thought, should be immediately transferred from that place.

Kerala Sanchari, June 26th, 1889.

Complaints against the officers in Quilandy.

3. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, dwells at length upon the inefficiency of the police officers in British Cochin.

Kerala Mitram, July 1st, 1889.

Inefficiency of the officers in British Cochin.

(b) *Courts.*

4. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 6th July, hopes that Government will appoint either a Hindu or a Muhammadan gentleman in succession to Mr. Nanabhai Harridas as a Judge of the Bombay High Court.

Tarangai Nesan, July 6th, 1889.

The Bombay High Court.

5. Two articles in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd June, reports the decision of the Cannanore jail corruption case. In the former it is said that the evidence for the prosecution was somewhat weak and that the Sessions Judge was, in the trial of the case, to some extent prejudiced against the accused; while in the latter a hope is expressed that the appellate court will duly consider all the circumstances of the case. The same subject is followed by another article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th June, which concludes with an expression of opinion that such corruption cases against responsible native officers will gradually tend to diminish the confidence reposed in them by Government.

Kerala Patrika, June 22nd, 1889. Kerala Sanchari, June 26th, 1889.

Remarks on the decision of the Cannanore jail corruption case.

6. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th June, relates the circumstances of a brawl between sepoys (Hyderabad Contingent) and Marwarees at Hingoli, caused by a sepoy wanting a particular handkerchief in a Marwaree's shop. In the result the bazaar master fined the Marwarees 200 rupees and found the sepoys blameless. Government should have cantonment magistrates in these places, Hingoli, Aurungabad, &c., in order that justice may be impartially dispensed, which cannot be whilst regimental officers act as bazaar masters, for their only thought is to shield their men, however guilty they may be, whereas a separate magistrate would be impartial.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, June 29th, 1889.

Cantonment magistrates.

(c) *Jails.*

7. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, refers to the hardships of prisoners in Indian jails. It is said that prisoners are there often starved and even whipped to death.

Kerala Mitram, July 1st, 1889.

Hardships of prisoners in Indian jails.

(d) *Education.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 6th, 1889.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th July 1889, comments on the institution of the upper secondary examination, although the University, the graduates' association and several other competent and patriotic persons and societies had declared against it. This examination will be first held in May 1890. As a sound knowledge of many various subjects is required in order to pass this examination, the managers of most schools in the country will be unable to make, within the short period allowed, the necessary arrangements to train their pupils. Moreover, the candidates for the examination must produce a certificate of having studied during thirty months in the upper secondary classes. It is therefore advisable to defer this examination until the year 1892. The editor remarks at the end, that it is not conducive to the welfare of the country if Government institute frequently new examinations which have not been previously carefully considered.

On the institution of the upper secondary examination.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 6th, 1889.

9. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th July, reports the institution of a new examination entitled the upper secondary examination, which it is feared will gradually prove detrimental to higher education.

Institution of the upper secondary examination.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, June 27th, 1889.

10. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th June: A long article on the advantages of female education winds up:—If our missionary friends will open zanana schools for our girls or any other race undertake this work it will be very kind. But there must be no self-interest. Our missionary friends wish there to be more Christians, to which end they open schools, orphanages and parsonages (*sic*), &c., but this is not friendship to our race but enmity. We shall explain this in future article.

Girls' schools.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESABHIMANI, July 1st, 1889.

11. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st July, complains that the streets and lanes of that town are not sufficiently illuminated at night by the municipality, and that the existing municipal lanterns, few as they are, are not lighted in certain places.

Lighting of streets in Salem.

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1889.

12. In the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd July, a correspondent objects to the proposed reduction of lighting charges in the union of Villupuram.

Lighting charges in Villupuram.

KALANIDHI, July 13th, 1889.

13. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 13th July, speaks of water famine in that town, and hopes that the authorities will adopt speedy measures to avert the evil.

Water famine in Coimbatore.

HINDU-JANASA ISKARINI, July 1889.

14. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of July 1889, complains that the people of Ongole suffer from want of good drinking-water, and that some of the roads, which were only finished at the end of last year, are already in a shameful condition. The editor regrets that the public money is spent in this manner.

On the scarcity of drinking-water and the bad condition of the roads in Ongole.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue, who criticised certain acts of the chairman of the Cannanore municipal council.

Certain acts of the chairman of the Cannanore municipal council supported.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM, June 30th, 1889.

16. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 30th June, calls attention to the hardship of fining cart-drivers passing through cantonment (Secunderabad) without lights. They cannot know the rules, and of course take the nearest road.

Country carts without lights.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, July 6th, 1889.

17. A contributor to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 6th July, observes that if a jamabandi is now held in any place, the people as a rule are completely ignorant of the fact, and if any one is so fortunate as to become aware of it and makes known his wants to the jamabandi officer, the latter simply hears what the karnam and monigar have to say, and passes orders solely on their representations. Thus the poor ryot has nothing left to do but to propitiate the karnam if he wants his case to be properly considered.

The conduct of jamabandi.

(h) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, July 3rd, 1889.

18. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd July, complains that the platform of the Villupuram station, on the South Indian Railway line, is not lighted when passenger trains arrive there during the night.

The Villupuram railway station.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, prays for the extension of railway communication from Tirur to Manjeri *viâ* Malapuram.

Extension of railway from Tirur to Manjeri.

(i) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, July 6th, 1889.

20. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 6th July, says that the sum of Rs. 400 estimated for the repair of the tanks in Villupuram is quite insufficient, because the tanks, to serve any useful purpose, will have to be re-embanked, and the channel which feeds them will have to be thoroughly repaired and anicuts built over it at suitable places.

Repair of the Villupuram tanks.

(k) *General.*

TARANGAI NESAN, July 6th, 1889.

21. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 6th July, is anxious to know when the India Council will be abolished, as this council, in the opinion of this journal, is quite useless and has never in a single instance done any good to India. This is explained by the fact that the members of the council are all retired Anglo-Indians. If there should be any natives of India on that council, some good might be expected from it, but none according to its present constitution.

The India Council.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, June 20th, 1889.

22. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th June 1889, complains that kerosine oil, which has often caused serious damage, is negligently stored by many persons who sell it. In consequence of the danger entailed by the keeping of this oil, Government should only allow licensed people to sell the oil outside the villages.

Suggestion to restrict the sale of kerosine oil.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 13th, 1889.

23. Under the heading "Registration Fees," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th July 1889, states that it is contemplated to substitute the system of paying registration fees instamps in stead of in money; but there is no reason to do so, as only very few cases of theft have happened in the department since its establishment. Instead of this change, the treasury boxes of the registration offices should be kept in the taluk treasury (if the place is the head-quarters of a taluk) or in the police station. The editor remarks that the meditated change will be the cause of much inconvenience.

On the registration fees.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 13th, 1889.

24. Another article, of the same paper, criticises the order of the Inspector-General of Registration, according to which the sub-registrars, who go on leave, must give over the charge of their office to tahsildars, sheristadars, or taluk gumastahs, but not to their office clerks. It is asked why registration clerks, who know the business of their office pretty well, should not be entrusted with the charge of the office when unqualified taluk gumastahs are regarded to be competent for it. Qualified registration clerks should be appointed to act, and get the commissions of sub-registrars on privilege leave.

Recommendation to appoint registration clerks to act for sub-registrars.

VIJADWAJA, July 8th, 1889.

25. The *Vijadwaja*, of the 8th July, says:—We hear that a circular has been sent to the districts from the office of the Commissioner of Abkári calling upon all officers to submit their opinion regarding the proposal that spirits should be sold in the streets just as curry, curd and oil are done. Is this step consistent with the recent resolution of the British Government?

The Abkári Commissioner's circular.

KERALA SANCHARI, June 26th, 1889.

26. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 26th June, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue, who said that the doctor in charge of the Tellicherry hospital was not sufficiently kind in his behaviour towards his patients.

A charge against the doctor of Tellicherry contradicted.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 6th, 1889.

27. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th July, notices with pleasure the steps taken by His Excellency the Governor towards famine relief in Ganjam.

His Excellency the Governor's action in connection with the famine in Ganjam.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI, June 14th, 1889.

28. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 14th June, wants to know what has become of the lakh and-a-half given by the Nawab of Rampore for the repair of this building. Some say the engineers are afraid to undertake the work; but the money was given to repair the Musjid, not to be kept in the bank, and the Commisioner should look out that it is not diverted from its legitimate use.

The Juma Musjid at Delhi.

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

29. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th July, thinks the agitation on this subject comes from the National Congress, and agrees with the *Am* that the tax cannot be done away with. If the better class people will only discourage drinking, the sellers will soon remove their shops for fear of loss.

Abkári laws.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 8th, 1889.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th July, says the Madras Army did great deeds formerly and was suitably rewarded; now it is not so: Native officers' widows are in distressed circumstances and Government does not regard them. Changes have been made as regards pay, pension, rice money, &c., which has reduced the popularity of the service, which Government should try to restore; besides this, injustice is rife; in promotions, favoritism rules, and they depend on the favor and bribes (given to) commanding officers; fit men are passed over and unfit men appointed and the superiors take no notice of these irregularities and injustices, although they well know them to exist; these are the causes of murders, &c., that occur from time to time. Since the introduction of direct commissions, long service men have become hopeless and although the rule is not often acted on it has had a great effect. Government should make a proper and just inquiry into all the evils, defects and faults of the Native Army and look well into the promotion question, the seniority, services and fitness of the men and the made-up statements and trickery of commanding officers and remedy them, by which the army will be happy and contented and in time of need will act with loyalty and devotion.

The Madras Army.

III.—LEGISLATION.

TANJAI JANAMITRAN, July 13th, 1889.

31. The *Tanjai Janamitran*, of the 13th July, considers that the Leper Bill, if passed into law, will be of incalculable benefit, as the bill provides for separate hospitals

The Leper Bill.

being established for the treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy. It does not seem expedient that municipal and local boards should be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of leper hospitals, for those boards are now hard pressed for money to carry on the duties already entrusted to them. Government would be doing incalculable good if they themselves should maintain such hospitals. The power proposed to be conferred by the bill on a District Magistrate to seize and send lepers to the hospitals will after all have to be exercised by the police, for the other functions of the District Magistrate will scarcely allow him time to attend to this new duty. It will therefore be better so to amend the provisions of the bill as to confer this power on taluk officers. The bill is not likely to effect the purpose for which it is intended so long as it only provides for the incarceration of lepers who wander about abegging, but leaves untouched those who sell articles of food while suffering from this dreadful disease. A clause should be added to the bill prohibiting such persons from appearing at places of public resort and mixing with the people.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 2nd, 1889.

32. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd July, observes:—Under the presidency of Mr. Rice, who has for a long time been Educational Secretary to the Mysore Government, English schools have prospered well through the zeal and self-devotion of the teaching staff; but vernacular schools have been systematically neglected. Unless both the teaching staff and the inspecting staff are replaced by efficient and capable men, it is idle to expect any improvement in the schools. But as long as Mr. Rice presides over this department, there is no hope of a change for the better. The Educational Secretary ought at least once in a year to visit all the schools, to see if his subordinate inspectors do their duty, and thus exercise a wholesome check on the inspecting staff. But we doubt very much if Mr. Rice has in his whole tenure of office as Educational Secretary ever visited all the schools under his care. The late Dewan Rangacharlu was a terror to idlers and the dishonest. In his days oppression and bribes-taking were things unknown in Mysore. Nowadays, honest men are extremely rare. Such a state of things is only traceable to indifference to duty on the part of superior officials. Mr. Rice's indifference is the cause of the decline of vernacular schools. Englishmen have a reputation for a sense of duty, but Mr. Rice appears to have none. If Mr. Rice cannot possibly attend to the educational work without neglecting his archæological duties, and if the Dewan thinks that Mr. Rice has enough to do as an archæologist alone, he had better separate the two functions and appoint some competent man as Educational Secretary. Some time ago it was reported that the Dewan entertained an idea of retiring Mr. Rice and of appointing Mr. H. J. Bhabha in his place. Of course, if the services of a proficient in three languages, viz., Sanscrit, English and Canarese, who would take real interest in the cause of education, and holding a high position under the State, cannot be secured from within the province of Mysore, Mr. Bhabha's selection will, no doubt, be praiseworthy. The best course for the Dewan, in the interests of education, would clearly be to retire Mr. Rice, to appoint Mr. Bhabha as Secretary and assign the supervision of the vernacular schools to Messrs. Vencatramayya and D. Subbayya.

The Mysore educational department.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, July 2nd, 1889.

33. The same paper says to the following effect:—While there are circuit sessions courts for the other two divisions, Mysore and Shimoga, Nundidroog is peculiarly unfortunate in not having one. Parties and witnesses have to walk a long way to the Bangalore chief court which exercises also a sessions court's functions. They are there put to great inconvenience, incidental to sojourning in a distant place, away from their homes and their lawful pursuits, for weeks together. The chief court of Bangalore being also the appellate authority in matters criminal, a full bench has to hear and decide often against the decision of one of themselves. The

The courts of sessions in Mysore.

advocate for the appellant also feels his position not very reassuring while criticising the judgment of a presiding judge. The Dewan and the chief court must think over the matter and obviate the difficulty by establishing a separate sessions court for Nundidroog just as is done in Mysore and Shimoga.

Vrittanta Chintamani, July 9th, 1889.

34. The same paper, of the 9th July, says to the following effect:—To outsiders, who do not know the real state of things, Mysore, with its Dewan, its council and its representative assembly and all that sort of paraphernalia, may seem to be a Model Native State, where people have nothing more to desire in the shape of good government. Practically, however, the so-called council has turned out to be a sham and a blind to hide the despotic sway of the Dewan, who is *de facto* the ruler of Mysore, enjoying princely emoluments with very little to do, while his status is not very far below that of His Highness. The council, which formerly consisted of three members, now consists of two, who are assigned the disposal of revenue cases, the Dewan's work being thereby reduced to less than one-half. The several Secretaries share among themselves the other work. Whatever is then left for the Dewan is finished by the indefatigable Mr. Narayen Rau "by order." The representative assembly is another farce. This is supposed to correspond to the Imperial Parliament, with this difference, that the member of the Mysore Parliament is wanting in education and independence. As thus constituted they have no voice in the administration of the State. A better state of things may be expected when the so-called representative assembly develops itself into a really representative assembly capable of exercising some sort of check over the doings of the Dewan.

The Maha Raja's council and the representative assembly in Mysore.

Vrittanta Chintamani, July 9th, 1889.

35. The same paper remarks:—Mr. Thambu Chetty's permanent appointment is the 2nd judgeship of the chief court. But he is so often called away by the Dewan for special duty, in virtue of his office as councillor to the Maha Raja, that the work of the chief court greatly suffers. In addition to his pay of Rs. 1,500 he is paid Rs. 3,000 extra per annum for his special duty. The acting incumbent is all along paid the full pay of a judge. As this arrangement is productive of much inconvenience and is unnecessarily expensive to the State, it is highly desirable that he should be either permanently taken to the council or retained in the chief court, thus obviating the inconvenience of the plural appointments.

Mr. Thambu Chetty as judge and councillor in Mysore.

Kerala Mitram, July 1st, 1889.

36. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, unfavorably disposes of the claims of certain officers of the Cochin Government for the Dewanship of the State, which is likely to be shortly vacant.

Certain claimants for the Cochin Dewanship.

Dakkhan Punch, July 3rd, 1889.

37. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd July, has an imaginary conversation between four friends. "Inquisitive" asks the news and is informed by "Newsmonger" that Hyderabad is to have a council like Cashmere, that the Nizam is on the lookout always to see what Government wants, so as to do it before being asked, and is at heart displeased with the minister. These opinions are combated by "Wiseman," who praises the Nizam and says he would certainly have heard of the sad state to which the Maha Raja of Cashmere is reduced and even if he has not heard is too wise to agree to a council or that a foreigner should be minister. It is contrary to reason to believe that Government should propose such a course at a time when Congress has set the whole population against Government, and should the people see a faithful and friendly State like Hyderabad treated in this manner, their doubts and dislikes will increase and the whole Mussalman population also will be set against Government. It is because robbery has been stopped, that the writers in the English papers for their own ends are trying to frighten the Nawab into accepting their selfish schemes. "Newsmonger" replies that no doubt Government would do nothing without the Nizam's consent at a time when it is necessary for them

Hyderabad.

to abstain from irritating the Mussalmans of India more. Sir Salar Jung's ministry is abused, as having brought in foreigners; and Sir Asman Jah is praised, and the conversation closes by "Wiseman" saying all will improve in three months' time (probably referring to the new Resident's arrival).

Afsar-ul-Akhbar, July 1st, 1889.

38. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st July, says several papers advise the Nizam to invite the Prince to Hyderabad. No doubt it would be an honor to the city but it is not our business to advise extravagance. "Every one knows his own business best"; the load of salaries, &c., is not so reduced that new expenses can be afforded.

Prince Albert Victor's journey to India.

Tilism-i-Hairath, July 5th, 1889.

39. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th July, has a long list of high-handed acts said to have been committed by Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal, apparently taken from the *Universal Review*.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

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

Swadesamitran, July 3rd, 1889.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd July, speaks approvingly of the visit of Lord Connemara to the distressed district of Ganjam, whereby it was rendered practicable to take prompt and ready action to mitigate the distress prevailing there.

The distress in Ganjam.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu Janabhushani, July 13th, 1889.

41. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 13th July, makes the following observations:—It is rumoured that a telegram has been received at Simla inquiring what the pensions payable to officers sent out by the Secretary of State for India will amount to in case those pensions are paid in gold currency. All the silver and gold of the country has been already taken away, and it looks as if that the authorities are bent upon taking away what little gold may yet remain in the country and substituting for it a paper currency. The silver and gold and precious stones of India have all disappeared, and the present condition of the country is indeed deplorable. It is hard to obtain even cooly work, and all our educated men are casting about for what they should do. That great man, Mr. Grigg (who will be long remembered by the people), has just introduced a new examination called the upper secondary examination. Now what is to become of those who have passed the University examinations? It is a mistake to place in position of great authority persons who cannot understand the wants and sufferings of the people. The people misunderstand, nay dislike, the Empress of India and her government. But alas! what can Her Majesty do? Her Majesty is in a place some two thousand miles away and believes that everything is done in India as in England. But Her Majesty will believe differently if she should see India for herself. She would then see countless thousands finding no remunerative work to do and perishing of want. There is none to consider this condition of things as it deserves to be. As if with the view of depriving those Rajas who are yet in a comfortable position of their riches, though it may well be worth a far different object, the Government of India borrowed money last year; and they are borrowing this year also a large amount of money. Thus the position of India being rendered critical, the authorities it is said are thinking of paying pensions in gold to officers retiring from India.

The payment of pension in gold currency to officers retiring from India.

Andhraprakasika, June 29th, 1889.

42. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th June 1889, refers in a long leader to the conduct of the brother-in-law of the Maha Raja Holkar who kidnapped a young girl of nine years from the custody of her parents. It is high time that Her Majesty the Empress and Parliament should take interest in and try to amend the family customs

On the necessity of State interference in the social customs of the people.

of the people. The editor says that the interference of the State in such matters will not at all weaken the British Government, although ignorant people may commit disturbances. The suppression of *sati* is an instance in point. The people are not united enough to better their condition, and depend upon the assistance of the State. The Government should therefore quickly and courageously interfere with the social customs of the people, which require amendment.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM, July 8th, 1889.

43. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 8th July, has a most indignant article on this subject. Sir Lepel Griffin said there were two large Native States which are of later existence than the British rule; why did he not choose some other subject on which to vent his malice, for this is quite false. Sir Lepel knows these States have never been called Subahdaries. Sir Lepel's good feeling to the country and fidelity to Government has changed to bigotry and we shall show that this conduct is not fidelity to Government. Why does he not adduce as one proof of the disaffection of Muhammadan States that Muussalmans have refused to join the Congress. The reason of these hard words is that he got such a bad name at Bhopal that Government accepted the views of the Press and kept him out of the Hyderabad Residency, which he said in London he had accepted. Perhaps he wants to harm Government by these nonsensical and inflammatory speeches for no one likes to be accused of a crime he has not committed, and if accused, says, "I may as well do it as be credited with it"; but we can say Mussalmans will take no notice of his words, which are certainly harmful to Government, who should tell him their policy or in his excess of wisdom he will sink deeper in the mire. He says again that Government treat mutinous deeds with a want of spirit. Does he want all Indians to be blown away from guns? In short we recommend Government to shut Sir Lepel Griffin's mouth or he will do much harm.

Sir Lepel Griffin and Native States.

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