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OVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Gnanadipam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	July 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika"	Madras	600	1st and 15th August 1889.
3	"Satya Vedanusaram"	Do.	264	15th August 1889.
4	"Arya Janarakshani"	Do.	..	15th " "
5	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	15th " "
6	"Sathiavarthamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th " "
7	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	200	20th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
8	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	20th August 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	17th, 24th and 31st August 1889.
10	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	17th and 31st August 1889.
11	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	17th, 24th and 31st August 1889.
12	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	17th and 24th August 1889.
13	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	24th August 1889.
14	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	17th and 24th August 1889.
15	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	17th " 24th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st August 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
17	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	..	29th August 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
18	"Budhavidhayi"	Masulipatam	300	24th August 1889.
	Weekly.			
19	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	19th and 26th August 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
20	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	12th, 19th and 26th August 1889.
21	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	17th and 24th August 1889.
22	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	8th, 15th and 22nd August 1889.
23	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	20th and 27th August 1889.
24	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	12th, 19th and 26th August 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
25	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	17th and 24th August 1889.
26	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	21st August 1889.
27	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	21st " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
28	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	19th and 26th August 1889.
29	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	17th, 24th and 31st August 1889.
30	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	1st, 15th and 22nd August 1889.
31	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	25th August 1889.
32	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	1st, 5th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd Aug. 1889.
33	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	8th August 1889.
34	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	15th and 23rd August 1889.
35	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th August 1889.
36	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	11th and 19th August 1889.
37	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	[illegible]00	10th, 17th and 24th August 1889.
38	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	13th, 14th, 17th and 24th August 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Crete.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 19th, 1889.

1. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, adverting to the unsettled state of Crete and with reference to a telegram lately received, to the effect "that the inhabitants of Crete wish to submit to the British rule," remarks that the present disturbances are caused by the intrigues of the English; such being the case, we come to this conclusion, that they intend to take possession of it.

Amir-i-Cabul and the British Government.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 15th, 1889.

2. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th August, inserts an item from the *Rajputana Gazette*, of Ajmeer, to the effect that the Amir of Cabul has made an application to the British Government for an increment to his present subsidy. We do not know what makes the Government spend a large sum of money, amounting to 13½ lakhs of rupees per annum, on the people of Afghanistan including the Amir, whereas the poor and helpless British Indian subjects are burdened with taxes and the Pathans of Cabul, in spite of their being inimical to Government, are fed by the revenue of India. We ask Government in case of the Russians advancing against India, will it be possible for the Amir to check their progress? Such being the case, why should India be charged with this heavy expenditure?

The Amir-i-Cabul.

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

3. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th August, says that it is vain to have any confidence in the fidelity of the Amir, who has eaten the salt of the Russian Government for twelve years. He does not appreciate the kind treatment of the Indian Government as counterbalancing the support he received from the Russian Government It is now easy for Russia to advance towards India since she is well supplied with provisions, &c., which can be despatched from St. Petersburgh without much difficulty in the absence of any power who may be able to prevent her from doing so. Such being the case, the friendship of the Amir will not produce any important effect. It is also doubtful whose part the Shah of Persia will take. They say that he thinks highly of Russia; hence it is not unlikely that he may espouse the cause of that country. Under these circumstances the British Government will have to cope with their foe single-handed. We advise them to pay attention to the armies in the service of the Native States, and having armed them as volunteers, keep them ready for service against Russia. We assure Government that the people of India are staunch and faithful to the British Raj and are ready to sacrifice their lives and property.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

House-breaking and theft in Kumbakónam.

JANAMITRAN, Aug. 17th, 1889.

4. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 17th August, speaks of the prevalence of house-breaking and theft in Kumbakónam.

Police constables.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Aug. 17th, 1889.

5. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 17th August, advocates increase of pay to police constables and the appointment of educated men as such.

Kite-flying.

VETTIKKODIYON, Aug. 17th, 1889.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 17th August, says that a few years ago the police were active in preventing boys from flying kites, but now they are inactive. This pastime is the cause of many accidents, and should be prevented.

The police and lepers.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 17th, 1889.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 17th August, says that a great doctor of medicine declares that when we receive copper coins from other persons we should wash them for fear that they should have passed through the hands of

lepers and thus be the means of spreading leprosy. While such is the advice given by the doctor, the police are quietly looking on at lepers handling and selling provisions in this city.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 26th, 1889.

The police administration.

8. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 26th August, says:—There is a general belief that the police invariably resort to cruelty and oppression for the purposes of detection. The character of the police has not improved since its institution. On the other hand, it is fast losing what respect and confidence it commanded at one time. Travellers would rather trust a low-class village servant than a police constable. People are unwilling to avail themselves of the aid of the police for the protection of their property. The horrible crimes committed by the police in various parts of the presidency have been the principal cause of this distrust. The charge of rape and murder of a girl of eight years lately tried in the Sessions Court of Bellary against a police constable has created a dread of policemen in the hearts of the people. Not a day passes without some complaint or other against the police. Under these circumstances it is urgently necessary that the Government should at once effect a reform in the police administration of the presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Oppression of inhabitants by the police.

9. A leading article notices with regret the oppression of the people by the police in the interior parts, and invites the attention of the higher authorities to make inquiries about the charges against the Eramam police.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 12th, 1889.

Certain budmashes and the police.

10. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th August, complains against the mismanagement of the police, and states that they are so indifferent in the discharge of their duties that they take no active steps in putting down any riot when their interference is needed. We have seen with our own eyes certain budmashes, under the influence of liquor, standing in the streets of Bangalore, and conducting themselves most indecently in the face of the police, who did not even make an attempt to prevent them from doing so. Moreover, they kept standing along with other sight-seers and joined them in their roars of laughter. Such a state of affairs is not at all pleasant, particularly to the neighbouring women. Should the police adopt active steps in punishing the budmashes, matters will be set right.

(b) Courts.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Depositions of witnesses to be signed.

11. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 24th August, says that the practice of obtaining the signatures of the witnesses or the parties or their vakils to the depositions made by the witnesses in a case deserves to be enforced by law. Such a procedure is not prescribed in either the Civil or Criminal Procedure Code.

KALANIDHI,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Granting of magisterial powers to sub-registrars.

12. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 24th August, suggests that the sub-registrars, who have not much work to do in the registration of documents, may be invested with the powers of a magistrate and empowered to try criminal cases.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

The judgment of the High Court relating to the Parthasarady devastanam election.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 24th August, finds fault with the judgment delivered by Mr. Hutchins regarding the election of dharmakartas to the Parthasarady devastanam of Triplicane. It is said that the judgment is unworkable and vague, and makes confusion worse confounded. The judgment gives the power of voting to all men over 18 years of age who belong to the Tengalai sect and are resident in Triplicane, Pudupakkum, Trivetiswaranpett and Chepauk. Thus the mere fact that a person wears the Tengalai mark on his forehead is enough to qualify him as a voter. But how are the votes to be distinguished from others who wear the same mark? To decide this, it is proposed in the judgment that the dharmakartas should obtain a list of voters from the headmen of the several castes. But who in these times is the headman? The number of dharmakartas is fixed at three, but the judgment lays it down that the dharmakartas who are to be newly elected should not be of the same caste as the dharmakarta who already holds that office. According to Manu there are four castes, and how are the three dharmakartas to be distributed among the four castes? With regard to the conduct of elections also the judgment of the High Court is vague and undecided. If a dharmakarta does not on demand obtain lists of voters from the headmen, how is he to proceed? Who now, as asked before, is the headman of the sect? Every one claims to be the headman, and whom is the dharmakarta to accept? The only remedy in these complicated circumstances is for the dharmakarta of the Parthasarady temple to lay these matters before the High Court and get their orders.

HINDU
JANABHUSHANI,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

Delay in granting copies of judgments.

14. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 31st August, complains of the delay experienced by parties and their vakils in obtaining copies of judgments passed by the High Court, Original Side.

(c) Jails.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Prisoner Vedammall sentenced on a charge of murder.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 17th August, hopes that the Governor of Madras will exercise his prerogative of mercy and release from confinement Prisoner Vedammall, who was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation by the Madras High Court at the last criminal sessions. Various painful circumstances, the paper remarks, drove the unfortunate woman to commit the deed, and we hope that the extenuating circumstances in her case will induce the Governor to look favorably on the recommendation for mercy made by the jury who tried her.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Corruption and partiality prevailing in jails.

16. A leading article says that the prisoners in jails are treated very cruelly by the officers of jails, who are in the habit of taking bribes from rich prisoners, on condition of putting them to light work, and that it regrets to find that proper steps are not taken by the authorities, who are responsible for the just administration of jails, even after the exposure of the corruptions which prevailed in Cannanore jail.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Corruption and partiality prevailing in jails.

17. An article, in the same issue, states that not only is much difference shown in the punishments given to the natives and Europeans or Eurasians for similar crimes, but also much difference is shown in their treatment, diet, and accommodation.

(d) Education.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

M. B. and L. M. S. examinations.

18. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 17th August, hopes that Government will see that at the M. B. and L. M. S. examinations proper questions are put by the examiners to the candidates, for the number of passes at those examinations is growing small year after year.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Aug. 20th, 1889.

Proposition to prepare a text-book containing subjects of useful information.

19. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th August 1889, contends that the general public should be acquainted with the post office, police and the village munsifs regulations, and, if possible, also with the Penal Code. The editor recommends for this purpose the preparation of a book containing such matter, which should be made a compulsory subject for the new primary school examination.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

The Madras Agricultural College.

20. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th August, says that the education given at the Madras Agricultural College is merely theoretical, because for imparting efficient instruction according to the present syllabus, the teacher necessarily should be not only an accomplished and practical chemist, abreast of all the knowledge of his day, but should also be an experienced practical farmer, thoroughly acquainted with the country and its people, and a skilled hand in all farm industries, such as sericulture and sugar and indigo manufacture. He should be a practical horticulturist, estate manager, and no mean economist! The examiners under such a syllabus should be similarly qualified; but where are such teachers and examiners to be found in India? The syllabus requires instant and careful review, for it seems at present to be the result of an attempt to reconcile discordant aims, which is in itself sufficient to bring the system into disrepute. In regard to chemistry, the syllabus includes subjects necessary to the proper understanding of agricultural chemistry. The botany syllabus is for the most part appropriate though rather too scientific, and not designed for practical application. It is evidently the work of a theoretical botanist, for it has no reference to the practical application of botany to agriculture. The same observation applies to the syllabus relating to forestry, which contains no reference to the management of wards and estates, in contradistinction to imperial forestry. The syllabus for animal physiology is defective, inasmuch as it contains no reference to reproduction and growth of animal, while that of veterinary surgery is vague, being deficient in respect to a knowledge of the anatomy of the feet of the horse and stable management. In the other and minor subjects there is not so much room for criticism, as they have a practical bearing, and are essential to the training of students. Speaking generally, the syllabus seems to have been drawn up without any bearing on the training of agriculturists and estate agents. This seems to be the idea running throughout the scheme, and it is attributed either to its having been prepared by an educational officer who was not open to receive advice, or, as we believe was the case, to an attempt at a compromise for working out a visionary plan, which would include all sorts of arts and industries in one general system of examination. The system is vicious, for according to it there can be no practical education except what little is imparted by a specialist who is supposed to be an expert in all branches of agriculture. He is required, among other things, to be an accomplished chemist, botanist, physiologist, entomologist, horticulturist, forester, builder, mathematician, surveyor, mechanical and hydraulic engineer, and general economist. The idea is absurd and can but have been conceived by some pedant. The result of the scheme must be the production of shallow, half-trained unpractical men, who will be of little use in the management of wards or estates while bringing the cause of agricultural education into disrepute. The Madras Government should at once instruct their Director of Public Instruction to have the system revised by specialists in each department of agriculture, so that the students of this institution may leave it in a position to apply the teaching of eastern science to the time-honored art of their forefathers.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Female education—suggestion.

21. A correspondent calls the Director of Public Instruction's attention to the evils arising from sending girls to boys' schools.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

KALANIDHI,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Art-tax and octroi in Coimbatore.

22. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 17th August, does not approve of the proposed levy of art-tax and octroi in that town.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

A nuisance near Dindigul.

23. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 21st August, complains of the stench arising from the rubbish left to accumulate near the toll-gate on the road leading from Dindigul to Vedasandur.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

The bad state of a tank in Chettypolliem.

A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 31st August, calls the attention of the municipal authorities to the bad condition of the tank in Chettypolliem, in Satyamangalam taluk. It is stated that Brahmins and Sudras wash their bodies and their filthy clothes in the tank, and also use the water for drinking purposes. The result is seen in the spread of itch, &c., among the people.

VIVEKAVARDHANI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Against the practice of arresting villagers for nuisances in Rajahmundry.

25. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 21st August 1889, approves that the police should punish those who commit a nuisance in the streets of Rajahmundry, but the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who do not know the local rules, should not be arrested. On the other hand, the municipality should erect urinals on the side of the streets.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Tellicherry municipality—bad state of roads.

26. A correspondent complains that the Tellicherry municipal overseers and sanitary inspectors do not attend to the filthy state of roads and lanes in the municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Calicut municipality—suggestion as to lighting lamps.

27. Another correspondent, in the same issue, calls the attention of the councillors of the Calicut municipality to the necessity of lamp-posts at properly visible distances and to the regular lighting of lamps.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Pálghat municipality—illegal exaction of toll.

28. A correspondent calls the attention of the chairman of the Pálghat municipality to an alleged illegal exaction of toll by a municipal toll-contractor.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Local Fund Board, Malabar—bad state of the road leading from Vayitri to Kalpetta.

29. A correspondent states that the road leading from Vayitri to Kalpetta is in a deplorable condition, and invites the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Local Fund Board, Malabar—neglect to repair Pattámbi-Guruvayúr road.

30. A correspondent regrets that the Local Fund Board, Malabar, neglects to repair the road from Pattámbi to Guruvayúr.

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

Cholera.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, after suggesting certain preventive steps against the prevalence of cholera, condemns the Bangalore municipality for its negligence and says in spite of there being numerous fatal cases in the city no measures have been adopted to check the progress of the disease. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is paid 150 rupees a-month, is very active to get poor people fined for trivial offences. The Municipal Commissioner is so indifferent that he is perfectly regardless of the conservancy of the street in which he lives, much more of the roads and lanes of the city. We hope that Colonel McGrath will soon adopt measures to remedy the evil.

(j) *Salt.*

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

The Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Department selecting Europeans for high offices in the department.

32. A leading article calls attention of the Government to an order of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Department to prefer Europeans and Eurasians for the higher posts in that department.

(k) *General.*

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Aug. 20th, 1889.

On the increase in abkári taxation.

33. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th August 1889, says that the abkári revenue is increasing every year. A quantity of toddy which was formerly sold at two pies is now sold for two annas. The editor regrets that the poor people are so fond of liquor while their earnings are so small and that they are induced thereby to commit thefts.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

The Anglo-Indians and the aspirations of the people of India.

34. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 19th ultimo, after speaking of the benefits, especially liberty of thought and expression enjoyed by the people of India under the English Government, speaks thus of what it regards as the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indians towards the Indians:—

But alas! the privileges that we have received from our Government and that we cherished with fond hope have betrayed us into a crisis. The Government put into us new wants, and nourished them till they are firmly rooted in our mind; and when we naturally hoped for their practical realisation, our lawful aims are misrepresented and treated as sedition by some evil-minded Anglo-autocrats. We admit that these men yielded to their natural tendency to domineer over their helpless charges. But we pity that, with all their western civilisation and high-sounding moral principles, they were not able to nip that tendency in its very bud. Several examples may be quoted to prove our statement. The petty obstacles thrown in our way at the last National Congress, and the prevention from the beating of tom-tom in the streets of Madras to announce its meetings form the most prominent of them, and show how jealously our prosperity is viewed by certain set of English officials. To cite a more recent instance, we may refer our readers to the circular issued by the Bengal Government to detect military servants who talked about the National Congress, and while we were thinking that our presidency steers clear of such a blame we are announced from a reliable source of a *secret intelligence department* started by our Government to report any sepoy giving to his fellow-comrades his views about the same meeting. These things show how critical our position is. The Government wants to do us good, and we, their loyal subjects, are desirous of receiving it at their hands. But some civilians, envious of our increasing importance, misrepresent our true intentions and try to create a gulf between the ruling and the ruled. Every one knows what amount of misrepresentation was made and how facts were distorted in the Cashmere Raj for the subversion of that Native State. Sir Lepel Griffin, the notorious hater of natives, has been at the bottom of it, and he easily found native tools ready to concoct cock-and-bull stories about the Raja. It is even said that this noteworthy man proposed to make Cashmere a British colony. The Raja sent in his loyal petition to His Excellency the Governor-General, which depicts but too truly the pitiable condition to which he was reduced by the machinations of his enemies. We trust the Governor-General will give the petition its due consideration, and justice will be shown to the Raja. We are therefore bound to say, with due reverence to the royal proclamation of our Empress, that the practice of the Government has deviated much from its high-sounding theory, and however good its intention may be, its loyal subjects have only to hope and hope for a time when the instruments by whom it wants to execute its will have as noble hearts as the Government itself. Meanwhile, the only road accessible to us is to state our grievances again and again, and repeat them several times over until their very repetition imparts to them a peculiar weight and importance.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Postal irregularities at Taliparamba.

35. A paragraph calls attention to the delay in the delivery of letters at Taliparamba owing to the arbitrary transfer of village post peons by the post master there.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 2[illegible]th, 1889.

Supporting Sreeman Sami's movement for cow-protection.

36. A leading article regrets the depressed and ruined state of the agricultural population, and invites the people to co-operate with Sreeman Sami in his cow-protection movement.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Hill journeys.

37. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, after giving an account of the absence of the Madras Government from the presidency town during the last seven years, says that the Secretary of State's despatch, which limited the period of absence to three months, has been ignored, and that Government acted contrary to the

instructions therein given. We do not know who will answer the responsibility [illegible] posed and whose money is spent upon the journey to the hills so profusely.

KH[illegible]-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. [illegible]st, 1889.

Budmashes at Bareilly.

38. *Kh[illegible]-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1[illegible] August, concerning the assault made by certain budmashes on the Sessions Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly, remarks that a contemporary writes to the effect that the state of the district is assuming an alarming aspect. It reminds us of the mutiny of 1857. We learn from private sources that the budmashes are in league with certain high officials, who render them their help from time to time. It is therefore incumbent on Government to set matters all right.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

British justice.

39. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th August, as regards the murder of a native policeman committed at Indore by a British soldier of the garrison at Secunderabad, states that the murderer, after inquiry, was let off scot-free, and in like manner at Madak and other places natives are punished on the plea of being insolent to Europeans. By such a state of affairs we come to this conclusion, that in Native States the personal authority of European officials carries greater weight than in British dominions. We hope that the most just and unbiassed Government will be pleased to pass such enactments as will prevent Europeans from practising cruelty and excesses on natives of the country.

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

Hyderabad and Europeans.

40. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th August, with reference to the remarks made by Sir Lepel Griffin in his speech delivered in London regarding Native States, to the effect that the affairs of Hyderabad were mismanaged because certain first-class European budmashes were employed in it, and that the object of such men was simply to swindle money from the Nizam and his Minister, says that this might have been exaggerated to a certain extent, but it is true that most of the men so employed are first-class swindlers who do nothing but amass money. We hope that the Nizam will not in future allow any more intruders of this kind to come into his dominions.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM,
Aug. 23rd, 1889.

Possibility of war with Assam.

41. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 23rd August, says that war will break out on the frontier of Assam, the inhabitants of which country have been a source of constant annoyance to the Government. To put an end to this state of things, it is deemed expedient that troops should be sent from Upper Burma and from Bengal headed by the able General Sir Frederick Roberts.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Ill-treatment practised on natives.

42. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, invites the attention of the Resident at Hyderabad to the fact of natives being ill-treated by missionaries in the zillah of Yelgandal.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Ill-treatment practised on natives.

43. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, inserts an article from *Safir-i Dakkhan* relative to the enormities committed by British soldiers at Hyderabad on some gardeners at Secunderabad, and says that Europeans generally tyrannize over the natives living near the railway line, and concludes the article by saying that the oppressed do not get justice at the hands of the police, who do not listen to their grievances, being influenced by missionaries and other European officials. The police authorities even refuse to receive petitions from natives, and if they do take them, the Resident makes a complaint against them to the talukdar.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KALANIDHI,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

A bill forbidding boys from smoking.

44. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 17th August, says that a bill forbidding boys under 16 years of age from smoking, under a penalty of a heavy fine, is to be brought before the Legislative Council of France, and that India stands in need of some such restriction in her abkari laws.

Karnataka Prakasika,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

The leper bill.

45. Anent the leper question, the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th August, says: The chief cause of leprosy lies in the [illegible] and drink which a man takes. Mere segregation of lepers will not therefore check the progress of the disease. If this is all what the bill aims at, it is defective in a material respect. The Government and the municipality must prevent the consumption of unwholesome food, and the present bill should be supplemented by another concerning the adulteration of food articles. It is a well known fact that a number of dealers adulterate ghee, milk, and other articles with unwholesome things, and the poorer classes are tempted to buy these adulterated articles on account of their cheapness. It is therefore the first duty of every local Government to pass an Act similar to that lately passed by the Government of Bombay on the subject.

Kerala Patrika,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Proceedings of a meeting at Calicut to move Government to pass law prohibiting cow-killing.

46. *Kerala Patrika*, of 24th August, has a leading article on Sreeman [illegible]'s speech at Calicut and the resolution passed at the meeting to appeal to the Government for legislation to prohibit cow-killing.

IV.—Native States.

Tarangai Nesan,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

The Native State of Cashmere.

47. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 24th August, says:—The English, considering that the immediate annexation of Cashmere may not be liked by the people, have established a council in that country. A few years hence, when the people have forgotten the things that have now happened, the country will be quietly annexed! The English rather like to get things without trouble. But the ambition of Sir Lepel Griffin is boundless. He suggests the granting of lands in Cashmere to Englishmen on condition that they should serve in the Cashmere regiment for a term of years. This would, he says, prevent Russian invasion. Sir Lepel Griffin, no doubt, is a sagacious man. If any one wishes to know how to steal, we commend him to Sir Lepel Griffin for advice. If there were two men such as he in a country, that country would be ruined. The sudden removal of the Raja of Cashmere from the throne will make the other Rajas fear a similar fate. What has happened to one may happen to another. What is a Raja to do if the English Government, desirous to possess any Native State, should say to the Raja "we have removed you from the throne"?

Vrittanta
Chintamani,
Aug. 27th, 1889.

The Maha Raja of Cashmere.

48. *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th August, after giving a Canarese translation of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the Maha Raja of Cashmere, comments thereon as follows:—

The Maha Raja has been denied that justice which even the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects is entitled to receive—a fair hearing. The Viceroy implicitly believed Colonel Nisbet when he wrote that the Maha Raja was unfit to rule. The gallant Colonel went to the Maha Raja and threatened that a charge of treason would be established against him if he did not consent to resign the administration of the State. No weight seems to have been attached to the treasonable letters alleged to have been written by the Maha Raja, else why was no inquiry made regarding them? The Guicowar was deprived of his dominions for the offence of attempting to poison the British Resident, which, however, was not proved. Is the offence of attempting to poison Mr. Plowden and to join the enemies of the English less heinous? Then why did the Government not appoint a commission to inquire into these charges? It is plain therefore that the Government have invented this plausible excuse for want of any other to annex the province of Cashmere. The Native Rajas are ever ready to carry out the suggestions of the British Residents. But the British Government do not interfere in time, and watch the opportunity when the native administration gets hopelessly bad to annex the country. It is therefore the interest of the Native Rajas not only to regulate their own administrations but also to assist one another in difficulties. Whatever injustice may be done by the Viceroy, the Empress and the

ish Parliament will never countenance it. All the Rajas should therefore join together and petition the Empress and the Parliament to restore Cashmere to its Raja; to appoint a council of patriotic men for his assistance, and to remove Amar Singh and Colonel Nisbet from the State.

Mysore Vrittanta
Bodhini,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Cashmere under the Council.

49. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 24th August, says:—The cry everywhere and from everybody in Cashmere is: "Ministers! we are dying. Your present administration is oppression itself. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea of being even under its shadow. When the country was under the Maha Raja we had peace and rest. But we are not at all willing to be under your government."

Vrittanta
Chintamani,
Aug. 20th, 1889.

The intended visit of Prince Albert Victor to Mysore a source of expenditure to the State.

50. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th August, says:—Prince Albert Victor will pay a visit to Mysore to see the ancient city of Seringapatam and it is said that a party for kheddah operations will be organised again. The last operations cost the State Rs. 80,000, and many cultivators were taken away from their work and pressed into service to assist the shikarees. It is very unjust to force such men to leave their legitimate work. In other jungles elephants are caught by means of pits dug, and without all the hubbub that attends the kheddah operations in Mysore. And after all what is the gain to Government? The sale of the elephants caught may amount to Rs. 50,000, at the most. There will thus be a dead loss of Rs. 30,000. The only gainers by the process are old retired men, who were re-employed on Rs. 200—300 per mensem. We cannot sufficiently commend the wisdom of our Dewan.

Kerala Mitram,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Advocating increase of grant-in-aid schools in Cochin State.

51. A leading article regrets to find the people of the Cochin State neglecting primary education, and calls upon *the Cochin Government to encourage grant-in-aid schools in all* villages.

Kerala Mitram,
Aug. [illegible], 1889.

Deprecating increase of school-fees in high schools and colleges in Cochin State.

52. A leading article, in the same issue, deprecates the proposed increase of fees in the Cochin high schools and colleges.

Shaukat-ul-Islam,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Cashmere.

53. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 19th August, as regards the affairs of Cashmere, says that the Viceroy should act in such a manner as would not lead the Maha Raja to bring forward any other complaint than that of being deprived of his authority. But Colonel Nisbet's removal from Cashmere should unquestionably take place, and Raja Ram Singh and Amar Singh should not be permitted to remain in Council. They should also be reduced to the same state as that of the Maha Raja, *i.e.*, they should likewise be deprived of their authority.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

Khalsia.

54. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 1st August, states that the Hindu population of the Native State of Khalsia is very inimical to the Muhammadan residents, whose liberty in religious matters is not tolerated by the Hindus. There was a mosque at a place called "Kote" which was annihilated by the President of the State on the plea that the sound of the azan (summons for prayers) was not agreeable to the ears of the Hindus. A few mischievous jagirdars, being backed up by the President, killed a pig and threw it into the house of a certain Muhammadan, for which the perpetrators of the crime received no punishment. There are a few bigotted Native States which do not as yet understand the policy of the Government. This is a matter of great surprise to us. Hyderabad is the largest Muhammadan State, where the Hindus receive the same treatment as Muhammadans do. We are sure that the British Government will not tolerate such proceedings on the part of the Hindus.

Khassim-ul-
Akhbar,
Aug. 12th, 1889.

Cashmere.

55. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th August, quotes an article from the Lucknow *Akhbar*, which runs as follows:—

The Viceroy has sent a reply to the Maha Raja's letter saying that the order issued on the subject must be enforced.

This was as we expected, since Lord Lansdowne has been duped by the Foreign Office, which is now trying to find some excuse or other. The plea of the discovery of certain letters was advanced, but the letters themselves were all asked to be forged; then it was stated that the Maha Raja himself voluntarily declined to rule, whereas the Maha Raja denies the assertion. The Maha Raja was next accused of committing tyranny, which was also contradicted. In short, the Government seeing that they could not exonerate themselves when found fault with by the public, were compelled to resort to the original plea, *i.e.*, the Maha Raja did not wish to rule any longer. To be hopeful of receiving justice in India is vain; the Viceroy being surrounded by his own people, listens to their advice. What the state of Cashmere is to-day, that of Hyderabad will be tomorrow. If the Government annex one Native State to-day, the turn of the other will follow tomorrow. Such being the case, it is not without reason that the other Native States are in alarm; the effect of such annexation-policy, we are afraid, will not be productive of any good. Government should strictly observe and act according to their promises. The idea of effacing the name of Cashmere from the map of India is not liked even by a majority of the English; if it comes to pass, it behoves the Indian Press to write against the policy of Government.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar,
Aug 15th, 1889.

Cashmere.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th August, relative to the suspension of the Maha Raja, quotes the remark made in some English papers who strongly advocate the annexation of Cashmere, to the effect that the action taken by the British Government as regards the annexation of that country would tend to make people believe that the British Government is faithless and would have a serious effect on the minds of other native princes. The easiest plan in getting over the difficulty would be to deprive the real owner of his own country and place it in the hands of his youngest brother, who is his opponent, till such time as the former shall have lost all his power, when there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the nominal Raja. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of 15th August, also has this.

Dakkhan Punch,
Aug. 10th, 1889.

The new Resident at Hyderabad.

57. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th August, states that the editor of the *Dakkhan Times* is exerting his best to create ill-feeling between the new Resident and the Prime Minister of the Nizam's Government. We hope that the Resident will not lend his ear to the evil advice given by the above paper, which is hated by all the native inhabitants of Hyderabad. It is known to all that that paper is a friend of certain disreputable parties. It first espoused the cause of Abdul Haq and afterwards became the reciter of praises in favour of Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall. In the opinion of the public whosoever is praised by that paper, is looked upon with suspicion.

Tilism-i-Hairath,
Aug. 25th, 1889.

Cashmere.

58. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th August, observes that all high appointments in this State are given to Europeans, setting aside the claims of the natives, and the members of council are unable to act without first obtaining the assent of the Resident. Alas! that the English, who gained reputation for justice and good management, should have deprived the native subjects of Jammu and Cashmere, which are not infested with dacoits and thieves as the country of Burma. This state of affairs is nothing but tyrannical and disgraceful on the part of the British Government.

Dakkhan Punch,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Hyderabad and Cashmere.

59. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th August, with regard to the advice given to the Nizam of doing away with the appointment of minister and supplying his place by a council, remarks that the object of making the change is not apparent to us, as the result has invariably proved to be injurious to native rulers. It is hoped that the Nizam knows this much better than we do. We here beg to invite the attention of the most liberal Government to the unfortunate state to which the Maha Raja of Cashmere is reduced and that the people in general pray that a minute inquiry be made into the intrigues practised by the

[illegible] ruling members of that State and action taken accordingly. The Maha Raja truly asserts that he can never be a well-wisher of Dulip Singh, as his (the Maha Raja's) grandfather had revolted against the [illegible] ruler of the Punjab. It is inconsistent with the clemency and justice of the Imperial Government to have trespassed on the house of a helpless neighbouring sovereign and to have deprived him of the management of his own affairs. Such procedure is repugnant to their former treaty engagements. The application of the Maha Raja for a period of five years deserves to be granted, during which time we may be able to form an opinion as to whether he is capable of rendering satisfaction to the British Government and his own subjects. In short, to pronounce an *ex-parte* verdict of incompetency on any native ruler is not fair and just. Winds up the article by saying that it does not behove the Resident at Hyderabad to interfere with the internal management of the State and advises in strong terms the appointment of a Commission into the affairs of Cashmere with Raja Sir T. Madhava [illegible] Bahadur, Sir Gunput Rao, Bahadur, and Maulavi Dr. Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, as its members.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhraprakasika,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

On the distribution of the famine relief.

60. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, dated 17th August 1889, referring to the famine relief distributed by village officers in the Ganjam district, complains that one of these officers gave, though there were three children in a certain family, a money dole only to two, and that this third child died of starvation. It is advisable to severely punish the officer that his punishment may serve as an example to others.

Dakkhan Punch,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Dulip Singh.

61. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th August, adverting to the proclamation made by Maha Raja Dulip Singh (which appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette*), advises the people of India in strong terms against listening to the vain hopes held out by him, recapitulating the privileges and freedom we enjoy under the British rule. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th August, inserts an article from the *Oudh Akhbar* to the effect that the claim of Dulip Singh to be the ruler of the whole of India is absurd as, if he has any claim at all, he had better restrict it to the possession of the Punjab.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib,
Aug. 27th, 1889.

Dulip Singh.

62. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th August, adverting to the proclamation of Dulip Singh, remarks that it is incumbent on the British Government to place themselves in direct communication with the Russian Empire and ascertain if there is any truth in the allegations made by the Maha Raja of receiving help from the Russian Government, and, if it be true, they should likewise be ready to cope with the Russians, and should the Russian Government make a denial of this statement the British Government should make it known publicly that the Maha Raja's intention is to dupe the people of India by making false representations of being promised Russia's assistance. There is no doubt that this is a mere gup; had it not been so the Maha Raja would not have begged the people of India to subscribe a pie per head to help him in his undertaking.

Public No. 757, 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.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th September 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

21/10 HCW 18 Oct
Circulated

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Confidential] [No 55 of 1889

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st August 1889.

Contents.

I Foreign Politics — Nil
II Home Administration
(a) Police
1 The Police Administration — Nil
(b) Courts — Nil
(c) Jails —
(d) Education
2 The [illegible] Agricultural College — Nil
(e) Local and Municipal — Nil
(f) Land Revenue and Settlements
(g) Forests —
(h) Railways
(i) Public Works —
(j) Salt —
(k) General
3 The Anglo-Indians and the aspirations of the people of India
III Legislation
4 The Leper Bill
IV Native States
5 The Maharajah of Kashmere
6 Kashmere under the Council
7 The intended visit of Prince Albert Victor to Mysore a source of expenditure to the State
V Prospects of the Crops &c — Nil
VI Miscellaneous — Nil

List of Newspapers.

No	Names of Newspapers	[illegible]cation	Reputed number of subscribers	Dates of their issues received and examined during the fortnight
	Weekly			
1.	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	August 12, 19, 20
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	August 17, 24.
3.	The Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	August 8, 15, 22
4	The Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	August 20, 27
	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	300	August 12, 19

I. Home Administration

(a) Police

The Vijayadhwaja of August 26.

1. The Vijayadhwaja of the 26th August says: There is a general belief that the police invariably resort to cruelty and oppression for the purposes of detection.

The Police Administration.

The character of the police has not improved since its institution. On the other hand it is fast losing what respect and confidence it commanded at one time. Travellers would rather trust a low class village servant than a police constable. People are unwilling to avail themselves of the aid of the police for the protection of their property. The horrible crimes committed by the police in various parts of the Presidency have been the principal cause of this distrust. The charge of rape and murder of a girl of eight years lately tried in the Sessions Court of Bellary against a police constable has created a dread of Police men in the

the hearts of the people. Not a day passes without some complaint or other against the police. Under these circumstances it is urgently necessary that the Government should at once effect a reform in the police administration of the Presidency.

II Home Administration
(d) Education

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of August 17

2. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 17th August says that the education given at the Madras Agricultural College is merely theoretical, because for imparting efficient instruction according to the present syllabus, the teacher necessarily should be not only an accomplished and practical chemist abreast of all the knowledge of his day, but should also be an experienced practical farmer, thoroughly acquainted with the country and its people and a skilled hand in all farm industries, such as sericulture, and sugar and indigo manufacture. He should be a practical horticulturist, estate manager, and no mean economist!

The Madras Agricultural College

The

The examiners under such a syllabus should be similarly qualified; but where are such teachers and examiners to be found in India? The syllabus requires instant and careful review, for it seems at present to be the result of an attempt to reconcile discordant aims, which is in itself sufficient to bring the system into disrepute. In regard to chemistry, the syllabus includes subjects necessary to the proper understanding of agricultural chemistry. The botany syllabus is for the most part appropriate though rather too scientific, and not designed for practical application. It is evidently the work of a theoretical botanist, for it has no reference to the practical application of botany to agriculture. The same observation applies to the syllabus relating to forestry, which contains no reference to the management of wards and estates, in contradistinction to Imperial forestry. The syllabus for animal physiology is defective, inasmuch as it contains no reference to reproduction and growth of animal while that of veterinary surgery is vague being deficient in respect to a knowledge of the anatomy of the feet of the horse and stable management. In the other and minor subjects there is not so much room for criticism, as they have a practical bearing and are essential to the training of students. Speaking generally, the syllabus seems to have been drawn up without any bearing on the training of agriculturalists and estate agents. This seems to be the idea running throughout the scheme, and it is attributed either to its having been prepared by an educational officer who was not open to receive advice, or, as we believe was the case, to an attempt at a compromise for working out a visionary plan which would include all sorts of arts and industries in one general system of examination. The system is vicious, for according to it there can be no practical education except what little is imparted by specialist, who is supposed to be an expert in all branches of agriculture. He is required, among other things, to be an accomplished chemist

chemist

chemist, botanist, physiologist, entomologist, horticulturist, forester, builder, mathematician, surveyor, mechanical and hydraulic engineer and general economist. The idea is absurd and can but have been conceived by some pedant. The result of the scheme must be the production of shallow, half-trained unpractical men who will be of little use in the management of wards or estates while bringing the cause of agricultural education into disrepute. The Madras Government should at once instruct their Director of Public Instruction, to have the system revised by specialists in each department of agriculture, so that the students of this institution may leave it in a position to apply the teaching of western science to the time-honoured art of their forefathers.

II Home Administration
(k) General.

The Vijayadhwaja of August 19. } 3. The Vijayadhwaja of the 19th ultimo after speaking of the benefits especially

libert

liberty of thought and expression enjoyed by the people of India under the English Government speaks thus of what it regards as the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indians towards the Indians:—

The Anglo-Indian and the aspiration of the peo[illegible] of India

But alas! the privileges that we have received from our Government and that we cherished with fond hope have betrayed us into a crisis. The Government put into us new wants, and nourished them till they are firmly rooted in our mind; and when we naturally hoped for their practical realisation, our lawful aims are misrepresented and treated as sedition by some evil-minded Anglo-autocrats. We admit that these men yielded to their natural tendency to domineer over their helpless charges. But we pity that with all their western civilisation and high-sounding moral principles, they were not able to nip that tendency in its very bud. Several examples may be quoted to prove our statement. The petty obstacles thrown in our way at the last National Congress, and the prevention from the beating of tom-tom in the streets of Madras to announce its meeting, form the most prominent of them, and show how jealously our prosperity is viewed by certain set of English officials. To cite a more recent instance, we may refer our readers to the Circular issued by the Punjab Government to

to detect military servants who talked about the National Congress, and while we were thinking that our Presidency steers clear of such a blame we are announced from a reliable source of a secret intelligence department started by our Government to report any sepoy giving to his fellow-comrades his views about the same meeting. These things show how critical our position is. The Government wants to do us good and we, their loyal subjects, are desirous of receiving it at their hands. But some civilians envious of our increasing importance misrepresent our true intentions and try to create a gulf between the ruling and the ruled. Every one knows what amount of misrepresentation was made, and how facts were distorted in the Cashmere Raj for the subversion of that native State. Sir Lepel Griffin the notorious hater of natives has been at the bottom of it, and he easily found native tools ready to concoct cock-and-bull stories against the Rajah. It is even said that this noteworthy man proposed to make Cashmere a British Colony. The Rajah sent in his loyal petition to His Excellency the Governor-General which depicts but too truly the pitiable condition to which he was reduced by the machinations of his enemies. We trust the Governor-General will give the petition its due consideration, and justice will be shown to the Rajah. We are therefore bound to say, with due reverence to the Royal proclamation of our Empress that the practice of the Government has deviated much from its high-sounding theory, and however good its intention may be, its loyal subjects have only to hope and hope for a time when the instruments by whom it wants to execute its will, have as noble hearts as the Government itself. Meanwhile the only road accessible to us is to state our grievances again and again, and repeat them several times over until their very repetition imparts to them a peculiar weight and importance.

III Legislation

The Karnataka Prakasika of August 19.

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The chief cause of leprosy lies in the food and drink which a

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man takes. Mere segregation of lepers will not therefore check the progress of the disease. If this is all what the bill aims at it is defective in a material respect. The Government and the Municipality must prevent the consumption of unwholesome food and the present bill should be supplemented by another concerning the adulteration of food articles. It is a well known fact that a large number of dealers adulterate ghee, milk and other articles with unwholesome things, and the poorer classes are tempted to buy these adulterated articles on account of their cheapness. It is therefore the first duty of every local Government to pass an act similar to that lately passed by the Government of Bombay on the subject.

The Leper Bill.

IV Native States.

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The Maharajah of Kashmere

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IV Native States

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Kashmere under the Council.

IV. Native States.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of August 20.

7. The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 20th August says:- Prince Albert Victor will pay a visit to Mysore to see the ancient city of Seringapatam, and it is said that a party for Kheddah operations will be organized again. The last operations cost the State Rs 80,000 and many cultivators were taken away from their work and pressed into service to assist the shikaries. It is very unjust to force such men to leave their legitimate work. In other jungles elephants are caught by means of pits dug and without all the hubbub that attends the Kheddah operations in Mysore. And after all what is the gain to Government? The sale of the elephants caught may amount to Rs 50,000 at the most. There will thus be a dead loss of Rs 30,000. The only gainers by the proce[illegible]re old retired men who were re-[illegible]loyed on Rs 200-300 per mensem. We cannot sufficiently commend the wisdom of our Dewan.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 2nd September 1889

S. Mrigesh Rao
Canarese Translator
to Government.

Confidential No. 396

Public (1889) Department.

A15

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 55

Dated 2nd September 1889

Received CHIEF SECRETARY 04 SEP 89 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

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

Press [illegible]
C/579

A17 16 16

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

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Nil

II.— Home Administration.

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Nil.

(b)— Courts—

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(c)— Jails—

Nil.

(d)— Education—

Proposition to prepare a text-book containing subjects of useful information.

(e)— Local and Municipal—

Against the practice of arresting villagers for nuisances in Rajahmundry.

(f)— Land Revenue and Settlement—

Nil.

(g)— Forests—

Nil.

(h)— Railways—

Nil.

(i)— Public Works—

Nil

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(j)— Salt—

Nil.

(k)— General—

On the increase in Abkári taxation.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV.— Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI.— Miscellaneous.

On the distribution of the famine relief.

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.		Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.				
1.	Vivekavardhani		Rajahmundry	(not yet been supplied).	29th August 188
	Bi-monthly				
2.	Budhavidheyi		Masulipatam	300	24th August 188
	Weekly.				
3.	Andhraprakasika		Madras	500	19th and 26th Aug 1889

II Home Administration

(d) Education

Budhavidheyi, August: 20th, 1889.

Proposition to prepare a Text-book containing subjects of useful information

The Budhavidheyi, of the 20th August 1889, contends that the general public should be acquainted with the Post Office, Police and the Village Munsiffs' Regulations and if possible also with the Penal Code. The Editor recommends for this purpose the preparation of a book containing such matter which should be made a compulsory subject for the new Primary School Examination.

(e) Local and Municipal

Vivekavardhani, August: 21st, 1889.

Against the practice of arresting villagers for nuisances in Rajahmundry.

2. The Vivekavardhani, of the 21st August 1889, approves that the Police should punish those who

commit a nuisance in the streets of Rajahmundry but the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages who do not know the local Rules should not be arrested. On the other hand the municipality should erect urinals on the side of the streets.

(k) General.

On the increase in Abkari-taxation.

Budhavidheyi. August 20th 1889.

3. The Budhavidheyi, of the 20th August 1889, says that the Abkari revenue is increasing every year. A quantity of toddy which was formerly sold at two pice is now sold for two annas. The Editor regrets that the poor people are so fond of liquor while their earnings are so small, and that they are induced thereby to commit thefts.

VI Miscellaneous.

On the distribution of the famine relief.

Andhraprakasika August 17th 1889.

4. The Editor of the Andhraprakasika, dated 17th August 1889, referring to the famine relief distributed by Village Officers in the Ganjam District, complains that one of these officers gave though there were three children in a certain family, a money dole only to two, and that this third child died of starvation. It is advisable to severely punish the officer that his punishment may serve as an example to others.

Gustav Oppert

18

Confidential No. 201

From

6 SEP 89
CHIEF SECRE[illegible] GOVERNMENT OF [illegible]

The Teleg[illegible]
to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government

Dated 4th } September 1889.
[illegible]

Subject.

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

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 18 of 1889

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

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2. Police constables.
3. Kite flying.
4. The Police and lepers.

(b) Courts.

5. Depositions of witnesses to be signed.
6. Granting of Magisterial powers to Sub-Registrars.
7. The judgment of the High Court relating to the Parthasarady Devastanam election.
8. Delay in granting copies of judgments.

(c) Jails.

9. Prisoner Vedammall sentenced on a charge of murder.

(d) Education.

10. M. B. and L. M. S. Examinations.

(e) Local and Municipal.

11. Art tax and octroi in Coimbatore.
12. A nuisance near Dindigul.
13. The bad state of a tank in Chettypolliam.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

Nil.

III. Legislation.

14. A Bill forbidding boys from smoking.

IV. Native States.

15. The Native State of Cashmere.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil.

do

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	Gnanadipam.	Tinnevelly	1420	July 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	Vedanta-Nirnaya Pattrika.	Madras.	500	1st & 15th August 1889.
3	Sathia Vedambaram	Do	264	15th August 1889.
4	Arya Janarakshani	Do	—	15th August 1889.
5	Swadesabhimani.	Salem.	150	[illegible]
6	Sathiavarthamani	Palamcotta	69	Do.
7	Sujanollasani.	Tanjore	[illegible]	20th August 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
8	Travancore Abhimani	Nagercoil	450	Do.
	Weekly			
9	Vettikkodiyon.	Madras.	200	17th, 24th, 31st August 1889.
10	Vikata Dutan.	Do.	1400	17th & 31st August 1889.
11	Hindu Janabhushani	Do	200	17th, 24th & 31st do.
12	Tharangai Nesan	Do	150	17th & 24th do.
13	Desabhimani.	Cuddalore	350	24th August 1889.
14	Tanja Janamitran	Tanjore.	450	17th & 24th August 1889.
15	Kalanidhi.	Coimbatore.	250	Do.
	Bi-weekly			
16	Swadesamitran.	Madras.	800	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th & 31st August 1889.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a). Police.

House breaking and theft in Combaconum.

1. The Janamitran of Tanjore of the 17th August speaks of the prevalence of house-breaking and theft in Combaconum.

Police constables.

2. The Hindu Janabhushani of Madras of the 17th August advocates increase of pay to police constables and the appointment of educated men as such.

Kite flying.

3. The Vettikkodiyon of Madras of the 17th August says that a [illegible] years ago the police were active in preventing boys from flying kites, but now they are inactive. This pastime is the cause of many accidents, and should be prevented.

The police [illegible]

4. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 17th August says that a great Doctor of Medicine declares that when we receive copper coins from other persons we should wash them for fear that they should have passed through the hands of lepers and thus be the means of spreading leprosy. When such

in the [illegible] given by the [illegible] the police are giving [illegible] at [illegible] for selling and selling provisions in this city.

(b). Courts.

Depositions of witnesses to be sig

5. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 24th August says that the practice of obtaining the signatures of the witnesses or the parties or their vakils to the depositions made by the witnesses in a case deserves to be enforced by law. Such a procedure is not prescribed in either the Civil or Criminal Procedure Code.

Granting of magisterial powers to Sub Registrars.

6. The [illegible] of Coimbatore of the 24th August suggests that the Sub-Registrars who have not much work to do in the registration of documents may be ~~vested~~ invested with the powers of a Magistrate and empowered to try Criminal cases.

The judgment of the High Court relating to the Parthasaradhy Devastanam elections.

7. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 24th August finds fault with the judgment delivered by Mr. Hutchins regarding the election of Dharmakartas to the Parthasarathy Devastanam of Triplicane. It is said that the judgment is unworkable and vague and

[illegible] the judgment gives the power of voting to all men over 18 years of age who belong to the Tengalai sect and are residents in Triplicane, [illegible], [illegible] Pett and Chepauk. Thus the mere fact that a person wears the Tengalai mark on his forehead is enough to qualify him as a voter. But how are the voters to be distinguished from others who wear the same mark? To decide this, it is proposed in the judgment that the Dharmakartas should obtain a list of voters from the headmen of the several castes. But who at the times is the headman? The number of Dharmakartas is fixed at three, but the judgment lays it down that the Dharmakartas who are to be newly elected should not be of the same caste as the Dharmakarta who already holds that office. According to Manu there are four castes, how then are the three Dharmakartas to be distributed among the four castes? With regard to the conduct of elections also the judgment of the High Court is vague and undecided. If a Dharmakarta does not, in demanding, obtain lists of voters from the headmen, how is he to proceed? Who now is to be fixed as the headman of a sect? Every one claims to be the headman, and whom is the Dharmakarta to accept? The only remedy in these complicated circumstances is for the Dharmakarta of the Parthasarathy temple to lay these matters before the High Court and get their orders.

Delay in granting copies of judgments.

8. The Hindu Janabhimani of Madras of the 14th August complains of the delay experienced by parties and their vakils in obtaining copies of judgments passed by the High Court, Original Side.

(c) Jails.

Prisoner Veeranammal sentenced [illegible] of murder.

9. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 17th August hopes that the Governor of Madras will exercise his prerogative of mercy and release from confinement the prisoner Veeranammal who was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation by the Madras High Court at the last Criminal [illegible] Sessions [illegible] the [illegible] remark [illegible] the unfortunate [illegible] the lady, [illegible] extenuating circumstances [illegible] case will induce the Governor to look favorably on the recommendation for mercy made by the jury who tried her.

(d) Education.

M.B. and L.M.S. Examinations.

10. The Vettikkalipon of Madras of the 17th August hopes that Government will see that at the M.B. and L.M.S. Examinations proper questions are put by the examiners to the candidates, for the number of passes at those examinations is growing small year after year.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Art tax and octroi, Coimbatore.

11. The Kalanidhi of Coimbatore of the 17th August does not approve of the proposed levy of art tax and octroi in the town.

A nuisance near Dindigul.

12. A correspondent of the [illegible] of Madras of the 21st August complains of the stench arising from the rubbish left to accumulate near the toll-gate in the road

[illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

13. [illegible] Correspondent of the [illegible] of Madras of the 31st August [illegible] the attention of the Municipal authorities to the [illegible] condition of the tank [illegible] lately [illegible] Sathyamangalam Taluq. It is stated that Brahmins and Sudras wash their bodies and their filthy clothes in the tank, and also use the water for drinking purposes. The result is seen in the spread of ill-[illegible] among the people.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlements.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forest.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) Excise.

Nothing deserving notice.

III. Legislation.

14. The [illegible] of Kumbakonam [illegible] the [illegible] says that a Bill forbidding boys under [illegible] years of age from smoking under a penalty [illegible] fine is to be brought before the [illegible] Council of France, and that India stands in need of some such restriction [illegible] Abkari laws.

IV. Native States.

The Native State of Cashmere.

15. The [illegible] Nesan of Madras of the 31st August says:— The English, considering that the immediate annexation of Cashmere may not be liked by the people, have established a council in that Country. A few years hence, when the people have forgotten the things that have now happened, the Country will be quietly annexed! The English rather like to get things without trouble. But the ambition of Sir Lepel Griffin is boun[illegible]. He suggests the granting of lands in [illegible] to Englishmen on condition that they should serve in the Cashmere Regiments for a term of years. This would be safe [illegible] Russian invasion. Sir Lepel Griffin no doubt

to [illegible] many [illegible] any one wishes to
know how to steal, he commended [illegible]
Sir Lepel Griffin for advice. If there were
two men such as he in a country, that country
would be ruined. The sudden removal
of the Rajah of Cashmere from the throne
will make the other Rajahs fear a similar
fate. What has happened to one may
happen to another. What is a Rajah
to do if the English Government desire to seize
any Native State, should say to the Rajah
"we have removed you from the throne"?

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 6th September 1889.

P. Rangan[illegible]
Tamil Translator to Government.

A25

Confid 404

Public (1889) Department.

From M.R.Ry
P. Ranganadaiyangar Avargal
Rai Bahadur

Tamil Translator
to Government,

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Ootacamund

CHIEF SECRETARY 7 SEP 89

No. 184

Dated 6th September 1889

Received

Subject.

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

Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 31st Augt 1889

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(18) Kashmir .... 9 & 10
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VI Miscellaneous

(20) Dulip Singh 11
(21) Do .... id 12

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received & examined for the fortnight
1	Shams ul Akhbar	Triplicane, Madras	700	19th and 26th Augt / 89
2	Jaridah i Rozgar	Royapettah "	620	17 and 24 & 31st "
3	Muzhar al Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	1st 15th and 22nd
4	Tilism i Hairat	" "	100	25th "
5	Idrar i Sukhun	" "	150	Not received
6	Khasim ul Akhbar	Bangalore	470	1st 5th 12th 15th 19th and 22nd "
7	Sultan ul Akhbar	"	500	8th "
8	Shaukat i Islam	Hydrabad	500	15th and 23rd "
9	Mukhbir i Asafi	"	425	14th "
10	Afsar ul Akhbar	"	325	11th and 19th "
11	Dakhan Punch	"	300	10th 17th and 24th "
12	Safir i Dakkhan	"	150	13th 14th 17th and 24th "

Foreign Politics

(1) Khasam-ul-Akhbar of the 14th Augt. adverting to the unsettled state of Crete and

Crete

with reference to a telegram lately received to the effect "that the inhabitants of Crete wish to submit to the British rule", remarks that the present disturbances are caused by the intrigues of the English. Such being the case, we come to this conclusion, that they intend to take possession of it.

(2) Muzhar-ul-Ajaib of the 15th Augt. inserts an item from the Rajputana Gazette

Amir of Cabul
and the British Govt.

of Ajmeer to the effect that the Amir of Cabul has made an application to the British Government for an increment to his present subsidy. We do not know what makes the Government to spend a large sum of money amounting to 18½ lakhs of rupees per annum on the people of Afghanistan including the Amir, whereas the poor and helpless British Indian Subjects are burdened with taxes and the Pathans of Cabul, in spite of their being inimical to Government should be fed by the revenue of India. We ask Government that in case of the Russians advancing against India will it be possible for the Amir to check their progress? Such being the case, why should India be charged with this heavy expenditure.

(3) Tilism-i-Hairatte of the 20th Augt. says that it is vain to have any confidence in the

The Amir of Cabul

fidelity of the Amir, who has eaten the salt of the Russian Government for 12 year

He does not appreciate the kind treatment of the Indian Government as counterbalancing that of the support he received from the Russian Government. It is now easy for Russia to advance towards India since she is well supplied with provisions &c which can be despatched from Saint Petersburgh without much difficulty in the absence of any power who may be able to prevent her from doing so. Such being the case, the friendship of the Ameer will not produce any important effect. It is also doubtful as to whose part the Shah of Persia will take. They say that he thinks highly of Russia hence it is not unlikely that he may espouse the cause of that country. Under these circumstances the British Government will have to cope with their foe single handed. We advise them to pay attention to the armies in the service of the Native States and having armed them as volunteers, keep them ready for service against Russia. We assure Government that the people of India are staunch and faithful to the British Raj and are ready to sacrifice their lives and property.

Home Administration

Police.

(4) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 12th
August complains against the mismanagement
Certain Budmashes and the police
of the police and states
that they are so indifferent in the discharge of their duties that they take no active steps in putting down any riot when their interference is needed. We have been an eye witness to the fact that certain Budmashes under the influence of liquor, standing in the streets of Bangalore in a state of most indecency [illegible] using abusive language in the face of the police who did not even make an attempt to prevent them from doing so. Moreover they kept standing along with other bystanders and joined them in their roar of laughter. Such a state of affairs is not at all pleasant particularly to the neighbouring women. Should the police adopt active steps in punishing these Budmashes, matters will be set right.

Municipal.

(5) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the [illegible]
after suggesting certain preventive steps against
Cholera
the prevalence of Cholera condemns the Bangalore Municipality for its negligence and says in spite of there being numerous fatal cases in the city no measures have been adopted to check the progress of the disease. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is paid 150 rupees a month, is very active to get poor people fined for trivial offences. The Municipal Commissioner is so indifferent that he is perfectly regardless of the conservancy of the street in which he lives, much more of the roads and lanes of the city. We hope that Colonel Megrath will soon adopt measures to remedy the evil.

General.

(6) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 19th Augt
after giving an account of the absence of the
Hill Journeys
Madras Government from the Presidency town during the last seven years says that the Secretary of State's despatch

which limited the period of absence to three months has been ignored and that Government acted contrary to the instructions therein [illegible] We do not know who will answer the responsibility thus imposed and whose money is spent upon the journey to the Hills so profusely.

(7) Khasmi-ul-Akhbar of the 9th August concerning the assault made by certain Budmashes on the Sessions Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly, states that a contemporary writes to the effect that the state of the district is assuming an alarming aspect. It reminds us of the mutiny of 1857. We learn from private sources that the Budmashes are in league with certain high officials who render them their help from time to time. It is therefore incumbent on Government to set matters all right.

Budmashes at Bareilly

(8) Imdad-i-Rozgar of the 17th Augt as regards the murder of a native policeman committed at [illegible] by British soldiers of the garrison at Secunderabad, states that the murderer after enquiry was let loose free and in like manner at Meerut and other places natives are punished on the plea of being insolent to Europeans. By such state of affairs we come to this conclusion that in native States personal authority of European officials carries greater weight than in British dominions. We hope that the most just and [illegible] Government will be pleased

British justice

Europeans from [illegible] cruelty and [illegible] on natives of the Country.

(9) [illegible] of the [illegible] Augt with reference to the remark made by Sir Lepel Griffin in his speech delivered in London as regards native States, to the effect that it is the result of certain first class European Budmashes being employed in Hyderabad its affairs are mismanaged. The object of such men is simply to swindle money from the Nizam and his minister, says that this might have been exaggerated to a certain extent, but it is true that most of the men so employed are first class swindlers who do nothing but amass money. We hope that the Nizam will not in future allow any more intruders of this kind to come into his dominions.

Hyderabad and Europeans

(10) Shaukat-ul-Islam of the 23rd Augt says that war will break out on the frontier of Asam, the inhabitants of which country have been a source of constant annoyance to the Government. To put an end to this state of things, it is deemed expedient, that troops may be sent from Upper Burmah and from Bengal headed by the able general Sir Frederick Roberts.

Possibility of war with Asam

(11) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 19th Augt invites the attention of the Resident at Hyderabad to the fact of natives being ill treated by Missionaries in the Zillah of Yelgandal.

Ill treatment practised on natives

(12) Do Do inserts [illegible] article from Safir-i-Dakhan relating to the [illegible]

Ill-treatment of natives

committed by British soldiers at Hyderabad on some [illegible] at Secunderabad and says that European Government tyrannize over the natives living near the Railway line and constables the article by saying that the oppressed do not get justice at the hands of the police who do not listen to their grievances being influenced by missionaries and other European Officials. The police authorities even refuse to receive petitions from natives and if they do take, the Resident makes a complaint against them to the Talugdars.

Native States

Kashmir

(13) Shaukat-ul-Islam of the 19th Augt as regards the affairs of Kashmir says that the Viceroy should act in such a manner as would not tend to lead the Maharajah to bring forward any other complaint than that of being deprived of his authority. But Colonel Nisbet's removal from Kashmir should unquestionably take place and Rajah Ram Singh and Amar Singh should not be permitted to remain in Council they should also be reduced to the same state as that of the Maharajah i.e. they should likewise be deprived of their authority.

Khalsia

(14) [illegible] of the 8th August states that the Hindu population of the native State of Khalsia is very [illegible] to the Muhammadan residents whose liberty in religious matters is not tolerated by the Hindus. There was a mosque at a place called [illegible] which was annihilated by the resident of the State on the plea of the sound

of the azan summons for prayer which was not agreeable to be heard by the Hindus. A few mischievous Jogis [illegible] being [illegible] by the Thakur killed a pig and threw it into the house of a certain Muhammadan for which the perpetrators of the crime received no punishment. There are a few bigotted native states which do not as yet understand the policy of Government this is a matter of great surprise to us. Hyderabad is the largest Muhammadan State where the Hindus receive the same treatment as Muhammadans do. We are sure that the British Government will not tolerate such proceedings on the part of the Hindus.

Kashmir

(15) Khasim-ul-Akhbar of the 12th Augt quotes an article from the Lucknow Akhbar which runs as follows:- that the Viceroy has sent a reply to the Maharajah's letter saying that the order issued on the subject must be enforced. This was as we expected, since Lord Lansdowne has been duped by the Foreign Office which is now trying to find some excuse or other. The [illegible] of the discovery of certain letters was advanced but the letters themselves were declared to be forged, then it was stated that the Maharajah himself voluntarily declined to rule whereas the Maharajah denies the assertion. The Maharajah was then accused of committing tyranny which was also contradicted. In short the Government seeing that they could not exonerate themselves when found fault with by the public, they were compelled to resort to the original plea

as the Maharajah did not wish to rule any longer. To be hopeful of obtaining Justice in India is vain; the [illegible] being [illegible] of his own people, listen to the [illegible]. To day what the state of Kashmir is will be that of Hyderabad tomorrow. If the Government were to annex one native State to day, the turn of the other will follow tomorrow. Such being the case it is not without reason that the other native States are in alarm. The effect of such annexation policy, we are afraid, will not be productive of any good. Government should strictly observe and act according to their promises. The idea of effacing the name of Kashmir from the map of India is not liked even by a majority of the English, if it come to pass, it behoves the Indian press to write against the policy of Government.

(16) Khassimul Akhbar of the 15th August relative to the suspension of the Maha-rajah quote the remark made in some English papers which strongly advocate the annexation of Kashmir, to the effect that the action taken by the British Govt as regards the annexation of that country would tend to make people believe that how the British Government is faithless and what serious result it will produce in the minds of other native princes. The easiest plan in getting over the difficulty would be to deprive the real owner of his [illegible] hands of [illegible]

Kashmir

such time as [illegible] which the former [illegible] have lost in the possession, when there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the original Rajah. (Shams-ul-[illegible] Dated of 15th Augt also has this).

(17) Deccan Punch of the 10th Augt states that the Editor of the Deccan Times is exerting his best to create ill feeling between the new Resident and the Prime Minister of the Nizam's Government. We hope that the Resident will not lend his ear to evil advice given by the above paper which is hated by all the native inhabitants of Hyderabad. It is known to all that that paper is a friend of certain disreputable party. It first espoused the cause of Abdul Huq and afterwards became the reciter of praises in favour of Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall. In the opinion of the public whosoever is praised by that paper, is looked upon with suspicion.

The new Resident at Hyderabad

(18) Sirr-i-Hasrate of the 25th Augt observes that all high appointments in this State are given to Europeans setting aside the claims of the natives and the members of Council are unable to act without first obtaining the assent of the Resident. Alas! that the English who gained reputation for justice and good management should have deprived the native subjects of Jummu & Kashmir, which are not infested with dacoits and thieves as

Kashmir

the Country of [illegible]. This state of affairs is nothing but tyrannical and disgraceful on the part of the British Government.

(19) Dastkhan Punch of the 26th Augt. with regard to the advice given to the Nizam

Hyderabad & Kashmir

of doing away with the appointment of Minister and to supply his place by a Council, remarks that the object of making the change is not apparent to us, as the result has invariably proved to be injurious to native rulers. It is hoped that the Nizam knows this much better than we do. We have begged to invite the attention of the most liberal Govt. to the unfortunate state to which the Maharajah of Kashmir is reduced and that the people in general pray that a minute enquiry be made into the intrigues practised by the several ruling members of that state and then act accordingly. The Maharajah truly asserts that he can never be a well wisher of Dulip Singh since his the Maharajah's grand father had revolted against the above ex-ruler of the Punjab. It is inconsistent with clemency and justice of the Imperial Government to have trespassed the house of a helpless neighbouring sovereign and to have deprived him of the management of his own affairs. Such procedure is repugnant to the former treaty engagements. The application of the Maharajah to allow him a period of five years' time to be granted during which time we may be able to form an opinion as to whether he is capable

of rendering assistance to the British Government and his own subjects. In short to pronounce ex parte verdict of incompetency on any native ruler is not fair and just. Winds up the article by saying that it does not behove the Resident at Hyderabad to interfere with internal management of the State, and advises in strong terms to make an enquiry, appointing a commission, into the affairs of Kashmir nominating Rajah Sir T. Madava Rao Bahadur, Sir Gunput Rao Bahadur and Maulavi Dr. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur as its members.

Miscellaneous

(20) Dulip Singh

Dastkhan Punch of the 9th Augt. adverting to the proclamation made by Maharajah Dulip Singh (which appeared in the Civil & Military Gazette) advises the people of India in strong terms against listening to the vain hopes held out by him, recapitulating the privileges and freedom, we enjoy under the British rule.

Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 26th Augt. inserts an article from the Oudh Akhbar to the effect that the claim of Dulip Singh to be the ruler of the whole of India is absurd as, if he has any claim at all, he had better restrict it to the possession of the Punjab.

(21) Dulip Singh

Mazhar-ul-Ajaib of the 15th Augt. adverting to the proclamation of Dulip Singh remarks that it is incumbent on the British Government to place themselves in direct communication with the Russian Empire and ascertain if there is any truth in the allegations made by the Maharajah of receiving help from the Russian Government & if it be true, they should likewise be ready to cope with the Russians and should the Russian Government make a denial of the statement British Government should make it known publicly that the Maharajah's intention is to dupe the people of India by making false representations of being promised of Russia's assistance. There is no doubt that this is a mere gup, had it not been so, the Maharajah would not have begged the people of India to subscribe a pie per head to help him in his undertaking.

Muhammad Ishaq (Khan Bahadur)
In charge of the Office of Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government

Pers. & Hind. Tran. Office
Chepak [illegible] Septr /89

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

Confidential No. 356

Public (1889) Deptt

From

Muhammad Ishaq Khan Bahadur
In charge of the office of Persian
and Arabic Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Ootacamund

Dated 3rd Septr 1889
Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
4 SEP 89
GOVERNMENT O

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st Augt 1889.

Press
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Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of August 1889.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of Publication	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	No. of Copies issued
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	17th 24th } August	about 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	"	21st "	1000
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	21st "	200

I. Foreign Politics — Nil.

II. Home administration

(a) Police

1. Kerala Sanchari 21st August — A leading article notices with regret the oppression of the people by the Police in the various parts and invites the attention of the Higher Authorities to make enquiries about the charges against the Eranam Police.

(b) Courts — Nil.

(c) Jails

2. Kerala Sanchari 21st August — A leading article says that the prisoners in jails are treated very cruelly by the officers of jails who are in the habit of taking bribes from rich prisoners, on condition of putting them to light work, and that it regrets to find that proper steps are not taken by the authorities who are responsible for the just administration of jails even after the exposure of the corruptions which prevail in Cannanore jail.

3. An article in the same issue states that not only is much difference shown in the punishments given to the Natives and Europeans or Eurasians for similar crime, but also much difference is shown in their treatment, diet, and accommodation.

(d) Education

4. Kerala Sanchari 21st August — A Correspondent calls the Director of Public Instruction's attention to the evils arising from sending girls to boys schools.

(e) Local and Municipal

5. Kerala Sanchari 21st August — A Correspondent complains that the Tellicherry Municipality overseers and Sanitary Inspectors do not attend to the filthy state of roads and lanes in the Municipality.

6. (1) Another Correspondent in the same issue calls the attention of the Councillors of the Calicut Municipality to the necessity of lamp-posts at properly visible distances and the regular lighting of lamps.

7. (3) Kerala Patrika 17th August — A Correspondent calls the attention of the Chairman of the Palghat Municipality to an alleged illegal exaction of toll by a Municipal toll-contractor.

8. (4) Kerala Patrika 17th August — A correspondent states that the road leading from Vayitiri to Kalpetta is in a deplorable condition and invites the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the matter.

9. (5) Kerala Patrika 24th August — A Correspondent regrets that the Local Fund Board, Malabar, neglects to repair the road from Pattambi to Guruvayur.

(f) Land Revenue and settlement — Nil.

(g) Forests — Nil.

(h) Railway — Nil.

(i) Public works — Nil.

(j) Salt

10. Kerala Patrika 17th August — A leading article calls attention of the Government to an order of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Department to prefer Europeans and Eurasians for the highest posts in that Department.

(k) General

11. Kerala Sanchari 21st August — A paragraph calls attention to the delay in the delivery of letters at Taliparamba owing to the arbitrary transfer of village Post peons by the Postmaster there.

12. Kerala Patrika 24th August — A leading article regrets the depressed and ruined state of the Agricultural Population and invites the people to co-operate with Sreeman Swami in his Cow protection movement.

III. Legislation

13. Kerala Patrika 24th August has a leading article on Sreeman Swami's speech at Calicut and the resolution passed at the meeting to appeal to the Government for Legislation to prohibit Cow-killing.

IV. Native states

14. Kerala Mitram 21st August — A leading article regrets to find the people of the Cochin State neglecting Primary Education and calls upon the Cochin Government to encourage Grant in Aid Schools in all villages.

15. A leading article in the same issue deprecates the proposed increase of fees in the Cochin High Schools and Colleges.

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

VI. Miscellaneous — Nil

Govt. Malayalam Translator's Office
Kolar, 9th September 1887.

L. Santhorante
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

A38

Public (1889) Deptt.

A 38

From

L. Garthwaite Esquire
Malayalam translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY
11 SEP 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 9th }
Recd. } September 1889.

Malayalam Newspapers —
Report on — for the second
fortnight of August 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT
ON
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FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st August 1889.

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Nil.

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—

Nil.

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Nil.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Gnanadip[illegible]"	Tinne[illegible]lly	1,400	July 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika"	Madras	500	1st and 15th August 1889.
3	"Satya Vedanusaram"	Do.	264	15th August 1889.
4	"Arya Janarakshani"	Do.	..	18th ,, ,,
5	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
6	"Sathiavarthamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th ,, ,,
7	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	200	20th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
8	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	20th August 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	17th, 24th and 31st August 1889.
10	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	[illegible],100	17th and 31st August 1889.
11	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	17th, 24th and 31st August 1889.
12	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	17th and 24th August 1889.
13	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	24th August 1889.
14	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	17th and 24th August 1889.
15	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	17th ,, 24th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st August 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
17	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	..	29th August 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
18	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	24th August 1889.
	Weekly.			
19	"[illegible]ndhraprakasika"	Madras	500	19th and 26th August 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
20	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	12th, 19th and 26th August 1889.
[illegible]	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	17th and 24th August 1889.
22	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	8th, 15th and 22nd August 1889.
23	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	20th and 27th August 1889.
24	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	12th, 19th and 26th August 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
25	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	17th and 24th August 1889.
26	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	21st August 1889.
27	"Kerala Mitr[illegible]"	Cochin	200	21st ,, ,,
	HI[illegible]STANI.			
28	"Shams-u'-Akh[illegible]ar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	19th and 26th August 1889.
29	"[illegible]-i-Roz[illegible]"	Royapetta, do.	640	17th, 24th and 31st August 1889.
30	"Mushar-ul-Aja[illegible]"	Triplicane, do.	100	1st, 15th and 22nd August 1889.
31	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	25th August 1889.
32	"Khassim-ul-Ak[illegible]ar"	Bangalore	470	1st, 5th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd Aug. 1889.
33	"Sultan[illegible]l-[illegible]bar"	Do.	500	8th August 1889.
34	"Shauk[illegible]t-ul-[illegible]slam"	Hyderabad	500	15th and 23rd August 1889.
35	"[illegible]-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th August 1889.
36	"Afsa[illegible]-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	11th and 19th August 1889.
37	"D[illegible]khan Punch"	D[illegible]	300	10th, 17th and 24th August 1889.
38	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	D[illegible]	150	13th, 14th, 17th and 24th August 1889.

I.—FO[illegible]IGN POLITICS.

KHAS[illegible]-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 1[illegible]th, 1889.

Crete.

1. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, adverting to the unsettled state of Crete and with reference to a telegram lately received, to the effect that the inhabitants of Crete wish to submit to the British rule," remarks that the present disturbances are [illegible] by the intrigues of the English; such being the case, we come to this conclusion that they intend to take possession of it.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB,
Aug. 15th, 1889.

Amir-i-Cabul and the British Government.

2. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th August, inserts an item from the *Rajputana Gazette*, of Ajmeer, to the effect that the Amir of Cabul has made an application to the British Government for an increment to his present subsidy. We do not know what makes the Government ~~to spend a~~ large sum of money, amounting to 13½ lakhs of rupees per annum, on the people of Afghanistan including the Amir, whereas the poor and helpless British Indian subjects are burdened with taxes and the Pathans of Cabul, in spite of their being inimical to Government, ~~should be~~ are fed by the revenue of India. We ask Government ~~that~~ in case of the Russians advancing against India, will it be possible for the Amir to check their progress? Such being the case, why should India be charged with this heavy expenditure?

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

The Amir-i-Cabul.

3. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th August, says that it is vain to have any confidence in the fidelity of the Amir, who has eaten the salt of the Russian Government for twelve years. He does not appreciate the kind treatment of the Indian Government as counterbalancing ~~that of~~ the support he received from the ~~Russian Government.~~ It is now easy for Russia to advance towards India since she is well supplied with provisions, &c., which ~~can be despat[illegible] from~~ St. Petersburgh without ~~much difficulty,~~ in the absence of any power who may be able to prevent her from doing so. Such being the case, the friend~~ship of~~ the Amir will not produce any important effect. It is also doubtful ~~as to~~ whose part the Shah of Persia will take. They say that he thinks highly of Russia; hence it is not unlikely that he may espouse the cause of that country. Under these circumstances the British Government will have to cope with their foe single-handed. We advise them to pay attention to the armies in the service of the Native States, and having armed them as volunteers, keep them ready for service against Russia. We assure Government that the people of India are staunch and faithful to the British Raj and are ready to sacrifice their lives and property.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

JANAMITRAN,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

House-breaking and theft in Kumbakónam.

4. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 17th August, speaks of the prevalence of house-breaking and theft in Kumbakónam.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Police constables.

5. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 17th August, advocates the increase of pay to police constables and the appointment of educated men as such.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Kite-flying.

6. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 17th August, says that a few years ago the police were active in preventing boys from flying kites, but now they are inactive. This pastime is the cause of many accidents, and should be prevented.

S[illegible]ESAMITRAN,
Aug. [illegible]7th, 1889.

The police and lepers.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 17th August, says that a great doctor of medicine declares that when we receive copper coins from other persons we should wash them for fear that they should have passed through the hands of

lepers and thus be the means of spreading leprosy. While such is the advice given by the doctor the police are quietly looking on at lepers' [illegible] and selling provisions in this city.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 26th, 1889.

The police administration.

8. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 26th August, says:—There is a general belief that the police invariably resort to cruelty and oppression for the purposes of detection. The character of the police has not improved since its institution. On the other hand, it is fast losing what respect and confidence it commanded at one time. Travellers would rather trust a low-class village servant than a police constable. People are unwilling to avail themselves of the aid of the police for the protection of their property. The horrible crimes committed by the police in various parts of the presidency have been the principal cause of this distrust. The charge of rape and murder of a girl of eight years lately tried in the Sessions Court of Bellary against a police constable has created a dread of policemen in the hearts of the people. Not a day passes without some complaint or other against the police. Under these circumstances it is urgently necessary that the Government should at once effect a reform in the police administration of the presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI, Aug. 21st, 1889.

Oppression of inhabitants by the police.

9. A leading article notices with regret the oppression of the people by the police in the interior parts, and invites the attention of the higher authorities to make inquiries about the charges against the Eramam police.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 12th, 1889.

Certain budmashes and the police.

10. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th August, complains against the mismanagement of the police, and states that they are so indifferent in the discharge of their duties that they take no active steps in putting down any riot when their interference is needed. ~~We have been an eye witness to the fact that~~ We have seen with our own eyes certain budmashes, under the influence of liquor, standing in the streets of Bangalore, ~~made use of~~ most indecent ~~and vulgar abuses~~ in the face of the police, who did not even make an attempt to prevent them from doing so. Moreover, they kept standing along with other sight-seers and joined them in their roar of laughter. Such a state of affairs is not at all pleasant, particularly to the neighbouring women. Should the police adopt active steps in punishing the budmashes, matters will be set right.

(b) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 24th, 1889.

Depositions of witnesses to be signed.

11. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 24th August, says that the practice of obtaining the signatures of the witnesses or the parties or their vakils to the depositions made by the witnesses in a case deserves to be enforced by law. Such a procedure is not prescribed in either the Civil or Criminal Procedure Code.

KALANIDHI, Aug. 24th, 1889.

Granting of magisterial powers to sub-registrars.

12. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 24th August, suggests that the sub-registrars, who have not much work to do in the registration of documents, may be invested with the powers of a magistrate and empowered to try criminal cases.

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 24th, 1889.

The judgment of the High Court relating to the Parthasarady devastanam election.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 24th August, finds fault with the judgment delivered by Mr. Hutchins regarding the election of dharmakartas to the Parthasarady devastanam of Triplicane. It is said that the judgment is unworkable and vague, and makes confusion worse confounded. The judgment gives the power of voting to all men over 18 years of age who belong to the Tengalai sect and are resident in Triplicane, Pudupakkum, Trivetiswaranpett and Chepauk. Thus the mere fact that a person wears the Tengalai mark on his forehead is enough to qualify him as a voter. But how are the votes to be distinguished from others who wear the same mark? To decide this, it is proposed in the judgment that the dharmakartas should obtain a list of voters from the headmen of the several castes. But who in these times is the headman? The number of dharmakartas is fixed at three, but the judgment lays it down that the dharmakartas who are to be newly elected should not be of the same caste as the dharmakarta who already holds that office. According to Manu there are four castes, and how are the three dharmakartas to be distributed among the four castes? With regard to the conduct of elections also the judgment of the High Court is vague and undecided. If a dharmakarta does not on demand obtain lists of voters from the headmen, how is he to proceed? Who now, as asked before, is the headman of a sect? Every one claims to be the headman, and whom is the dharmakarta to accept? The only remedy in these complicated circumstances is for the dharmakarta of the Parthasarady temple to lay these matters before the High Court and get their orders.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Delay in granting copies of judgments.

14. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 31st August, complains of the delay experienced by parties and their vakils in obtaining copies of judgments passed by the High Court, Original Side.

(c) *Jail*

SWADESAMITRAN, Aug. 17th, 1889.

Prisoner Vedammall sentenced on a charge of murder.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 17th August, hopes that the Governor of Madras will exercise his prerogative of mercy and release from confinement Prisoner Vedammall, who was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation by the Madras High Court at the last criminal sessions. Various painful circumstances, the paper remarks, drove the unfortunate woman to commit the deed, and we hope that the extenuating circumstances in her case will induce the Governor to look favorably on the recommendation for mercy made by the jury who tried her.

KERALA SANCHARI, Aug. 21st, 1889.

Corruption and partiality prevailing in jails.

16. A leading article says that the prisoners in jails are treated very cruelly by the officers of jails, who are in the habit of taking bribes from rich prisoners, on condition of putting them to light work, and that it regrets to find that proper steps are not taken by the authorities, who are responsible for the just administration of jails, even after the exposure of the corruptions which prevailed in Cannanore jail.

KERALA SANCHARI, Aug. 21st, 1889.

Corruption and partiality prevailing in jails.

17. An article, in the same issue, states that not only is much difference shown in the punishments given to the natives and Europeans or Eurasians for similar crimes, but also much difference is shown in their treatment, diet, and accommodation.

(d) *Education.*

VETTIKKODIYON, Aug. 17th, 1889.

M. B. and L. M. S. examinations.

18. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 17th August, hopes that Government will see that at the M. B. and L. M. S. examinations proper questions are put by the examiners to the candidates, for the number of passes at those examinations is growing small year after year.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, Aug. 20th, 1889.

Proposition to prepare a text-book containing subjects of useful information.

19. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th August 1889, contends that the general public should be acquainted with the post office, police and the village munsifs regulations, and, if possible, also with the Penal Code. The editor recommends for this purpose the preparation of a book containing such matter, which should be made a compulsory subject for the new primary school examination.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, Aug. 17th, 1889.

The Madras Agricultural College.

20. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 17th August, education given at the Madr College is merely theoretical, b parting efficient instruction, acc present syllabus, the teacher necessarily should be not only an and practical chemist, abreast of all the knowledge of his day, be an experienced practical farmer, thoroughly acquainted with and its people, and a skilled hand in all farm industries, such and sugar and indigo manufacture. He should be a practical estate manager, and no mean economist! The examiners syllabus should be similarly qualified; but where are such examiners to be found in India? The syllabus requires instant review, for it seems at present to be the result of an attempt discordant aims, which is in itself sufficient to bring the system in In regard to chemistry, the syllabus includes subjects necessary understanding of agricultural chemistry. The botany syllabus is part appropriate though rather too scientific, and not designed for application. It is evidently the work of a theoretical botanist, for reference to the practical application of botany to agriculture. The observation applies to the syllabus relating to forestry, which reference to the management of wards and estates, in contradistinc imperial forestry. The syllabus for animal physiology is defective, in as it contains no reference to reproduction and growth of animal, whi of veterinary surgery is vague, being deficient in respect to a knowled the anatomy of the feet of the horse and stable management. In the and minor subjects there is not so much room for criticism, as they h practical bearing, and are essential to the training of students. Spe generally, the syllabus seems to have been drawn up without any bearin the training of agriculturists and estate agents. This seems to be the running throughout the scheme, and it is attributed either to its having prepared by an educational officer who was not open to receive advice as we believe was the case, to an attempt at a compromise for working visionary plan, which would include all sorts of arts and industries in general system of examination. The system is vicious, for according to there can be no practical education except what little is imparted by a cialist who is supposed to be an expert in all branches of agriculture. is required, among other things, to be an accomplished chemist, botan physiologist, entomologist, horticulturist, forester, builder, mathematici surveyor, mechanical and hydraulic engineer, and general economist. Th idea is absurd and can but have been conceived by some pedant. The res of the scheme must be the production of shallow, half-trained unpractical me who will be of little use in the management of wards or estates while bringi the cause of agricultural education into disrepute. The Madras Governme should at once instruct their Director of Public Instruction to have the syste revised by specialists in each department of agriculture, so that the studen this institution may leave it in a position to apply the teaching of easter science to the time-honored art of their forefathers.

Kerala Sanchari, Aug. 21st, 1889.

Female education—suggestion.

21. A correspondent calls the Director of Public Instruction's attention to the evils ari ing from sending girls to boys' schools.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Kalanidhi, Aug. 17th, 1889.

Art-tax and octroi in Coimbatore.

22. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 17th August, does not approve of the proposed levy of art-tax and octroi in that town.

Swadesamitran, Aug. 21st, 1889.

A nuisance near Dindigul.

23. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 21st August, complains of the stench arising from the rubbish left to accumulate near the toll-gate on the road leading from Dindigul to Vedasandur.

Swadesamitran, Aug. 31st, 1889.

The bad state of a tank in Chettypolliem.

24. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 31st August, calls the attention of the municipal authorities to the bad condition of the tank in Chettypolliem, in Satyamangalam taluk. It is stated that Brahmins and Sudras wash their bodies and their filthy clothes in the tank, and also use the water for drinking purposes. The result is seen in the spread of itch, &c., among the people.

Vivekavardhani, Aug. 21st, 1889.

Against the practice of arresting villagers for nuisances in Rajahmundry.

25. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 21st August 1889, approves that the police should punish those who commit a nuisance in the streets of Rajahmundry, but the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who do not know the local rules, should not be arrested. On the other hand, the municipality should erect urinals on the side of the streets.

Kerala Sanchari, Aug. 21st, 1889.

Tellicherry municipality—bad state of roads.

26. A correspondent complains that the Tellicherry municipal overseers and sanitary inspectors do not attend to the filthy state of roads and lanes in the municipality.

Kerala Sanchari, Aug. 21st, 1889.

Calicut municipality—suggestion as to lighting lamps.

27. Another correspondent, in the same issue, calls the attention of the councillors of the Calicut municipality to the necessity of lamp-posts at properly visible distances and to the regular lighting of lamps.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 17th, 1889.

Pálghat municipality—illegal exaction of toll.

28. A correspondent calls the attention of the chairman of the Pálghat municipality to an alleged illegal exaction of toll by a municipal toll-contractor.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 17th, 1889.

Local Fund Board, Malabar—bad state of the road leading from Vayitri to Kalpetta.

29. A correspondent states that the road leading from Vayitri to Kalpetta is in a deplorable condition, and invites the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the matter.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 24th, 1889.

Local Fund Board, Malabar—neglect to repair Pattámbi-Guruvayúr road.

30. A correspondent regrets that the Local Fund Board, Malabar, neglects to repair the road from Pattámbi to Guruvayúr.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 1st, 1889.

Cholera.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, after suggesting certain preventive steps against the prevalence of cholera, condemns the Bangalore municipality for its negligence and says in spite of there being numerous fatal cases in the city no measures have been adopted to check the progress of the disease. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is paid 150 rupees a-month, is very active to get poor people fined for trivial offences. The Municipal Commissioner is so indifferent that he is perfectly regardless of the conservancy of the street in which he lives, much more of the roads and lanes of the city. We hope that Colonel McGrath will soon adopt measures to remedy the evil.

(j) Salt.

[illegible]

The Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Department selecting Europeans for high offices in the department.

32. A leading article calls attention of the Government to an order of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Department to prefer Europeans and Eurasians for the higher posts in the department.

(k) General.

[illegible]

On the increase in abkári taxation.

33. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th August 1889, says that the abkári revenue is increasing every year. A quantity of toddy which was formerly sold at two pies is now sold for two annas. The editor regrets that the poor people are so fond of liquor while their earnings are so small, and that they are induced thereby to commit thefts.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

The Anglo-Indians and the aspirations of the people of India.

34. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 19th ultimo, after speaking of the benefits, especially liberty of thought and expression, enjoyed by the people of India under the English Government, speaks thus of what it regards as the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indians towards the Indians:—

But alas! the privileges that we have received from our Government and that we cherished with fond hope have betrayed us into a crisis. The Government put into us new wants, and nourished them till they are firmly rooted in our mind; and when we naturally hoped for their practical realisation, our lawful aims are misrepresented and treated as sedition by some evil-minded Anglo-autocrats. We admit that these men yielded to their natural tendency to domineer over their helpless charges. But we pity that, with all their western civilisation and high-sounding moral principles, they were not able to nip that tendency in its very bud. Several examples may be quoted to prove our statement. The petty obstacles thrown in our way at the last National Congress, and the prevention from the beating of tom-tom in the streets of Madras to announce its meetings form the most prominent of them, and show how jealously our prosperity is viewed by certain set of English officials. To cite a more recent instance, we may refer our readers to the circular issued by the Bengal Government to detect military servants who talked about the National Congress, and while we were thinking that our presidency steers clear of such a blame we are announced from a reliable source of a *secret intelligence department* started by our Government to report any sepoy giving to his fellow-comrades his views about the same meeting. These things show how critical our position is. The Government wants to do us good, and we, their loyal subjects, are desirous of receiving it at their hands. But some civilians, envious of our increasing importance, misrepresent our true intentions and try to create a gulf between the ruling and the ruled. Every one knows what amount of misrepresentation was made and how facts were distorted in the Cashmere Raj for the subversion of that Native State. Sir Lepel Griffin, the notorious hater of natives, has been at the bottom of it, and he easily found native tools ready to concoct cock-and-bull stories about the Raja. It is even said that this noteworthy man proposed to make Cashmere a British colony. The Raja sent in his loyal petition to His Excellency the Governor-General, which depicts but too truly the pitiable condition to which he was reduced by the machinations of his enemies. We trust the Governor-General will give the petition its due consideration, and justice will be shown to the Raja. We are therefore bound to say, with due reverence to the royal proclamation of our Empress, that the practice of the Government has deviated much from its high-sounding theory, and however good its intention may be, its loyal subjects have only to hope and hope for a time when the instruments by whom it wants to execute its will have as noble hearts as the Government itself. Meanwhile, the only road accessible to us is to state our grievances again and again, and repeat them several times over until their very repetition imparts to them a peculiar weight and importance.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Postal irregularities at Taliparamba.

35. A paragraph calls attention to the delay in the delivery of letters at Taliparamba owing to the arbitrary transfer of village post peons by the post master there.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Supporting Sreeman Sami's movement for cow-protection.

36. A leading article regrets the depressed and ruined state of the agricultural population, and invites the people to co-operate with Sreeman Sami in his cow-protection movement.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Hill journeys.

37. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, after giving an account of the absence of the Madras Government from the presidency town during the last seven years, says that the Secretary of State's despatch, which limited the period of absence to three months, has been ignored, and that Government acted contrary to the

instructions therein given. We do not know who will answer the responsibility thus imposed and whose money is spent upon the journey to the hills so profusely.

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

Budmashes at Bareilly.

38. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, concerning the assault made by certain budmashes on the Sessions Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly, ~~states~~ that a contemporary writes to the effect that the state of the district is assuming an alarming aspect. It reminds us of the mutiny of 1857. We learn from private sources that the budmashes are in league with certain high officials, who render them their help from time to time. It is therefore incumbent on Government to set matters all right.

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JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

British justice.

39. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th August, as regards the murder of a native policeman committed at Indore by a British soldier of the garrison at Secunderabad, states that the murderer, after inquiry, was let scot-free, and in like manner at Madak and other places natives are punished on the plea of being insolent to Europeans. By such state of affairs we come to this conclusion, that in Native States personal authority of European officials carries greater weight than in British dominions. We hope that the most just and unbiassed Government will be pleased to pass such enactments as ~~would~~ prevent Europeans from practising cruelty and excesses on natives of the country.

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

Hyderabad and Europeans.

40. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th August, with reference to the remarks made by Sir Lepel Griffin in his speech delivered in London as regards Native States, European budmashes [illegible] certain first-class [illegible] object of being employed in ~~Hyderabad~~ [illegible] such men is simply to swindle money from the Nizam and his Minister, says that this might have been exaggerated to a certain extent, but it is true that most of the men so employed are first-class swindlers who do nothing but amass money. We hope that the Nizam will not in future allow any more intruders of this kind to come into his dominions.

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SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM,
Aug. 23rd, 1889.

Possibility of war with Assam.

41. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 23rd August, says that war will break out on the frontier of Assam, the inhabitants of which country have been a source of constant annoyance to the Government. To put an end to this state of things, it is deemed expedient that troops ~~may~~ be sent from Upper Burma and from Bengal headed by the able General Sir Frederick Roberts.

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AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Ill-treatment practised on natives.

42. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, inviting the attention of the Resident at Hyderabad to the fact of natives being ill-treated by missionaries in the zillah of Yelgandal.

AFSAR-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Ill-treatment practised on natives.

43. *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th August, inserts an article from *Safir-i Dakkhan* relative to the enormities committed by British soldiers at Hyderabad on some gardeners at Secunderabad, and says that Europeans generally tyrannize over the natives living near the railway line, and concludes the article by saying that the oppressed do not get justice at the hands of the police, who do not listen to their grievances, being influenced by missionaries and other European officials. The police authorities even refuse to receive petitions from natives, and if they do take the Resident makes a complaint against them to the talukdar.

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III.—LEGISLATION.

KALANIDHI,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

A bill forbidding boys from smoking.

44. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 17th August, says that a bill forbidding boys under 16 years of age from smoking, under a penalty of a heavy fine, is to be brought before the Legislative Council of France, and that India stands in need of some such restriction in her abkari laws.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

The leper bill.

45. Anent the leper question, the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th August says: The chief cause of leprosy lies in the food and drink which a man takes. Mere segregation of lepers will not therefore check the progress of the disease. If this is all what the bill aims at, it is defective in a material respect. The Government and the municipality must prevent the consumption of unwholesome food, and the present bill should be supplemented by another concerning the adulteration of food articles. It is a well known fact that a number of dealers adulterate ghee, milk, and other articles with unwholesome things, and the poorer classes are tempted to buy these adulterated articles on account of their cheapness. It is therefore the first duty of every local Government to pass an Act similar to that lately passed by the Government of Bombay on the subject.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Proceedings of a meeting at Calicut to move Government to pass law prohibiting cow-killing.

46. *Kerala Patrika*, of 24th August, has a leading article on Sreeman Sami's speech at Calicut and the resolution passed at the meeting to appeal to the Government for legislation to prohibit cow-killing.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Aug. 24th 1889.

The Native State of Cashmere.

47. The *Tarangai Nesan* of Madras, of the 24th August, says:—The English, considering that the immediate annexation of Cashmere may not be liked by the people, have established a council in that country. A few years hence, when the people have forgotten the things that have now happened, the country will be quietly annexed! The English rather like to get things without trouble. But the ambition of Sir Lepel Griffin is boundless. He suggests the granting of lands in Cashmere to Englishmen on condition that they should serve in the Cashmere regiment for a term of years. This would, he says, prevent Russian invasion. Sir Lepel Griffin, no doubt, is a sagacious man. If any one wishes to know how to steal, we commend him to Sir Lepel Griffin for advice. If there were two men such as he in a country, that country would be ruined. The sudden removal of the Raja of Cashmere from the throne will make the other Rajas fear a similar fate. What has happened to one may happen to another. What is a Raja to do if the English Government, desirous to possess any Native State, should say to the Raja "we have removed you from the throne"?

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
Aug. 27th, 1889.

The Maha Raja of Cashmere.

48. *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th August, after giving a Canarese translation of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the Maha Raja of Cashmere, comments thereon as follows:—

The Maha Raja has been denied that justice which even the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects is entitled to receive—a fair hearing. The Viceroy implicitly believed Colonel Nisbet when he wrote that the Maha Raja was unfit to rule. The gallant Colonel went to the Maha Raja and threatened that a charge of treason would be established against him if he did not consent to resign the administration of the State. No weight seems to have been attached to the treasonable letters alleged to have been written by the Maha Raja, else why was no inquiry made regarding them? The Guicowar was deprived of his dominions for the offence of attempting to poison the British Resident, which, however, was not proved. Is the offence of attempting to poison Mr. Plowden and to join the enemies of the English less heinous? Then why did the Government not appoint a commission to inquire into these charges? It is plain therefore that the Government have invented this plausible excuse for want of any other to annex the province of Cashmere. The Native Rajas are ever ready to carry out the suggestions of the British Residents. But the British Government do not interfere in time, and watch the opportunity when the native administration gets hopelessly bad to annex the country. It is therefore the interest of the Native Rajas not only to regulate their own administrations but also to assist one another in difficulties. Whatever injustice may be done by the Viceroy, the Empress and the British Parliament will never countenance it. All the Rajas should therefore join together and petition the Empress and the Parliament to restore Cashmere to its Raja; to appoint a council of patriotic men for his assistance and to remove Amar Singh and Colonel Nisbet from the State.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Cashmere under the Council.

49. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 24th August, says:—The cry everywhere and from everybody in Cashmere is: "Ministers! we are dying. Your present administration is oppression itself." We cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea of being even under its shadow. When the country was under the Maha Raja we had peace and rest. But we are not at all willing to be under your government."

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
Aug. 20th, 1889.

The intended visit of Prince Albert Victor to Mysore a source of expenditure to the State.

50. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th August, says:—Prince Albert Victor will pay a visit to Mysore to see the ancient city of Seringapatam, and it is said that a party for kheddah operations will be organised again. The last operations cost the State Rs. 80,000, and many cultivators were taken away from their work and pressed into service to assist the shikarees. It is very unjust to force such men to leave their legitimate work. In other jungles elephants are caught by means of pits dug, and without all the hubbub that attends the kheddah operations in Mysore. And after all what is the gain to Government? The sale of the elephants caught may amount to Rs. 50,000 at the most. There will thus be a dead loss of Rs. 30,000. The only gainers by the process are old retired men, who were re-employed on Rs. 200—300 per mensem. We cannot sufficiently commend the wisdom of our Dewan.

KERALA MITRA,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Advocating increase of grant-in-aid schools in Cochin State.

51. A leading article regrets to find the people of the Cochin State neglecting primary education, and calls upon the Cochin Government to encourage grant-in-aid schools in all villages.

KERALA MITRAM,
Aug. 21st, 1889.

Deprecating increase of school-fees in high schools and colleges in Cochin State.

52. A leading article, in the same issue, deprecates the proposed increase of fees in the Cochin high schools and colleges.

SHAUKAT-UL-ISLAM,
Aug. 19th, 1889.

Cashmere.

53. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of the 19th August, as regards the affairs of Cashmere, says that the Viceroy should act in such a manner as would not ~~tend to lead~~ the Maha Raja to bring forward any other complaint than that of being deprived of his authority. But Colonel Nisbet's removal from Cashmere should unquestionably take place, and Raja Ram Singh and Amar Singh should not be permitted to remain in Council. They should also be reduced to the same state as that of the Maha Raja, *i.e.*, they should likewise be deprived of their authority.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

Khalsia.

54. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 1st August, states that the Hindu population of the Native State of Khalsia is very inimical to the Muhammadan residents, whose liberty in religious matters is not tolerated by the Hindus. There was a mosque at a place called "Kote" which was annihilated by the President of the State on the plea of the sound of the azan (summons for prayers) was not agreeable to ~~be heard by~~ the Hindus. A few mischievous jagirdars, being backed up by the President, killed a pig and threw it into the house of a certain Muhammadan, for which the perpetrators of the crime received no punishment. There are a few bigotted Native States which do not as yet understand the policy of Government. This is a matter of great surprise to us. Hyderabad is the largest Muhammadan State, where the Hindus receive the same treatment as Muhammadans do. We are sure that the British Government will not tolerate such proceedings on the part of the Hindus.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 12th, 1889.

Cashmere.

55. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th August, quotes an article from the Lucknow *Akhbar*, which runs as follows:—That the Viceroy has sent a reply to the Maha Raja's letter saying that the order issued on the subject must be enforced.

This was as we expected, since Lord Lansdowne has been duped by the Foreign Office, which is now trying to find some excuse or other. The plea of the discovery of certain letters was advanced, but the letters themselves were declared to be forged; then it was stated that the Maha Raja himself voluntarily declined to rule, whereas the Maha Raja denies the assertion. The Maha Raja was ~~then~~ accused of committing tyranny, which was also contradicted. In short, the Government seeing that they could not exonerate themselves when found fault with by the public, ~~they~~ were compelled to resort to the original plea, *i.e.*, the Maha Raja did not wish to rule any longer. To be hopeful of receiving justice in India is vain; the Viceroy, being surrounded by his own people, listens to their advice. ~~To-day~~ What the state of Cashmere is, will be that of Hyderabad tomorrow. If the Government ~~[illegible]~~ annex one Native State to-day, the turn of the other will follow tomorrow. Such being the case, it is not without reason that the other Native States are in alarm; the effect of such annexation policy, we are afraid, will not be productive of any good. Government should strictly observe and act according to their promises. The idea of effacing the name of Cashmere from the map of India is not liked even by a majority of the English; if it comes to pass, it behoves the Indian Press to write against the policy of Government.

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KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug 15th, 1889.

Cashmere.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th August, relative to the suspension of the Maha Raja, quotes the remark made in some English papers who strongly advocate the annexation of Cashmere, to the effect that the action taken by the British Government as regards the annexation of that country would tend to make people believe that ~~[illegible]~~ the British Government is faithless, ~~[illegible]~~ minds of other native princes. The easiest plan in getting over the difficulty would be to deprive the real owner of his own country and place it in the hands of his youngest brother, who is his opponent, till such time ~~during which~~ the former shall have lost all his power, when there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the nominal Raja. *Shaukat-ul-Islam*, of 15th August, also has this.

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DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Aug. 16th, 1889.

The new Resident at Hyderabad.

57. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 10th August, states that the editor of the *Dakkhan Times* is exerting his best to create ill-feeling between the new Resident and the Prime Minister of the Nizam's Government. We hope that the Resident will not lend his ear to the evil advice given by the above paper, which is hated by all the native inhabitants of Hyderabad. It is known to all that that paper is a friend of certain reputable party. It first espoused the cause of Abdul Haq and afterwards became the reciter of praises in favour of Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall. In the opinion of the public whosoever is praised by that paper, is looked upon with suspicion.

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

Cashmere.

58. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th August, observes that all high appointments in this State are given to Europeans, setting aside the claims of the natives, and the members of council are unable to act without first obtaining the assent of the Resident. Alas! that the English, who gained reputation for justice and good management, should have deprived the native subjects of Jammu and Cashmere, which are not infested with dacoits and thieves as the country of Burma. This state of affairs is nothing but tyrannical and disgraceful on the part of the British Government.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Aug. 24th, 1889.

Hyderabad and Cashmere.

59. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 24th August, with regard to the advice given to the Nizam of doing away with the appointment of minister and ~~to~~ supply his place by a council, remarks that the object of making the change is not apparent to us, as the result has invariably proved to be injurious to native rulers. It is hoped that the Nizam knows this much better than we do. We here beg to invite the attention of the most liberal Government to the unfortunate state to which the Maha Raja of Cashmere is reduced and that the people in general pray that a minute inquiry be made into the intrigues practised by the

several ruling members of that State and [illegible] accordingly. The Maha Raja truly asserts that he can never be a well wisher [illegible] Dulip Singh, as his (the Maha Raja's) grandfather had revolted [illegible] the Punjab. It is inconsistent with clemency and [illegible] of the Imperial Government to have trespassed the house of a helpless neighbouring sovereign and to have deprived him of the management of his own affairs. Such procedure is repugnant to their former treaty engagements. The application of the Maha Raja ~~to allow him a~~ period of five years deserves to be granted, during which time we may be able to form an opinion as to whether he is capable of rendering satisfaction to the British Government and his own subjects. In short, to pronounce ex-parte verdict of incompetency on any native ruler is not fair and just. It winds up the article by saying that it does not behove the Resident at Hyderabad to interfere with internal management of the State, and advises in strong terms ~~to make an enquiry~~ [illegible] Commission into the affairs of Cashmere, ~~nominating~~ Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, Bahadur, Sir Gunput Rao, Bahadur, and Maulavi Dr. Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, as its ~~members~~.

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VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

On the distribution of the famine relief.

60. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, dated 17th August 1889, referring to the famine relief distributed by village officers in the Ganjam district, complains that one of these officers gave, though there were three children in a certain family, a money dole only to two, and that this third child died of starvation. It is advisable to severely punish the officer that his punishment may serve as an example to others.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Aug. 17th, 1889.

Dulip Singh.

61. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th August, adverting to the proclamation made by Maha Raja Dulip Singh (which appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette*), advises the people of India in strong terms against listening to the vain hopes held out by him, recapitulating the privileges and freedom we enjoy under the British rule. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th August, inserts an article from the *Oudh Akhbar* to the effect that the claim of Dulip Singh to be the ruler of the whole of India is absurd as, if he has any claim at all, he had better restrict it to the possession of the Punjab.

MUSZAR-UL-AJAIB,
Aug. 27th, 1889.

Dulip Singh.

62. *Muszar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th August, adverting to the proclamation of Dulip Singh, remarks that it is incumbent on the British Government to place themselves in direct communication with the Russian Empire and ascertain if there is any truth in the allegations made by the Maha Raja of receiving help from the Russian Government, and, if it be true, they should likewise be ready to cope with the Russians, and should the Russian Government make a denial of this statement, British Government should make it known publicly that the Maha Raja's intention is to dupe the people of India by making false representations of ~~being~~ promised ~~of~~ Russia's assistance. There is no doubt that this is a mere gup; had it not been so the Maha Raja would not have begged the people of India to subscribe a pie per head to help him in his undertaking.

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11. Sept. 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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