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ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
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Confidential $\frac{129}{1889}$

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Report

to be put in at end of

31. 7. 89.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

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be utilised for the increase of English regiments, for the annexation of independent countries, for the construction of barracks, &c., near Herat out of fear of the Russians, or for giving subsidies to the Amir of Afghanistan.

45. The editor of the same journal, while commenting on the impossibility of proving the charges brought against the Maha Raja of Cashmere, says, that he has never read of the English Government mixing themselves up in such an intrigue, and that it is not wise to treat the people of India just as they please, trusting to powder and guns. He points out that the English should explain to the people their way of procedure when differences of opinion arise.

46. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, says:—It appears that the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal has been of late taking particular care in the selection of books for the schools, all passages dwelling upon liberty or political freedom being excluded from them. He seems to be afraid of the National Congress.

47. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, says the *Hindu Patriot* of Calcutta gives his opinion as regards the recent intimidation given by the Czar to the Shah of Persia stating that, if that country were to assume hostile attitude against Russia, 100,000 bayonets will line the frontiers of Persia, to the effect that, as the British Government have strengthened the north-eastern gate of India by allowing a subsidy to the Afghan Amir, it behoves them, in like manner, to guard the south-eastern gate by giving nazars and peshkash (presents and tribute) to the Shah, *i.e.*, let the one gate be guarded by the Sunni sect and the other by the Shea, the Government being very liberal and open handed; but there exists a difficulty which cannot be easily solved, *i.e.*, should these rival sects fall out with each other or prove themselves mercenaries and join the Russians through avarice for money, it will be a bad look out for the English, and the result that may emanate therefrom will be serious to their cause.

Public No. 712, Miscellaneous.

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

Home,
Foreign,
Finance and Commerce,
Revenue and Agriculture,

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

OOTACAMUND,
29th Aug 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

39. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th instant, complains that the Bill for reforming the constitution of the local fund boards in Mysore, which was proposed in 1883, has not yet been passed into law, and accuses the Dewan of supineness. The local boards as at present constituted are no independent bodies, the members being mostly officials or men chosen by Government. No member has any power to call a meeting or to bring a matter for discussion before any meeting unless it is introduced by the official chairman himself. There are many reforms which ought to be taken in hand by the local boards, but which the official chairmen have not the time to introduce. The question of endowments of chattrams and temples, the primary education in hobli schools, &c., require to be taken up for consideration.

VRIJTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Aug. 13th, 1889.

40. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st August, which is continued from a previous issue, in reviewing the administration report of Travancore for the year 1062 M.E., among other matters, regrets that an illiterate favorite of the Maha Raja has the power of disposing of the lives of the subjects of the State.

KERALA MITRAM,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 3rd August, publishes a letter from a correspondent who says that a marriage was celebrated in Vennattankari, in the town of Tanjore, on the 5th July last, between an old Brahmin of 70, who is a stamp-vendor in Panruti, in the South Arcot district, and a young girl of 13, under the following circumstances. It is said that an officer who exercises the powers of a magistrate in the Tanjore district caused the betrothal to take place by putting forward a cook in his service, aged 23, as the intended bridegroom. The ceremonies preliminary to the marriage having been performed with the cook in the bridegroom's place, the old man of 70, it is stated, was suddenly substituted for the cook as the real bridegroom, and the marriage celebrated under the terrorism exercised by the magistrate. The people know well the conduct of the magistrate who has thus blighted the fair life of a young girl. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th August, reproducing the above letter in its columns, proceeds to exclaim:—"How can a person act so cruelly, however proud he may be of possessing a magistrate's powers? If the circumstances mentioned in the letter are true, Government should dismiss the magistrate from the service."

JANAMITRAN,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

42. Under the heading "Selfishness the bane of India," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd August 1889, remarks that if any orders detrimental to the welfare of the ryots were passed during the Moghul reign, there was a probability of their being altered some time or other; but the proceedings of the Government of India, whether good or bad, provided they are advantageous to Government, are never altered. The annexation of the Native States and Zamins during the cruel administration of Lord Dalhousie and the stringent Salt, Forest and Abkari Acts are strong proofs of this assertion.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

43. The *Hindujanamasakarini*, of the month of August 1889, points out that, if Government were to increase the agricultural and industrial schools in India, prohibit the importation of European goods, as cloths, &c., and introduce the manufacture of such necessities into India, those who crave now for Government service will then cease to do so.

HINDUJANASAMS-
KARINI,
August, 1889.

44. The same paper, referring to the Bill of Sir John Gorst proposing the reduction of the number of members of the council of the Secretary of State for India to twelve, says that no benefit will be gained by this reduction if the savings thus obtained will

HINDUJANASAMS-
KARINI,
August, 1889.

suitable quarters by Government, whereas it is not the case with native troops; they have to live upon their scanty pay and support their families. Should the Government be pleased to take an interest in their welfare, by improving their status, we are sure that they would be more useful than their European brethren. The Bombay and Bengal native armies live upon wheat, Bengal gram and raw rice, which makes them look fat; whereas the food of the Madras native army is boiled rice alone, which makes them appear thin and meagre. If the Madras army be properly taken care of, they would excel the native armies of other presidencies.

III.—LEGISLATION.

34. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd August, thinks that the proposed legislation for the segregation of lepers will be a great boon to the community in general.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

35. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 3rd August, observes that the occupation of Cashmere by the English will cast a blot on the reputation they have hitherto enjoyed in India. It was apparently with a view of annexing that State that the English have allowed it to be ill-governed. For the good administration of the country, it would have been enough if a Resident and a body of councillors were appointed to give advice to the Raja.

DESABHIMANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd August, says:—When Mr. Bradlaugh raised, in the House of Commons, the question whether it was just to have occupied Cashmere in the face of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, which said that Native States will not be annexed to the English dominions, Sir John Gorst stated nothing satisfactory in reply. If the promise of the Queen herself were so to fail, what justice could the people or the petty princes of India expect at the hands of the English? May not the English hereafter annex, one by one, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, &c.? It is also proposed to colonise Cashmere with English settlers; if this is done, the native tribes of Cashmere will disappear before the new settlers as the Red Indians did before the European settlers in America. If Lord Lansdowne should fail to do justice in this matter, but should allow himself to be misled by the suggestions of selfish and avaricious Anglo-Indians, it might be confidently predicted that the result would be injurious to India and the English rule. We earnestly pray that such evil may not happen, and that India and England will be cemented in closer union.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

37. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, says:—Advices from Jummoobring the startling intelligence that irresistible pressure is being brought upon the Maha Raja to make him submit to the inevitable and withdraw his opposition. He has been led to believe that he will get an allowance of five lakhs per annum and that he will get nothing if he persists in calling the letter of abdication invalid.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

38. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 6th instant, after giving a translation of the letter purporting to have been written by Raja Pertab Sing to the Viceroy, makes the following remarks:—Who can resist feeling grieved at the wrongs which Pertab Sing has been made to suffer? And yet it appears that the Viceroy has refused to reconsider the decision already arrived at. Even the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects is not condemned unheard, but the fate of the Maha Raja is even worse. We have yet to see whether the British Parliament will also refuse to do justice in the case. It is not consistent with the dignity of the British Raj to refuse to give a fair hearing to the Maha Raja's grievances.

VRIJTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Aug. 6th, 1889.

25. The same paper hears that the ryots are, in the irrigated portions of the Godavari and Kistna districts, put into great difficulties by the officials of the engineering department. It proposes to amalgamate irrigation with the Revenue Department, in order to put a stop to these troubles.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th July, notices with regret the refusal of the Government of Bombay to grant a request made by the local Congress committee for the loan of a Government building for the use of the approaching National Congress.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 24th, 1889.

27. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 31st July, observes that the Cannanore town sub-magistrate, without any cause, insulted a respectable man who had appeared before him in connection with a case, because the magistrate fancied that the man did not address him with certain honorific expressions which, he thought, should be used in addressing him.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 31st, 1889.

28. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 3rd August, prays both for the restoration of the Kunnatpalam bridge, in Iringallur amsham, of the Calicut taluk, and for the repair of the road leading thereto.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

29. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with pleasure the highly satisfactory way in which Mr. W. Dumergue lately acted as the District Judge of Malabar, prays that he be confirmed in Malabar either as Collector or District Judge.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

30. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 7th August, finds fault with a munsif in South Malabar who makes his hearing clerk stand before him the whole day.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

31. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to great irregularities alleged to exist in the delivery of letters in Nativannur, near Quilandy.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

32. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 12th August, in giving an account of the Muharrum, comments against the absurd and indecent practices observed by the common

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Aug. 12th, 1889.

people during the Muharrum, and winds up the article by saying that "it is well known to us that the liberal policy of Government does not interfere with religious matters of any caste or creed, but we ask our readers why do they allow the people to practise such absurd and indecent acts during the Muharrum, which cannot be tolerated by any class of people of whatsoever creed they may be; hence the Government's interference to put a stop to these practices could not be held offensive by any religion. Our religion does not even permit us to keep the "punjahs" and cages, &c., although it is considered allowable by the other sects; but we ask the question why does the first sect (i.e., Sunis) follow the footsteps of their rival sect, though their doing so is repugnant to their own faith." It is therefore deemed expedient that Government should interfere in the matter, which causes great inconvenience to them, and save the city from being in danger of the breaking out of any riot or disturbance; if they do so, it will tend to the greatest good of the people.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th August, after giving a long account of the fidelity and staunchness of the Madras native army, says that it does not receive the same treatment as the European army, who are fed, clothed and provided with

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

18. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 10th August, wishes to see an office established in Udayarpalaiyam, Trichinopoly district, for the registration of assurances.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

19. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 10th August, says that the practice of Government going to the Hills for six months in the year produces three evils. They are (1) large expenditure of money; (2) delay in the conduct of business, because Government officials fritter away their time in amusements; (3) the difficulty experienced by the people in sending petitions, &c., to Government.

JANAMITRAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

20. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 10th August, says that in England public expenditure is controlled by the people through their representatives in the House of Commons, but in India the will of the Governor-General is law. What immense sums of money have been expended on the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, the frontier defences, the annexation of Burma, the Afghan war, and the annual migration of Government to the Hills! Do Government consult the wishes of the people in incurring such useless and extravagant expenditure?

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 20th, 1889.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th July, complains that the Government of this country enact laws and introduce administrative measures without in any way consulting the opinions and wishes of the people. To remedy this state of things and to check official irregularities there should be a council in each presidency composed of Government officers and representatives of the various classes of the people, with the Governor as President. This council should meet, say, three or four times in a year; and the members thereof should possess the right of putting questions to the responsible officers of Government regarding matters of public interest.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

22. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd August 1889, in referring to the order issued by Mr. Bliss, the Commissioner of the Salt Revenue, which compels the establishment of the Madras salt depôt to work also on Sundays until the salt now stored at the said depôt is removed from it, says that the poor servants from whom work is exacted even on Sundays do not get any extra salary, but Mr. Bliss profits by the exertions of these people as he will get all the credit and obtain additional titles. Mr. Bliss' harshness towards his subordinates, and his desire to increase the salt revenue of Government are well known, and no objection will be raised if he would even make his subordinates work every day till 10 o'clock at night.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

23. Under the heading "Taluk work under lamp-light," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th August 1889, remarks that taluk gumastas in the North Arcot district must work till late in the evenings, and asks whether an order should not be issued to the effect that no office work ought to be done with lamp-light, even if Government should not have sufficient money at present to defray the expenses incurred by removing the magisterial powers from tahsildars.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

24. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 5th August 1889, says that, in some villages, the corpses of cholera patients are not buried, but simply thrown away. Dogs often eat them, become mad by so doing, and bite people. As hydrophobia is a more serious disease than cholera, Government should prevent this practice, and order that all corpses of cholera patients should be interred deep.

(d) Education.

9. The *Budhavidehi*, of the 5th August 1889, says that there are still living in the Godavari district a few descendants of the kings of the ancient solar race, but that they are not treated with the same consideration with respect to their education as the more numerous Muhammadans. The Maha Raja of Vizianagrum has, to a certain extent, assisted them in their education, but Government should extend to them the benefit of those rules which apply now to Muhammadans.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

(e) Local and Municipal.

10. A correspondent of the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 10th August, desires to see the town of Atur, in the Dinigul taluk, connected by a public road with the railway station at Ambaturai.

JANAMITRAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

Bad state of municipal roads in Calicut.

11. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 31st July, regrets that the municipal roads are in a very bad state in Calicut.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 31st, 1889.

12. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th August, refers to certain irregularities and delays alleged to exist in the discharge of business by the Cannanore municipal council.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

13. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, charges the local fund supervisors in Malabar with neglect in the matter of the maintenance of the local fund roads in good order.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

14. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th August, invites the attention of the local boards in Malabar to their roads, which are generally said to be in very bad condition.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

(h) Railways.

15. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 3rd August, complains that, on the South Indian and Madras Railway lines, passengers, on occasions of festivals, are not provided with such accommodation in carriages as would enable them to travel with any degree of comfort.

HINDU
JANABHUSHANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

16. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th July, hopes that the South Indian Railway Company will charge for the journey from Negapatam to Chikkal a fare of 6 pies instead of 9 pies, notwithstanding that the distance is not more than 3 miles.

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 20th, 1889.

17. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th July, complains that the South Indian Railway Company, in computing the fares on their line, charge a full anna for fractions of an anna. A table is given of certain stations showing the distances and fares charged:—

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 20th, 1889.

	Distance in miles.	Fares charged.
From Tanjore to Kumbakonam	25½	5
" " to Tiruvadamardur	30½	5
" " to Chikkal	45	8
" " to Negapatam	48	8
" Negapatam to Koradacherry	24	6
" " to Midamangalam	29	6

(2) It may not be practicable, under the present financial pressure, to employ better educated and better paid men in the police force. It would therefore be sufficient if the station-house officer, who is the real backbone of the department, is a well paid and well educated man, with good prospects of rising high in the department.

(3) The police constables are dreaded by the innocent people for their iniquitous deeds. The various charges brought against some of the members of the police force in various parts of the presidency have created a feeling of insuperable aversion against the whole force. If vigorous steps are not speedily adopted to put the force on a better footing, there will be a hue and cry from the public.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Aug. 12th, 1889.

5. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 12th August, after giving an account of the celebration of the Bukreed festival, says that the arrangement made by the police was not

satisfactory as regards the ingress and egress of carriages into and from the compound of the big mosque at Triplicane, and much inconvenience was felt in driving the carriage of the Prince of Arcot, which could not find its way without much difficulty. If the police had attended to this, the inconvenience thus felt would have been obviated.

(b) Courts.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 10th August, says that it will be a great advantage to have legal provision for the criminal prosecution of those who fraudulently take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The punishment at present inflicted on individuals guilty of fraudulent conduct is incarceration in the debtors' jail,—a punishment not sufficiently deterrent in its effects.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th August 1889, remarks that it is very difficult to get summonses served or warrants issued without bribing the bailiffs of the Madras Small Cause Court. The editor hopes that Mr. Shaw will put a stop to these irregularities.

ANDHRA-PRAKASIKA,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

(c) Jails.

8. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, in reviewing the administration report of jails for 1888, says:—Men, especially the young, commit crimes for three chief among many other important reasons, namely, poverty, bad association and blind ignorance.

The first evil the Government cannot soon remedy, for much ought to be done before a slight perceptible improvement is made observable. They have to multiply railway communications, irrigation works, and decent roads. A great extent of land that now lies fallow ought to be brought under cultivation and the masses should be made thoroughly acquainted with the magic effects of commercial activity.

For removing the second evil the Government give work to the offenders with a view to divert their minds from brooding over their wicked actions; but this step has not produced the desired effect, for the Government, with a view to make prisoners' labor more remunerative, give them more instruction in useful arts than in pure morality. Should the Government sacrifice a little of their pecuniary interest to the moral of the nation, they may be sure of a wonderful improvement in this direction.

The third cause is the commonest and yet the most pitiable of all. Moral instructors may be engaged to show the guilty men the effects of their sin and the advantages of an innocent and industrious life. We are of opinion that permission may be given to benevolent preachers to do their meritorious work of instruction gratis in the jails, and bring the erring yet pitiable tenants to a sense of the enormity of their crimes.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th August 1889.

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Confidential No. 367

Public (1889) Deptt

Is

Muhammad Isahag Khan Bahadur
In charge of the Office of Persian
and Hind. Translator to Government

Is

The Chief Secretary to Govt
Madras

UNDER SECRETARY
17 JUL 9
PUBLIC OFFICE

Dated 16th 3 August 1889
Received

Report on Hindustani Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 15th August 1889

Ans
Munshi
17/8

money, it will be a bad look out for the English and the result that may emanate therefrom will be serious to their cause.

Muhammad Ishaq (Aham Badadur)
In charge of the Office of Persian and
Hindustani Translator to Government

Persian Hind. Trans Office
Cantonment 16th Aug. 1892

L.

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Calcutta

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Miscellaneous

(6) Sultan-ul-Ashkar of the
1st August says the Hindu Patriot of Calcutta
The Czar and The
Shah of Persia
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Shah, i.e. let the one gate be guarded by
the Sunni Sect and the other by the Shia,
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and winds up the article by saying that it is well known to us that the liberal policy of Government does not interfere with religious matters of any caste or creed, but we ask our readers that why do they allow the people to practise such absurd and indecent acts during ^{the} Muharrum which cannot be tolerated by any class of people of whatsoever creed they may be; hence the Government's interference to put a stop to these practices, could not be held offensive by any religion. Our religion does not even permit us to keep the "Pungahs" and cages &c. Although it is considered allowable by the other sect; but we ask the question why does the first sect (i.e. Sunis) follow the foot steps of their rival sect, though their doing so is repugnant to their own faith. It is therefore deemed expedient that Government should interfere in the matter which causes great inconvenience to them and save the city from being in danger of breathing out of any riot or disturbance; if they do so, it will tend to the greatest good of the people.

(3) Shams-ul. Akhbar of the 5th August after giving a long account of the fidelity and ^{the Madras} ~~native~~ ^{native} Army's staunchness of the Madras native Army, says that it does not receive the same treatment as the European army, who are fed, clothed and provided with suitable quarters by Government, whereas it is ^{not} the case with native troops, they have to live upon their scanty pay and support their families. Should the Government be pleased to take an interest in their welfare by improving their status, we are

Cabul is disapproved both by foreigners and by his own subjects. We do not know what result is imagined by the British Government in trusting the words of such a self interested person. It was only the other day that the inhabitants of Badakhshan rose against the Amir, and we admit that the Amir may be able to put down the rebellion, but it is true that the ill treatment practised by him, has compelled his own subjects to take up arms against him. In like manner the people of Shaidahar are disgusted with the Amir's oppressive conduct. There is no doubt that if the British Government discontinue their pecuniary aid to the Amir, the people of Affghania alone are sufficient to put an end to the Amir's existence.

Home Administration "Police"

(3) Salva-i. Sakhrum of the 12th August after giving an account of the celebration of the Bakreed Festival, says that the arrangement made by the police was not satisfactory as regards the ingress and egress of carriages into and from the compound of the big mosque at Triplicane and much inconvenience was felt in driving the carriage of the Prince of Arcot, which could not find its way without much difficulty. If the police had attended to this, the inconvenience thus felt would have been obviated.

General

(4) Do Do in giving an account of the Muharrum, comments against the absurd and indecent practices observed by the common people during the Muharrum.

(1) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 5th Augst states that Egypt is threatened by the invasion of the London Dervishes, and gives an account of the fall of Khartoom in 1885, which was taken possession of by the followers of Inandi. With a view to make the rising power of the Dervishes extinct, it is incumbent, that London should be recaptured, for if it be allowed to remain in its present state, the Dervishes, after making themselves strong, will make an exodus therefrom and be the source of constant trouble to Government, and Egypt will always be in the risk of being overrun by them. The followers of Inandi wish that the above country should be evacuated by the British. If the Government is desirous of saving Egypt, it is necessary for them to eradicate the followers of Inandi, if not the British forces should be recalled and the Government should cease all their connection with that country.

(2) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 25th July says let the British Government trust the outward show of friendship of the Amir of Cabul, but this policy of theirs is quite against the opinion expressed by the wise. The apparent fidelity of the Amir is based upon selfish motives; the name of Russia serves as the alchemist's stone to the Amir and he thus receives voluntary pecuniary aid from the British Government. If the Amir is sincere in his professions of friendship to the British, the respect and attention paid by him to the Russian Embassy is not apparent. The procedure of the ruler of

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Date of papers received and accounted for the fortnight
1	Shams ul Akhbar	Triplicane, Madras	700	5 th and 12 th Aug ^r 1889
2	Asadul-i-Azgar	Angapettah Madras	640	3 rd and 10 th "
3	Amratar-ul-Azhar	Triplicane Madras	100	18 th and 28 th July 1889
4	Itbar-i-Hairath	"	100	Not received
5	Salim-i-Saltan	"	150	12 th Aug ^r 1889
6	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	470	Not received
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	500	25 th July & 1 st Aug ^r 1889
8	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hydrabad	500	Not received
9	Akhbar-i-Akafi	"	425	21 st & 28 th July & 7 th Aug ^r 1889
10	Asar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	29 th July
11	Dakhkhani Punch	"	300	3 rd Aug ^r 1889
12	Safir-i-Dakhkhani	"	150	3 rd "

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th August 1889 Contents Page

I Foreign Politics	
(1)	London " " " " " 1
(2)	The Amir " " " " " 2
II Home Administration	
(a) Police	
(3)	Bombay Fraternal " " " " 2
	(b) Nil
	(c) Nil
	(d) Nil
	(e) Nil
	(f) Nil
	(g) Nil
	(h) Nil
	(i) Nil
	(j) Nil
	(k) General
(4)	Muharram " " " " " 3
(5)	The Indian's Native Army " " " 3
III Nil	
IV Nil	
V Nil	
VI Miscellaneous	
	and the Shah of Persia " " " 5

Confidential No. 369

Public (1889) Deptt.

From

L. Garthwaite Esquire B.A.

Malayalam Translator to
Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

28 AUG 89
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Dated. 27th

Recd.

August 1889

Malayalam Newspapers —

Report on — for the first fortnight
of August 1889.

Pross
Glenne fund

29/8

IV. Native States.

12. An article in the "Kerala Mitra" of the 1st August which is continued from a previous issue, in reviewing the Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1862. M. E. among other matters, regrets that an illiterate favourite of the Maharaja has the power of disposing of the lives of the subjects of the State.

X. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people - Nil.

XI. Miscellaneous - Nil.

Govt. Malayalam
Translator's office,
Kolar, 22 August 1889.

Parthasarathy

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

6. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 31st July, observes that the Cannanore Town

Sub-Magistrate without any cause insulted a respectable man who had appeared before him in connection with a case, because the Magistrate fancied that the man did not address him with certain honorific expressions which, he thought, should be used in addressing him.

7. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 3rd August prays both for the restoration of the Kunnath-palam bridge in Iringallur amsham of the Calicut Taluk and for the repair of the road leading thereto.

8. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper in noticing with pleasure the highly satisfactory way in which Mr. W. Dumergue lately acted as the District Judge of South Malabar, prays that he be confirmed in Malabar either as Collector or District Judge.

9. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 7th August finds fault with a Munsif in South Malabar who makes his hearing Clerk stand before him the whole day.

10. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to great irregularities alleged to exist in the delivery of letters in Nativannur near Quilandy.

III. Legislation

11. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 3rd August thinks that the proposed legislation for the segregation of lepers will be a great boon to the Community in general.

I. Foreign Politics - Nil

II. Home administration.

(a) Police - Nil

(b) Courts - Nil

(c) jails - Nil

(d) Education - Nil

(e) Local and Municipal

1. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 31st July regrets that the Municipal roads are in a very bad state in Calicut.

2. An article in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 7th August refers to certain irregularities and delays alleged to exist in the discharge of business by the Cannanore Municipal Council.

3. Another article in the same issue of the paper charges the Local Fund Supervisors in Malabar with neglect in the matter of the maintenance of the Local Fund roads in good order.

4. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 10th August invites the attention of the Local Boards in Malabar to their roads which are generally said to be in very bad condition.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - Nil

(g) Forests - Nil

(h) Railways - Nil

(i) Public works - Nil

(j) Salt - Nil

(k) General - Nil

5. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sauchari" of the 24th July notices with regret the refusal of the Government of Bombay to grant a request made by the local Congress Committee for the loan of a Government building for the use of the approaching National Congress.

(l) Irregularities in the delivery of letters in Nativanur near Quilandy.

III. Legislation.

Remarks on the Lepers Bill.

IV. Native States.

Remarks on the administration Report of Travancore for 1062 M. E.

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

VI. Miscellaneous - Nil

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

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Date of papers received and number issued during the fortnight.	Number of copies issued.
1.	Kerala Patrika	Calicut.	3 rd and 10 th August.	About 900
2.	Kerala Sauchari	Calicut	24 th and 31 st July and 7 th August	1000
3.	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1 st August	700

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam newspapers for the first fortnight of August 1889.

Page.

I. Foreign Politics - Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a). Police - Nil.

(b). Courts - Nil.

(c). Jails - Nil.

(d). Education - Nil.

(e). Local and Municipal.

(1) Bad state of Municipal roads in Calicut.

(2) Unsatisfactory working of the Cannanore Municipal Council.

(3) Neglect of Local Fund Supervisors.

(4) Bad state of roads belonging to Local Boards.

(5) Land Revenue and Settlement - Nil.

(6) Forests - Nil.

(7) Railways - Nil.

(8) Public works - Nil.

(9) Salt - Nil.

(10) General.

(1) Refusal of the Government of Bombay to grant the loan of a building for the use of the Congress.

(2) The Cannanore Town Sub-magistrate insulting a party before him.

(3) Restoration of the Kunnet-palau bridge, &c. prayed for.

(4) Mr. W. Dumergue as acting District Judge of South Malabar.

(5) A. Munsif in South Malabar and his hearing clerk.

Imp. No. 38A

Public (1889) Department.

From Mr. R. P. Ranganadham Mudaliyar A.M. M.
Rai Bahadur.

Tamil Translator

to Government,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT.

No. 178.

Dated 21st August 1889.

Received

Subject.

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

Pass
Please
23/8

5 last

How can a person act so cruelly, however proud
he may be of possessing a magistrate's powers! If
the circumstances mentioned in the letter are true,
Government should dismiss the magistrate from
the Service."

Tamil Translator's Office,

1. Aug 21st August 1889

P. Ranganathan

Tamil Translator's Government.

VI. Miscellaneous.

A marriage
performed in Tanjore
under peculiar cir-
cumstances.

12. The Jananimitan of Tanjore of the 3^d August publishes a letter from a correspondent who says that a marriage was celebrated in Vennattankarai in the town of Tanjore on the 5th July last between an old Brahmin of 70, who is a stamp-vendor in Tanjore in the South Arcot District, and a young girl of thirteen, under the following circumstances. It is said that an officer who exercises the powers of a magistrate in the Tanjore District caused the betrothal to take place by putting forward a cook in his service aged 23 as the intended bridegroom. The ceremonies preliminary to the marriage having been performed with the cook in the bridegroom's place, the old man of 70, it is stated, was suddenly substituted for the cook as the real bridegroom, and the marriage celebrated under the terrorism exercised by the magistrate. The people know well the conduct of the magistrate who has thus brightened the fair life of a young girl. The Quadermitan of Madras of the 7th August, reproducing the above letter in its columns, proceeds to exclaim, -

How

of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, which said that native States will not be annexed to the English dominions, Sir John Gore stated nothing satisfactory in reply. If the promise of the Queen herself were so to fail, what justice could the people or the petty princes of India expect at the hands of the English? May not the English hereafter annex one by one the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda &c?

It is also proposed to colonize Cashmere with English settlers; if this is done, the native tribes of Cashmere will disappear before the new settlers as the Red Indians did before the European settlers in America. If Lord Lansdowne should fail to do justice in this matter but should allow himself to be misled by the suggestions of selfish and avaricious Anglo-Indians, it might be confidently predicted that the result would be injurious to India and the English rule. We earnestly pray that such evil may not happen, and that India and England will be cemented in closer union.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI Miscellaneous.

various classes ^{the} of people, with the Governor as President. This Council should meet, say, three or four times in a year, and the members thereof should possess the right of putting questions to the responsible officers of Government regarding matters of public interest.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

The occupation of Cashmere. 10. The Desabhimani of Lucknow of the 3^d August observes that the occupation of Cashmere by the English will cast a blot on the reputation they have hitherto enjoyed in India. It was apparently with a view of annexing that State that the English have allowed it to be ill-governed. For the good administration of the Country, it would have been enough if a Resident and a body of Councillors were appointed to give advice to the Rajah.

The occupation of Cashmere. 11. The Lucadesamitraw of Madras of the 3^d August says. When Mr. Bradlaugh raised in the House of Commons the question whether it was just to have occupied Cashmere in the face

Government officials fritter away their time in amusements, (3) the difficulty experienced by the people in sending petitions to Government.

8. The Janamitraw of Tanjore of the 10th August says that in England public expenditure is controlled by the people through their representatives in the House of Commons, but in India the will of the Governor General is law. What immense sums of money have been expended on the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, the frontier defences, the annexation of Burma, the Afghan war, and the criminal migration of Government to the Hills! Do Government Consult the wishes of the people in incurring such useless and extravagant expenditure?

9. The Lucadesamitraw of Madras of the 20th July complains that the Government of this Country enact laws and introduce administrative measures without in any way consulting the opinions and wishes of the people. To remedy this state of things and to check official irregularities, there should be a Council in each Presidency composed of Government officers and representatives of the

various

given of certain Stations showing the distances and fares charged.

	Distance in miles.	Fare charged. Annas.
From Tanjore to Combaracorum.	25½	5.
" " Tiruvadamaraikulam	30½	5.
" " Chikpal	45	8.
" " Negapatam	48	8.
From Negapatam to Koradacherry	24	6.
" " Geddamanjalam	29	6.

(c) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) General.

A registration office at Udayarpothi.

6. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 10th August wishes to see an office established in Udayarpothi, Tiruchinopoly District, for the registration of assurances.

The Government proceeds to the Hills.

7. The Tanjavar Visay of Madras of the 10th August says that the practice of Government going to the Hills for 6 months in the year produces three evils. They are (1) large expenditure of money, (2) delay in the conduct of business, because Government

(f) Land Revenue and Settlements.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

3. The Hindu Janabhusani of Madras of the 3rd August complains that on the South Indian and Madras Railway lines, passengers on occasions of festivals are not provided with such accommodation in carriages as would enable them to travel with any degree of comfort.

4. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 20th July hopes that the South Indian Railway Company will charge for the journey from Negapatam to Chikpal a fare of 6 pias instead of 9 pias, which is the fare now charged notwithstanding that the distance is not more than three miles.

5. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 20th July complains that the South Indian Railway Company in computing the fares on their line charge a full anna for fractions of an anna. A table is given.

I Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts.

Insolvent Debtors.

1. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 10th August says that it will be a great advantage to have legal provision for the criminal prosecution of those who fraudulently take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The punishment at present inflicted on individuals guilty of fraudulent conduct is incarceration in the Debtors' Jail, a punishment not sufficiently deterrent in its effects.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

A road between Attur and Ambaladurai.

2. A correspondent of the Jananimitram of Tanjore of the 10th August desires to see the town of Attur in the Quindigul Taluk connected by a public road with the Railway Station at Ambaladurai.

(f) Land

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
Monthly.				
1	Satya Duktan ...	Madras.	6000	August 1889.
2	Jananukulan ...	Trivadi	100	August 1889.
Bi-monthly.				
3	Satya Vedantaram	Madras.	264	1 st August 1889.
4	Agul Veda Bhaskaran	Do.	500	1 st and 15 th August 1889.
5	Anga Janarakshani	Do.	—	1 st August 1889.
6	Anga Janaparipalini	Do.	1000	1 st and 15 th August 1889.
7	Srilokarajani...	Do.	750	1 st and 15 th August 1889.
8	Swadesabhinidini	Salene	150	1 st August 1889.
9	Brahma Gnana Bhodini	Bongalore	119	1 st and 15 th August 1889.
10	Lukha Jivani...	Do.	440	1 st and 15 th August 1889.
11	Sa hyowartanidini	Assumalai	690	1 st August 1889.
12	Sujanollasan ...	Tanjore	200	5 August 1889.
Tri-monthly.				
13	Trowanese abhinidini	Nagercoil.	450	1 st and 10 th August 1889.
Weekly.				
14	Vettikodiyon...	Madras.	200	3 rd and 10 th August 1889.
15	Vikata Duktan...	Do.	1400	10 th August 1889.
16	Hindu Janabhushani	Do.	300	3 rd and 10 th August 1889.
17	Tanalgai Resam...	Do.	150	3 rd and 10 th August 1889.
18	Desabhinidini...	Cuddalore	350	3 rd and 10 th August 1889.
19	Tanjai Jananimitram	Tanjore	450	3 rd and 10 th August 1889.
20	Kalanidhi ...	Comblatore	250	3 rd and 10 th August 1889.
Bi-weekly.				
21	Swadesanimitram	Madras	800	20 July, 3 rd , 7 th , 10 th & 14 th August 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 178 of 1889.]

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nit.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nit.

(b) Courts.

1. Insolvent Debtors.

(c) Jails.

Nit.

(d) Education.

Nit.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. A road between Attor and Ambadur.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nit.

(g) Forests.

Nit.

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

3. Accommodation in Railway carriages.
4. Railway fare between Acheapatam and Chikhal.
5. Fares on the South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nit.

(j) Salt.

Nit.

(k) General.

6. Registration office at Udayasolliem.
7. The Government exchequer to the Hills.
8. The control of public expenditure.
9. A representative Council in India.

III. Legislation.

Nit.

IV. Native States.

10. The occupation of Cashmere.
11. The same.

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

Nit.

VI. Miscellaneous.

12. A marriage performed in
Tanjore under peculiar
circumstances.

From

Confidential No. 179.
The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 19th } August 1889.
Received }

Subject.

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

[Signature]

Telugu Translator's Office }
Madras, 19th August 1889 }

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

10. The same paper referring to the introduction of

Hindūjanasamskāriṇi,
August, 1889.

About reducing the number of Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

a Bill by Sir John

Worst for reduction of the number of members of the Council
proposing the

of the Secretary of State for India to twelve, says that no

benefit will be gained by this reduction, if the savings thus

Stained will be utilised for the increase of English Regiments,

for the annexation of ~~any new~~ independent countries, for the

Construction of Barracks, &c. near Herat out of fear of the Russians,

or for giving subsidies to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

11. The Editor of the same journal while commenting on

Hindijanas amekarini,
August. 1889.

Remarks on the English administration.

the impossibility of

proving the charges brought against the Maharajah of Cash.

mere, says, that he has never read of the English Govern-

men: of themselves up in such an intrigue and

Andhraprakāśika,
August: 3rd, 1889.

with the Revenue Department, in order to put a stop to these two

VI Miscellaneous.

8. Under the heading "Selfishness the Bane of India"

"Selfishness the bane of the Andhraprakāśika, of the 3rd August 1889, remarks that if any orders detrimental to the welfare of

the ryots were passed during the Moghul reign, there was a

probability of their being altered some time or other, but the

proceedings of the Government of India, whether good or bad,

provided they are advantageous to Government, are never

altered. The annexation of the Native States and Zamindars

during the cruel administration of Lord Dalhousie and the

stringent Salt, Forest and Abkari Acts are strong proofs of

this assertion.

Hindujanasamskārinī,
August, 1889.

9. The Hindujanasamskārinī, of the Month of August

Consequence of increasing the Agricultural and Industrial Schools.

1889, points out that if Government ^{were to} increase

the Agricultural and Industrial Schools in India, prohibit the

importation of European goods as cloths, &c., and introduce

should not be issued to the effect that no office work ought

to be done with lamp light, even if Government should not

have sufficient money at present to defray the expenses

incurred by removing the magisterial powers from Tahsildars.

6. The Budhavidhēyī, of the 5th August 1889, says Budhavidhēyī,
August: 5th, 1889.

On the necessity of burying the corpses of Cholera patients deep in the ground. that in some villages

the corpses of Cholera patients are not buried but simply thrown

away. Dogs often eat them, become ^{by so doing} ~~in consequence~~ mad and

bite people. As hydrophobia is a more serious disease than

Cholera, Government should prevent this practice and

order that all corpses of Cholera patients should be interred

deep.

7. The same paper hears that the ryots are put in Budhavidhēyī,
August: 5th, 1889.

Suggestion to amalgamate Irrigation with Revenue Department.

the irrigated portions

of the Godavari and Krishna Districts ^{into} ~~into~~ great difficulties by the Officials

Engineering Department. It proposes to amalgamate irrigation

Andhraprakāsika,
August: 3rd, 1889.

3 (k) General.

4. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 3rd August 1889, in re-

About Mr. Bliss' in-
considerate treatment
of his subordinates.

ferring to the order issued by Mr. Bliss, the

Commissioner of the Salt Revenue, which

compels the Establishment of the Madras Salt Depot to work
also on Sundays until the salt now stored at the said Depot
is removed from it, says that the poor servants from whom
work is exacted even on Sundays do not get any extra salary;

but Mr. Bliss profits by the exertions of these people, as he will

get all the credit and obtain additional titles. Mr. Bliss'

harshness towards his subordinates, and his desire to increase
the Salt Revenue of Government are well known, and no objection
will ~~now~~ be raised if he would even make his subordinates
work every day till ten o'clock at night.

Andhraprakāsika,
August: 10th, 1889.

5. Under the heading "Taluk work under lamp light,"

"Taluk work under lamp
light."

the Andhraprakāsika, of the 10th August

1889, remarks that Taluk Gumastas in the North Arcot District

must work till late in the evening and asks whether an

objections in Parliament are disloyal and inconsiderate.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

2. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 10th August 1889, re-

Andhraprakāsika,
August: 10th, 1889.

Accusation that the Bailiffs of the Madras Small
Cause Court take bribes.

marks that it is very

difficult to get the summonses served or warrants issued
without bribing the Bailiffs of the Madras Small Cause Court.

The Editor hopes that Mr. Shaw will put a stop to these irre-
gularities.

(d) Education.

3. The Budhavidhēyi, of the 5th August 1889, says

Budhavidhēyi,
August: 5th, 1889.

On the education of descendants of the ancient
Solar race.

that there are still

living in the Godavari District a few descendants of the Kings
of the ancient Solar race, but that they are not treated with
the same consideration with respect to their education as

~~shown~~ to the more numerous Mohamadaus. The Maharajah

of Vizianagram has to a certain extent assisted them in their

education, but Government should extend to them the benefit

those rules which apply now to Mohamadaus.

2

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1.	Monthly. Hindijanasaamokārinī.	Madras	700	5 th August 1889.
2.	The Messenger of Truth. Bi-monthly.	Do	3000	8 th August 1889.
3.	Budhavidhigē. Weekly.	Masulipatam	300	8 th August 1889.
4.	Andhraprakāsika.	Madras	500	5 th and 13 th August 1889.

I. Foreign Politics.

Andhraprakāsika, August 3rd, 1889.

The Andhraprakāsika, of the 3rd August 1889, while referring to the letter which Her Majesty the Queen had addressed to Parliament on the subject of allowances to be granted to the eldest son and daughter of the Prince of Wales, and also to the objections raised by some members of Parliament, remarks that as Her Majesty's income is smaller than those of the Emperors of Russia, Germany &c, it appears that those who raise these

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

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Page

I. - Foreign Politics.

About the grant of Royal allowances.

II. - Home Administration.

(a) - Police -

Nil.

(b) - Courts -

Accusation that the Bailiffs of the Madras Small Cause Court take bribes.

(c) - Jails -

Nil.

(d) - Education -

On the education of descendants of the ancient Solar race.

(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 -

About Mr. Bliss' inconsiderate treatment of his subordinates.

"Tally work under lamp light."

On the necessity of burying the corpses of Cholera-patients deep in the ground.

Suggestion to amalgamate Irrigation with Revenue Department.

III. - Legislation.

Nil.

IV. - Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. - Miscellaneous.

"Selfishness the Bane of India."

Consequence of increasing the Agricultural and Industrial Schools.

About reducing the number of the members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Remarks on the administration.

Public (1889) Department.

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

No. 52.

Dated

16th August

Received

Subject.

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

Pres
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the official chairmen have not the time to introduce. The question of endowments of Chattrams and temples, the primary education in hobli schools &c. require to be taken up for consideration.

V. Miscellaneous.

6. The Vijayadhwaja of the 5th Instant { The Vijayadhwaja says:- It appears that the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal has begun of late taking particular care in the selection of books for the schools, all passages dwelling upon liberty or political freedom being excluded from them. He seems to be afraid of the National Congress. } Dread of the Indian National Congress

Canarese Translator's Office,
Madras. 16th August 1889. } S. Maugachan
Canarese Translator
to Government.

5.
already arrived at. Even the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects is not condemned unheard but the fate of the Maharajah is even worse. We have yet to see whether the British Parliament will also refuse to do justice in the case. It is not consistent with the dignity of the British Raj to refuse to give a fair hearing to the Maharajah's grievances.

IV Native States.

The Triftanta Chintamani of August 13.

5. The Triftanta Chintamani of the 13th Instant complains that the Bill for reforming the constitution of Local Fund Boards in Mysore } the Local Fund Board in Mysore which was proposed in 1883 has not yet been passed

into law and accuses the Dewan of supineness. The Local Boards as at present constituted are no independent bodies, the members being mostly officials or men chosen by Government. No member has any power to call a meeting or to bring a matter for discussion before any meeting unless it is introduced by the official chairman himself. There are many reforms which ought to be taken in hand by the Local Boards but which

4
jails and bring the erring yet pitiable tenants to a sense of the enormity of their crimes.

IV Native States

3. The Vijayadhwaja of the 5th Instant } The Vijayadhwaja says:- Advisers from Jummoo bring the startling intelligence that irresistible pressure is being brought upon the Maharajah to make him submit to the inevitable and withdraw his opposition. He has been led to believe that he will get an allowance of five lacs per annum and that he will get nothing if he persists in calling the letter of abdication invalid.

IV Native States

4 The Triftanta Chintamani of the 6th Instant after giving a translation of the letter purporting to have been written by Rajah Pertab Sing to the Viceroy makes the following remarks:-

Who can resist feeling grieved at the wrongs which Pertab Sing has been made to suffer? and yet it appears that the Viceroy has refused to reconsider the decision already

The State of Kashmir.

3
railway communications, irrigation works and decent roads. A great extent of land that now lies fallow ought to be brought under cultivation and the masses should be made thoroughly acquainted with the magic effects of commercial activity.

For removing the second evil the Government give work to the offenders with a view to divert their minds from brooding over their wicked actions. But this step has not produced the desired effect, for the Government with a view to make prisoners' labour more remunerative give them more instruction in useful arts than in pure morality. Should the Government sacrifice a little of their pecuniary interest to the morale of the nation they may be sure of a wonderful improvement in this direction.

The third cause is the commonest and yet the most pitiable of all. Moral instructors may be engaged to shew the guilty men the effects of their sin and the advantages of an innocent and industrious life. We are of opinion that permission may be given to benevolent preachers to do their meritorious work of instruction gratis in the jails.

2. better educated and better paid men in the police force. It would therefore be sufficient if the station house officer who is the real backbone of the department is a well paid and well educated man, with good prospects of rising high in the Department.

(3). The police constables are dreaded by the innocent people for their iniquitous deeds. The various charges brought against some of the members of the Police force in various parts of the Presidency have created a feeling of insuperable aversion against the whole force. If vigorous steps are not speedily adopted to put the force on a better footing there will be a hue and cry from the public.

II Home Administration

(c) Jails.

2. The Vijayadhwaja of the 5th instant {The Vijayadhwaja of August 5.
in reviewing the Administration Report of Jails for 1888 says:- Men, especially the young, commit crimes for three chief, among many other important reasons, namely, poverty, bad association, and bluntness of Jails.

The first evil the Government cannot soon remedy, for much ought to be done before a slight perceptible improvement is made observable. They have to multiply

II Home Administration (a) Police

The Vijayadhwaja
of July 29.

Police Ad-
ministration

The Vijayadhwaja of the 29th July thinks that (1) the police force is insufficient as a machinery for prevention and detection of crime, (2) it has recourse very often to ill-treatment and cruelty in the discharge of its detective duty and (3) it is demoralized and corrupt.

(1) For every twenty or thirty villages there is only one police station with four or six constables under the control of one head-constable. These villages (especially in the Ceded Districts) being far from one another the force is numerically inadequate to perform the enormous work entrusted to it. If it is financially impracticable to increase the force the Government can revive the old system of village watchmen whose position may be improved and who may be placed under the control of the Police Department.

(2) It may not be practicable under the present financial pressure to employ better

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Report number of subscribers	Dates of the Newspapers received and examined in the fortnight.
	<u>Weekly</u>			
1	The Karnataka Prakashika	Bangalore	400	August 5,
2	The Mysore Trittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	August 2, 10
3	The Trittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	July 25; August 7
4	The Trittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	July 23, 30; Aug 6, 13
5	The Vijayadhwaja -	Bellary	300	July 29; Aug 5

Confidential

[No 52 of 1889]

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

Contents

I Foreign Politics - - - - - nil

II Home Administration

(a) Police

1. Police Administration

(b) Courts - - - - - nil

(c) Jails

2. Administration of Jails

(d) Education - - - - - nil

(e) Local and Municipal - - - - - nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - - - - - nil

(g) Forests - - - - - nil

(h) Railways - - - - - nil

(i) Public Works - - - - - nil

(j) Salt - - - - - nil

(k) General - - - - - nil

III Legislation - - - - - nil

IV Native States

3. Maharajah of Cashmere

4. The State of Cashmere

5. Local Fund Boards in Mysore

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

VI. Miscellaneous

6. Dread of the Indian National Congress.

be utilised for the increase of English regiments, for the annexation of independent countries, for the construction of barracks, &c., near Herat out of fear of the Russians, or for giving subsidies to the Amir of Afghanistan.

HINDUJANAS-
KARINT
August, 1889.

45. The editor of the same journal, while commenting on the impossibility of proving the charges brought against the Maha Raja of Cashmere, says that he has never read of the English Government mixing themselves up in such an intrigue, and that it is not wise to treat the people of India just as they please, trusting to powder and guns. He points out that the English should explain to the people their way of procedure when differences of opinion arise.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

46. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, says:—It appears that the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal has been of late taking particular care in the selection of books for the schools, all passages dwelling upon liberty or political freedom being excluded from them. He seems to be afraid of the National Congress.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

47. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, says the *Hindu Patriot* of Calcutta gives his opinion as regards the recent intimidation given by the Czar to the Shah of Persia stating that, if that country were to assume hostile attitude against Russia, 100,000 bayonets will line the frontiers of Persia, to the effect that, as the British Government have strengthened the north-eastern gate of India by allowing a subsidy to the Afghan Amir, it behoves them, in like manner, to guard the south-eastern gate by giving nazars and peshkash (presents and tribute) to the Shah, i.e., let the one gate be guarded by the Sunni sect and the other by the Shea, the Government being very liberal and open handed; but there exists a difficulty which cannot be easily solved, i.e., should these rival sects fall out with each other or prove themselves mercenaries and join the Russians through avarice for money, it will be a blow out for the English, and the result that may emanate therefrom will be ominous to their cause.

Public No. 722, Miscellaneous.

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

Home,
Foreign,
Finance and Commerce,
Revenue and Agriculture,

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

OOTACAMUND,
August 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

1761
27th
Circulated
28/9/89

39. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th instant, complains that the Bill for reforming the constitution of the local fund boards in Mysore, which was proposed in 1883, has not yet been passed into law, and accuses the Dewan of supineness. The local boards as at present constituted are no independent bodies, the members being mostly officials or men chosen by Government. No member has any power to call a meeting or to bring a matter for discussion before any meeting unless it is introduced by the official chairman himself. There are many reforms which ought to be taken in hand by the local boards, but which the official chairmen have not the time to introduce. The question of endowments of chattrams and temples, the primary education in hobli schools, &c., require to be taken up for consideration.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Aug. 13th, 1889.

40. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st August, which is continued from a previous issue, in reviewing the administration report of Travancore for the year 1062 M.E., among other matters, regrets that an illiterate favorite of the Maha Raja has the power of disposing of the lives of the subjects of the State.

KERALA MITRAM,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 3rd August, publishes a letter from a correspondent who says that a marriage was celebrated in Vennattankari, in the town of Tanjore, on the 5th July last, between an old Brahmin of 70, who is a stamp-vendor in Panruti, in the South Arcot district, and a young girl of 13, under the following circumstances. It is said that an officer who exercises the powers of a magistrate in the Tanjore district caused the betrothal to take place by putting forward a cook in his service, aged 23, as the intended bridegroom. The ceremonies preliminary to the marriage having been performed with the cook in the bridegroom's place, the old man of 70, it is stated, was suddenly substituted for the cook as the real bridegroom, and the marriage celebrated under the terrorism exercised by the magistrate. The people know well the conduct of the magistrate who has thus blighted the fair life of a young girl. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th August, reproducing the above letter in its columns, proceeds to exclaim:—"How can a person act so cruelly, however proud he may be of possessing a magistrate's powers? If the circumstances mentioned in the letter are true, Government should dismiss the magistrate from the service."

JANAMITRAN,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

42. Under the heading "Selfishness the bane of India," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd August 1889, remarks that if any orders detrimental to the welfare of the ryots were passed during the Moghul reign, there was a probability of their being altered some time or other; but the proceedings of the Government of India, whether good or bad, provided they are advantageous to Government, are never altered. The annexation of the Native States and Zamins during the cruel administration of Lord Dalhousie and the stringent Salt, Forest and Abkari Acts are strong proofs of this assertion.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

43. The *Hindujanamasakarini*, of the month of August 1889, points out that, if Government were to increase the agricultural and industrial schools in India, prohibit the importation of European goods, as cloths, &c., and introduce the manufacture of such necessaries into India, those who crave now for Government service will then cease to do so.

HINDUJANASAMS-
KARINI,
August, 1889.

44. The same paper, referring to the Bill of Sir John Gorst proposing the reduction of the number of members of the council of the Secretary of State for India to twelve, says that no benefit will be gained by this reduction if the savings thus obtained will

HINDUJANASAMS-
KARINI,
August, 1889.

suitable quarters by Government, whereas it is not the case with native troops; they have to live upon their scanty pay and support their families. Should the Government be pleased to take an interest in their welfare, by improving their status, we are sure that they would be more useful than their European brethren. The Bombay and Bengal native armies live upon wheat, Bengal gram and raw rice, which makes them look fat; whereas the food of the Madras native army is boiled rice alone, which makes them appear thin and meagre. If the Madras army be properly taken care of, they would excel the native armies of other presidencies.

III.—LEGISLATION.

34. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd August, thinks that the proposed legislation for the segregation of lepers will be a great boon to the community in general.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

35. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 3rd August, observes that the occupation of Cashmere by the English will cast a blot on the reputation they have hitherto enjoyed in India. It was apparently with a view of annexing that State that the English have allowed it to be ill-governed. For the good administration of the country, it would have been enough if a Resident and a body of councillors were appointed to give advice to the Raja.

DESABHIMANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd August, says:—"When Mr. Bradlaugh raised, in the House of Commons, the question whether it was just to have occupied Cashmere in the face of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, which said that Native States will not be annexed to the English dominions, Sir John Gorst stated nothing satisfactory in reply. If the promise of the Queen herself were so to fail, what justice could the people or the petty princes of India expect at the hands of the English? May not the English hereafter annex, one by one, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, &c.? It is also proposed to colonise Cashmere with English settlers; if this is done, the native tribes of Cashmere will disappear before the new settlers as the Red Indians did before the European settlers in America. If Lord Lansdowne should fail to do justice in this matter, but should allow himself to be misled by the suggestions of selfish and avaricious Anglo-Indians, it might be confidently predicted that the result would be injurious to India and the English rule. We earnestly pray that such evil may not happen, and that India and England will be cemented in closer union."

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

37. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, says:—"Advices from Jummoo bring the startling intelligence that irresistible pressure is being brought upon the Maha Raja to make him submit to the inevitable and withdraw his opposition. He has been led to believe that he will get an allowance of five lakhs per annum and that he will get nothing if he persists in calling the letter of abdication invalid."

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

38. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 6th instant, after giving a translation of the letter purporting to have been written by Raja Pertab Sing to the Viceroy, makes the following remarks:—"Who can resist feeling grieved at the wrongs which Pertab Sing has been made to suffer? And yet it appears that the Viceroy has refused to reconsider the decision already arrived at. Even the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects is not condemned unheard, but the fate of the Maha Raja is even worse. We have yet to see whether the British Parliament will also refuse to do justice in the case. It is not consistent with the dignity of the British Raj to refuse to give a fair hearing to the Maha Raja's grievances."

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Aug. 6th, 1889.

25. The same paper hears that the ryots are, in the irrigated portions of the Godavari and Kistna districts, put into great difficulties by the officials of the engineering department. It proposes to amalgamate irrigation with the Revenue Department, in order to put a stop to these troubles.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th July, notices with regret the refusal of the Government of Bombay to grant a request made by the local Congress committee for the loan of a Government building for the use of the approaching National Congress.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 24th, 1889.

Refusal of the Government of Bombay to grant the loan of a building for the use of the Congress.

27. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 31st July, observes that the Cannanore town sub-magistrate, without any cause, insulted a respectable man who had appeared before him in connection with a case, because the magistrate fancied that the man did not address him with certain honorific expressions which, he thought, should be used in addressing him.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 31st, 1889.

28. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 3rd August, prays both for the restoration of the Kunnatpalam bridge, in Iringallur amsham, of the Calicut taluk, and for the repair of the road leading thereto.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

29. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with pleasure the highly satisfactory way in which Mr. W. Dumergue lately acted as the District Judge of Malabar, prays that he be confirmed in Malabar either as Collector or District Judge.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

A munsif in South Malabar and his hearing clerk.

30. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 7th August, finds fault with a munsif in South Malabar who makes his hearing clerk stand before him the whole day.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

Irregularities in the delivery of letters in Natuvannur, near Quilandy.

31. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to great irregularities alleged to exist in the delivery of letters in Natuvannur, near Quilandy.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

32. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 12th August, in giving an account of the Muharrum, comments against the absurd and indecent practices observed by the common people during the Muharrum, and winds up the article by saying that "it is well known to us that the liberal policy of Government does not interfere with religious matters of any caste or creed, but we ask our readers why do they allow the people to practise such absurd and indecent acts during the Muharrum, which cannot be tolerated by any class of people of whatsoever creed they may be; hence the Government's interference to put a stop to these practices could not be held offensive by any religion. Our religion does not even permit us to keep the "punjahs" and cages, &c., although it is considered allowable by the other sects; but we ask the question why does the first sect (i.e., Sunis) follow the footsteps of their rival sect, though their doing so is repugnant to their own faith." It is therefore deemed expedient that Government should interfere in the matter, which causes great inconvenience to them, and save the city from being in danger of the breaking out of any riot or disturbance; if they do so, it will tend to the greatest good of the people.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Aug. 12th, 1889.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th August, after giving a long account of the fidelity and staunchness of the Madras native army, says that it does not receive the same treatment as the European army, who are fed, clothed and provided with

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

(k) General.

13. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 10th August, wishes to see an office established in Udayarpalaiyam, Trichinopoly district, for the registration of assurances.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

A registration office at Udayarpalaiyam.

19. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 10th August, says that the practice of Government going to the Hills for six months in the year produces three evils. They are (1) large expenditure of money; (2) delay in the conduct of business, because Government officials fritter away their time in amusements; (3) the difficulty experienced by the people in sending petitions, &c., to Government.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

The Government exodus to the Hills.

20. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 10th August, says that in England public expenditure is controlled by the people through their representatives in the House of Commons, but in India the will of the Governor-General is law. What immense sums of money have been expended on the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, the frontier defences, the annexation of Burma, the Afghan war, and the annual migration of Government to the Hills! Do Government consult the wishes of the people in incurring such useless and extravagant expenditure?

JANAMITRAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th July, complains that the Government of this country enact laws and introduce administrative measures without in any way consulting the opinions and wishes of the people. To remedy this state of things and to check official irregularities there should be a council in each presidency composed of Government officers and representatives of the various classes of the people, with the Governor as President. This council should meet, say, three or four times in a year; and the members thereof should possess the right of putting questions to the responsible officers of Government regarding matters of public interest.

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 20th, 1889.

22. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd August 1889, in referring to the order issued by Mr. Bliss, the Commissioner of the Salt Revenue, which compels the establishment of the Madras salt depôt to work also on Sundays until the salt now stored at the said depôt is removed from it, says that the poor servants from whom work is exacted even on Sundays do not get any extra salary, but Mr. Bliss profits by the exertions of these people as he will get all the credit and obtain additional titles. Mr. Bliss' harshness towards his subordinates, and his desire to increase the salt revenue of Government are well known, and no objection will be raised if he would even make his subordinates work every day till 10 o'clock at night.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

23. Under the heading "Taluk work under lamp-light," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th August 1889, remarks that "Taluk work under lamp-light" must work till late in the evenings, and asks whether an order should not be issued to the effect that no office work ought to be done with lamp-light, even if Government should not have sufficient money at present to defray the expenses incurred by removing the magisterial powers from tahsildars.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

24. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 5th August 1889, says that, in some villages, the corpses of cholera patients are not buried, but simply thrown away. Dogs often eat them, become mad by so doing, and bite people. As hydrophobia is a more serious disease than cholera, Government should prevent this practice, and order that all corpses of cholera patients should be interred deep.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

On the necessity of burying the corpses of cholera patients deep in the ground.

(d) Education.

9. The *Budhavidhyai*, of the 5th August, 1889, says that there are still living in the Godavari district a few descendants of the kings of the ancient solar race, but that they are not treated with the same consideration with respect to their education as the more numerous Muhammadans. The Maha Raja of Vizianagrum has, to a certain extent, assisted them in their education, but Government should extend to them the benefit of those rules which apply now to Muhammadans.

BUDHAVIDHYAI,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

(e) Local and Municipal.

10. A correspondent of the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 10th August, desires to see the town of Atur, in the Dindigul taluk, connected by a public road with the railway station at Ambaturai.

JANAMITRAN,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

Bad state of municipal roads in Calicut.

11. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 31st July, regrets that the municipal roads are in a very bad state in Calicut.

KERALA SANCHARI,
July 31st, 1889.

12. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th August, refers to certain irregularities and delays alleged to exist in the discharge of business by the Cannanore municipal council.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

13. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, charges the local fund supervisors in Malabar with neglect in the matter of the maintenance of the local fund roads in good order.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 7th, 1889.

14. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th August, invites the attention of the local boards in Malabar to their roads, which are generally said to be in very bad condition.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

(h) Railways.

15. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 3rd August, complains that, on the South Indian and Madras Railway lines, passengers, on occasions of festivals, are not provided with such accommodation in carriages as would enable them to travel with any degree of comfort.

HINDU
JANABHUSHANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

16. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th July, hopes that the South Indian Railway Company will charge for the journey from Negapatam to Chikkal a fare of 6 pies instead of 9 pies, which is the fare now charged notwithstanding that the distance is not more than 3 miles.

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 20th, 1889.

17. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th July, complains that the South Indian Railway Company, in computing the fares on their line, charge a full anna for fractions of an anna. A table is given of certain stations showing the distances and fares charged:—

SWADESAMITRAN,
July 20th, 1889.

	Distance in miles.	Fares charged.
		ANNAS.
From Tanjore to Kumbakonam	25½	5
„ „ to Tiruvadamardur	30½	5
„ „ to Chikkal	45	8
„ „ to Negapatam	48	8
„ Negapatam to Koradacherry	24	6
„ „ to Nidamangalam	29	6

(2) It may not be practicable, under the present financial pressure, to employ better educated and better paid men in the police force. It would therefore be sufficient if the station-house officer, who is the real backbone of the department, is a well paid and well educated man, with good prospects of rising high in the department.

(3) The police constables are dreaded by the innocent people for their iniquitous deeds. The various charges brought against some of the members of the police force in various parts of the presidency have created a feeling of insuperable aversion against the whole force. If vigorous steps are not speedily adopted to put the force on a better footing, there will be a hue and cry from the public.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Aug. 12th, 1889.

5. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 12th August, after giving an account of the celebration of the Bukreed festival, says that the arrangement made by the police was not satisfactory as regards the ingress and egress of carriages into and from the compound of the big mosque at Triplicane, and much inconvenience was felt in driving the carriage of the Prince of Arcot, which could not find its way without much difficulty. If the police had attended to this, the inconvenience thus felt would have been obviated.

(b) Courts.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 10th August, says that it will be a great advantage to have legal provision for the criminal prosecution of those who fraudulently take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The punishment at present inflicted on individuals guilty of fraudulent conduct is incarceration in the debtors' jail,—a punishment not sufficiently deterrent in its effects.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th August 1889, remarks that it is very difficult to get summonses served or warrants issued without bribing the bailiffs of the Madras Small Cause Court. The editor hopes that Mr. Shaw will put a stop to these irregularities.

(c) Jails.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

8. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, in reviewing the administration report of jails for 1888, says:—Men, especially the young, commit crimes for three chief among many other important reasons, namely, poverty, bad association and blind ignorance.

The first evil the Government cannot soon remedy, for much ought to be done before a slight perceptible improvement is made observable. They have to multiply railway communications, irrigation works, and decent roads. A great extent of land that now lies fallow ought to be brought under cultivation and the masses should be made thoroughly acquainted with the magic effects of commercial activity.

For removing the second evil the Government give work to the offenders with a view to divert their minds from brooding over their wicked actions; but this step has not produced the desired effect, for the Government, with a view to make prisoners' labor more remunerative, give them more instruction in useful arts than in pure morality. Should the Government sacrifice a little of their pecuniary interest to the moral of the nation, they may be sure of a wonderful improvement in this direction.

The third cause is the commonest and yet the most pitiable of all. Moral instructors may be engaged to show the guilty men the effects of their sin and the advantages of an innocent and industrious life. We are of opinion that permission may be given to benevolent preachers to do their meritorious work of instruction gratis in the jails, and bring the erring yet pitiable tenants to a sense of the enormity of their crimes.