Current No 2893

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INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

Local No.

Station Ootacamund
From (Station) Simla

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From (Person) Reve

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At Hrs. Mts., By At
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Government of Madras
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Revenue Department

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Public Deptt

G.O. No. 806 Dt. 12.8.1888. Mis)
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Newspapers

or the

ding 15th February/89

Contents

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fored . . . 1

l

Education

lts of our Education ib

) Nil

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) General

2) Pensioner's rice money ib

) Official tours " 2

) Effects of the Congress Agitation " 2

ib

3

) Newspaper post " " " ib

(7) The Commander in Chief & the discharged Sepoy " " " ib

III Nil

IV Native States

(8) Officering the troops " " " ib

4

(9) Visits to Resident . . . 4

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(10) The Duke's visit to Hyderabad 4

(11) Indian money not spent in India ib

eign Politics— Nil.
me Administration.
) Police.

hondent to the "Kerala
te 30th January in inviting
f the local Police to the
caused to passengers in
g the reckless and negligent
the carts are driven in a
llicherry &c, suggests that,
idency towns, no one should
ier except when pronounced
a competent authority.

e in the "Kerala Sanchari"
the "Kerala Patrika" of the
gives the details of a quarrel
ook place in Calicut among
bodies who had arrived
ays ago, and to the sub-
which the interference of
required. The "Kerala
remarks that the cowardice
the Police on the occasion
was marked, while the
a refers to the fact that the
ere great fear of those
agreeing that the Govern-
ntail them some special

(b) Courts— h
(c) Jails — h
(d) Education

3. A correspondent
Sanchari" of the 30th Ja
-prehending that the or
-ment to the effect that
should be levied from
village schools, woul
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which are now so ver

4. Another Correspon
issue of the paper dis
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Dy Inspector, for distr
of teachers in schools o
Tellicherry Municipa

5. A paragraph in the
of the paper urges that
of this year's increased
education in this Presi
expended on Primary &

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ary in attributing the
e late F.A. Examination
ult nature of the questions
the Syndicate members
it was to see that the
re only up to the standard.

article in the same issue
in giving a favorable
a new Malayalam public-
ie the "Janaki Parinayam"
t the book be prescribed
yalam text for the next
Examination.

le in the issues of the
hari" of the 6th and the
ka" of the 9th February, in
the new Examination
a qualifying test for
des of the public service,
pe that this examination
the status of village officials
made to pass a further
in the principles of the
Revenue laws. It is then
- Sannad claims in the
ge officials should be
ly when the applicant
qualifying test.

(e) Local and Munici
(f) Land Revenue and Se
(g) Forests— nil.
(h) Railways— nil.
(i) Public works— n
(j) Salt— nil.
(k) General—

9. An article in the N
of the 30th January, in re
partiality alleged to b
Europeans and East Ind
natives of this Country
-portant points of the ac
says that Europeans
own Country cannot
without a license and
who are born in this C
like the poor natives,
operation of the arms
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Criminal Jail where, w
and East Indians in
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received by a Sub
Criminal Jail.

10. Two paragraph
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former says that a European
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ther says that in Calcutta
Collector— a European—
spected of Corruption
missed from the service
— of his proper pension.

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says that the order to the
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in Criminal Courts is a —
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kils as any Magistrate
her officer may pronounce
to appear for the defence
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High Court, dated 27th
the effect that any
appear for the defence
Court, and prays for the
s of Government on the subject.

12. Another Corresp
same issue of the pa
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expending necessary repairs to t
village office (in Ponn
-plied for the rightfu
is always spent on the
which is located in the

13. An article in the
of the 1st February in d
cases of dacoities that
place in some parts of
and of its neighbourin
-tories, urges that both
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14. A Correspondence
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referring to the frea
committed by dacoits
of Malabar, particul
want of arms at the
Magistrate is then
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Government to grant
of arms for the pro-
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do not do so in the case
trees, &c., which yield no
Government, but which
damaged by monkeys.

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uary is strongly supporting
n of the late National
vour of the abolition of
, says that the Act has,
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age officials are not for
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ot in a position to know
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ive States.
e in the "Kerala Mitram"
ruary continues the hints
of Cochin to guide him in the
tion of the country. The
iter suggests certain

reforms in the Cochin

Department in which

larities are alleged to

V. Prospects of the Cr

VI. Miscellaneous.

17. An article in the

of the 1st February has

idea of a University.

18. An article in the

of the 9th February, in

stance of a speech lat

by one Rev. Mr Thomas

nopoly in condemna

of spirituous liquors,

Abkari revenue prem

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W. D

Malayala

Malayalam Translator's

Hosur, 24th February 18

Report on Malayalam Newspapers

ight of February 1889.

Page.

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the Police invited to transit Carts in Cal-

Belooch quarrel in Calicut.

in Village Schools.

paying salaries to teachers outside

Municipal limits.

rnment for Education and the Pri-

ols.

the late F.A. Examination question

n text recommended for the next

Examination.

mination instituted for the lower grades

e Service.

nicipal Bill

and Settlement Bill.

ne

shown towards Europeans, &c, in the

stration of Justice.

practice of Criminal Vakils.

repairs to the Pallipuram Viaduct

s in Malabar.

nal Congress and the Arms act.

ja of Cochin.

ps and the condition of the people in it.

of a University.

us liquors.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers
[illegible] of February 1889.

No	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut
2	Kerala Sanchari	Calicut
3	Keralamitram	Cochin

CURRENT No.

2093
Eng

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
of Madras
Ootacamund

Sir

With reference to your Official Memorandum dated 17th July 1888 communicated to me through the Collector of Salem on the evening of the 20th instant. I beg respectfully to state as follows:—

The statements contained in the Hindu of the 4th July 1888 are to a great extent incorrect and are besides exaggarated versions of what actually took place

There was no meeting of the public of Tripatur held in my honor or to bid me good-bye nor were validictory addresses oral or written delivered to me by the two gentlemen referred to in the correspondence

There was a meeting of the members of the Tripatur Reading Room of which I was the president during my short stay at Tripatur. My predecessor Mr. Murdoch was president before me in the capacity of president of the Reading Room I presided at the meeting on the 2d July last the meeting was of an entirely informal and private character and was confined to the members of the Reading Room alone

It is inaccurate to say that there was a fair representation of all classes of the public in as much as the Room could

barely

barely accomodate twenty persons

The principal subject of discussion was the water supply of Tirupatur Town. The scheme was on the *Tapis* and the plans connected therewith were passed round the room and the members were discussing the suitability or otherwise of the scheme

No laudatory remarks of the kind attributed to Messrs Ranganautha Moodaliar and Vencatacharryar were made. Those that were personally known to me came up to me and wished to me good-bye individually as I was to leave the station the same day at midnight.

There were no decorations in the Hall except a few prints hung on the walls taken from the illustrated papers subscribed for the Reading Room. There was no raised seat or *dais* set apart for me. The hall was as much decorated as it was every day

The other remarks of the Correspondant are expressions of opinion which require no denial from me. I admit that I presided at the anniversary Meeting of the Municipal School which was held on the 1st July 1888

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
T. Varada Rao

21st July 1888
Salem.

To

The

Dated 18
Received 19

19FEB90

Report on Hindustani Newsp
for the fortnight ending 15th Feby

Pur.
Please print
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could see a play now being performe
at Allahabad, in which the rebellious
ideas of the Congress party and
of the Anti Congress party are well
. One scene in the play represents a
sitting - various resolutions are passed
t others a Native Volunteer Act and
al of Arms Act on which the players
to one another " When we get arms we
shall get our rights" and draw their hands across
their throats. Ireland is introduced as a happier
place than India &c. then an old woman gets
up and says the Congress ideas will only
make disturbances and bring ruin on India
this ends the first act. The second act is given in
the next issue of this paper and represents
an Anjuman sitting where Anti Congress speeches
are made concluding with prayers for the
overthrow of the Congress and the welfare of
Government.

(6) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 4th Feby.
Newspaper post
thinks it would be far better to issue a 3 pie newspaper stamp than to continue the new system of payment in advance and extra (6 pie) postage on any copies over the estimated

(7) Do Do adverting
The Commander-in-Chief and the discharged Sepoy
to the case of the discharged sapper, who was sent to jail for 3 mon for stopping the Commander-in-Chief's horse, says "there was a time when high officials listened to the complaints of injured ones and redressed their grievances

Native States

(8) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 29th Jan

To

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The Commander in Chief and the discharged Sepoy was sent to jail for 3 mon
for stopping the Commander
-in-Chief's horse, says " there was a time
when high officials listened to the complaints
of injured ones and redressed their grievances

Native States

(8) Afsar-ul-Akhbar of the 29th Jan

says, "Cashmir is to have som
officering the troops though the
still if native officers were
be better and they would soon
officers are appointed to Cashm
of that state will some day bec
force like the Hyderabad Contingen

(9) Dakkhan Punch of the 3rd
says Hyderabad officials should be fo
Visits to Resident to visit the resident
t permission of their Government.

Miscellaneous

(10) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 4th Fe
says though it is right to do all honor to the son
The Duke's visit to Hyderabad of Her Most Gracious Majesty
we cannot help asking
whether it was right to spend so much
money, 3 lakhs, on decorations, illuminations
&ca which are gone like a dream &
are the same old Hyderabad afterwards.

(11) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the
11th February speaking of the necessity
Indian money not spent in India of reduction of salaries
says "All the ready
money goes in salaries to Europeans
and the rest goes to England. We
do not say there are no capitalists
in India. But why don't they i
invest in Railways &ca instead
of letting English Merchants get all the
profits & letting them go out of the Country.

Colonel

Offg: Tran's Office
pak 18th Feby/89

Pers. Offg: Translator to Government
To the Chief S ary to Govt. Fort St. G

Administration
Courts"

atna-i-Sakhun of the 25th January
eath of Jimpson Iveson says Mr.
Crawford's case is still not
though it dates from the same time
of the ex subjudge. It is said he
cape the conviction for bribery but from
t, from the mode of enquiry, there was little
of Justice. Great care has to be taken in the
es of white people.

"Education"

(2) Jalna-i-Sakhun of the 5th February
in a long article describes the condition of those
The results of our Education who have been educated and cannot
not get Government employment
It was a mistake originally to give appointments
on learning alone without regard to social
position; thereby letting in all kinds of common class
but education must go on and the people must
apply it to trades and arts and give up the
idea of Government employment being its sole
end. The Central Muhammadan Association i
in addressing the new Viceroy very justly i
mentioned the very imperfect way in which the
various resolutions of Government for the improve-
ment of the position of the Muhammadan i
community were carried out.

"General"

(3) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 4th Feb
it seems only now to have been noticed that re
Pensioners rice money money is not paid to pensio
and Family Certificate holders in the other Presid
but the order to stop it here will disgust

army, the money that was thus
to the amount wasted in the
Batta to Pensioners en route to
is also to be discontinued. If the
rendered Military service pop
to exist, what inducement will m
enlist! Surely one of the first thing
for the welfare of the families of m
If the rule was otherwise in the other
the proper thing would have been to give th
money there also instead of discontinuing
Does Government not know a strong enemy is a
hand seeking its destruction! At such a time
to dishearten the Army is inadvisable. It is
a pity no one pays any regard to the money
that is scattered like gravel on all kinds of useless
things.

(4) Tuhafa of the 31st January "A Political
ode" stating villagers undergo great hardships
Officials tours
during the tours of officials
whose backs they are glad to see and pray
they may not come another year.

(5) Jalva-i-Sakhun of the 25th January
thinks Government should take some notice of
unqualified medical
practitioners
the number of unqualified
and ignorant men who
practice as doctors and should make the civil
surgeons dressers &c, report on them, and they
might even require with death reports the
name of the person who treated the disease.
(In this connection it is remarked that many of the papers
contain advertisements of quack remedies for venereal
and sexual diseases. Translator)

(5) Khassim-ul-Akhbar of the 31st January
says people who want to see the results of

List of

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers		
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	4th And 11	
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta "	640	2nd And 9th	
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	7th	
4	Tifism-i-Hayath	" "	100		
5	Jalva-i-Sakhun	" "	150	25th Jany & 5th	"
6	Tuhafah	" "	200	31st "	
7	Mukhi Akhbarath	Black Town "		4th and 11th	"
8	Khasseem-ul Akhbar	Bangalore	450	31st Jany & 4th & 7th	"
9	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	300	4th 8th And 11th	"
10	Bangalore Akhbar	"	100		
11	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500		
12	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	7th	"
13	Mukhumm-i-Dakkha	"	400		
14	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	29th Jany	"
15	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	3rd and 10th	"
11	Safi-i-Dakkhan	"	150		

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new princes. Each of
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submissivenes mere
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an rose to forune at a
and performed an act of
satrap. Any ne who
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court, became a once a
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chance, and as finance
controllers of eligious
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offer anything. We can
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ircumstances were even
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tranquillized, like their
belief in fate. I do
ild life of Texas or that
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ompensation for loss of
that to the immense
India the old time was a
ur rule as much for the
its foreign character;
o a return of the old

they, their distance, their brusquerie, their inaccessibility to Indian feeling. The cleavage has deepened, and it will, as consciousness awakes more fully, deepen farther yet. Every effort is made, on the European side at least, to fill up the chasm, but without avail, the truth, after all the talk, remaining true that the Europeanised Indian ceases for all good purposes, to be an Indian at all, and that the Indianised European is a lost man. The space between the races is not made by any social habit, but by an inherent antipathy, which is not hatred, but can at any moment blaze up into it.

If I have succeeded at all in my intention, my readers will perceive that the British Empire in India depends upon a non-existent loyalty, and will ask me how, as I conceive, the catastrophe which I foresee to be inevitable will arrive? That is a question to which, as it demands in answer a prophecy, no man possessed of just distrust in himself will give a direct reply; but it is possible, nevertheless, to make some kind of answer. If we are to take the History of Asia for our guide, the British dominion in India should be overthrown by external violence exerted by some Asiatic people; just as the Alexandrine Empire was overthrown by the "Parthian", and the Roman by the Arab and the Turk. But it is probable that precedent will, in this instance, be departed from. There is no Asiatic Power remaining except China, which can attack India with any chance of success; and China has Russia to drive out of Northern Asia. The statesmen of Pekin will no doubt watch diligently for the first sign of weakness in Russia, and, probably during the throes of some revolution in her system of Government and society, will push masses of riflemen, followed as usual by millions of cultivators, almost to the Caspian; but they are unlikely to threaten India. The possession of provinces not Chinese and already full of cultivators is contrary to their policy, and would involve the formation of a great standing army. Persia, on the other hand, the ancient foe of India, may be pronounced for the present dead. Asiatic self-government has in Persia nearly completed its perfect work, and the very people, the cultivating and working population, has almost ceased to exist. It is probable that there are fewer people left in Persia which should have the population of France than in Belgium, and no force which they could produce would make any impression upon India. The Arabs cannot cross the sea in the presence of the British fleet, and the only remaining Asiatic force, a Tartar tribe strong enough for invasion, is not clearly proved to exist. Mr. T. Prinsep, who had studied the subject, left behind him a kind of prophecy that a Tartar tribe, or coalition of tribes, descending through the eastern Himalaya, might set up a throne on the ruins of British power, but his vision remains as yet unsupported by any evidence whatever. There may be a tribe, or league of tribes, with 100,000 lives to waste, and no doubt such a tribe might, if it would die in heaps in an engagement or two, conquer India and, being accepted by the Indians, found a splendid empire; but I question its existence and hold this danger, though conceivable to be outside the range on calculation. No; the catastrophe in India will arrive either in some totally unforeseen manner, or through a general insurrection aided by a voluntary transfer of power from European to Asiatic hands. The insurrection will occur within a month of our sustaining any defeat whatever severe enough to be recognized as a defeat in the Indian bazaars. Whether the enemy is an internal one, as, for example, a Mussulman leader in the Deccan, or an external one, such as a Russian army or even an Afghan army, a defeat within our own territory or on our border would break the spell of our invincibility, and would be followed by a spontaneous and universal insurrection led by the sepoys and armed police, directed, not to the support of a new European conquest but to

has begun already. It is just possible that English feeling may change, for no other democracy entertairs it, Americans and Frenchmen, for instance, entirely believing in their right to govern; but it is most probable that it will continue, and if it does, long it will prove irresistible. If the Englishman by virtue of the superior *morale* of his race has not a moral right to govern and administer India irrespective of the opinion of her peoples, then he has no right to remain there when she bids him go, no right of any kind to office if an Indian can beat him at the tests set up. The compromises suggested by Service Commissions and the like are ridiculous as well as unfair. If, as the last one suggested, Indians ought to have one sixth of all civil offices, they ought to have all if they can win them, and all military appointments, too. Race being nothing, *morale* nothing, and intelligence all in all, there is no escape from the conclusion, and no hope that in their new conception of their duty Englishmen will resist it. In other words, Asia will shortly regain her own, and the work of governing India will be transferred from European and Christian to Asiatic and Mussulman or Pagan hands. The whole work of the conquest will be undone, and the coldly impartial caste who now rule so disagreeably and so thoroughly well will be superceded by men who have every temptation to be and will be Indian Pashas. They will seek, as every race naturally does, to enjoy and to exercise power according to their own ideas, and not according to ours, and being their own superiors, their own judges, and their own public opinion, they will succeed. How their new position will transmute itself into formal independence I am careless to inquire, but in all probability the abler and nobler among them will insist that to refuse military careers to the people of a whole continent is most unjust—which, if all men are equal and *morale* does not signify, is true and will replace the British soldiers by native armies, or, as they already suggest, by millions of Volunteers. Then the end will have arrived; there will be nothing left to fight for when the great Insurrection occurs and we are asked to go; and India will reemerge as she was, shortly to be reduced to the condition in which we found her. There will not have been time to complete the one grand work of civilization which the Imperial Service has begun—the substitution of the idea of Government by law for the idea of Government by human volition. It will take three centuries more at least—the space of time between Elizabeth and Victoria—for that idea to filter in its full strength down to the Indian masses, to wake them out of their torpor, and induce them to compel their rulers to suppress their passion for doing as they please. India, therefore, will fly in pieces, the ancient hostilities of race, and creed, and history, none of which have we had time to extinguish, will revive at once; and life will again be made interesting as of old by incessant wars, invasions, and struggles for personal ascendancy. The railways, the only things we have built, will be torn up, the universities will be scouted by military rulers, the population will begin to decline, and, in short, for one word expresses it all, India will once more be Asiatic. Within five years of our departure we shall recognize fully that the greatest experiment ever made by Europe in Asia was but an experiment after all; that the ineffaceable distinctions of race were all against it from the first; and that the idea of the European tranquilly guiding, controlling, and perfecting the Asiatic until the worse qualities of his organization had gone out of him, though the noblest dream ever dreamed by man was but a dream after all. Asia, which survived the Greek, and the Roman, and the Crusader, will survive also the Teuton and the Slav.

Mr. H. F. Staunton, M. B., Assistant to District Surgeon, Vizagapatam, and Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntoor, to act as District Surgeon, Cocanada, as a temporary measure, *vice* Surgeon-Major Beech, transferred to Calicut.

Mr. C. T. Saldanha, Assistant to District Surgeon, Cuddalore to act as Civil S geon, Guntoor, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. J. Haddan, Assistant District Surgeon, Cocanada, and Acting District argeon, Cocanada, to act as Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, as a temporary measure. To have effect from 1st May 1888, on which date he assumed charge at Rajahmundry.

Surgeon D. F. Dymott, M. B., Officiating Inspector of Vaccination and deputy Sanitary Commissioner, is confirmed in that appointment *vice* Surgeon-Major Laing, M. D appointed Sanitary Commissioner.

Judicial Department.

The Notification replacing the services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Second Presidency Magistrate, privilege leave for one month from or after the

Extra

WILL ENGLAND R

(Concluded from our issue

It is very expensive,
maddeningly slow, owing to a s
to make its administration mo
offered to the meanest equally
through courts in which wilful
may fairly be said to be unknow
the original source of almost al
been swept away. The taxes
weight varies in reality in ever
be badly chosen, but the Tr
nothing but its legal due; no
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The Hindu.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

INDIA OF THE MAHABARATH AND MODERN INDIA.

R. SIVASANKARA PANDIYA, a well-known Gujerati ntleman, of Madras, who is showing a laudable al in the moral and religious instruction of s countrymen, has presented us with a copy his latest book containing a collection of Moral Gems from the Mahabharath." Many our readers are of course familiar with is national epic of world-wide fame, and ere are others who have no accurate or critical owledge of the treasure lying buried in its rts of immense historical value, and it will be from the stand point of both classes

stupid belief, every superstition, and every worldly stratagem are now-a-days esteemed higher than veracity. A Brahman is defined in the Mahabarath to be none else than a good man. "Although a Brahman may know," it is said, "all the four Vedas, yet, if his conduct is bad, he is much worse than a Sudra or a member of the servile class." "I think that even a Sudra becomes a Brahman if he ever watchfully sticks to truth and righteousness, and if he subdues his passions. By his good conduct he certainly becomes a twice-born person." "Mere birth, ceremonies, knowledge of the Vedas, and offspring, cannot become the cause of Brahmanhood. Good conduct alone is the true cause of it." Such is the rational and lofty principle which underlay the division of the Aryan nation into castes. All traces of this principle have disappeared, and on the other hand, in later times, mere geographical isolation for a length of time sufficed to constitute castes. In the present day, each main caste is divided into hundreds of sub-divisions on this principle, and their mutual relations are governed by a blind pride and jealousy honest

hold good with regard to a proportionate reduction all round in the pay of the civilians. Not only India is no longer an unattractive place of residence for the Englishman, but the facilities of communication, the furlough rules, the great increase in the number of English residents, the keen competition in the educational market, obviate the necessity for a scale of salaries unparalleled in the Government of any country in the world. Our contemporary institutes a striking comparison between the scales of pay of the civilians in the Punjab and elsewhere in India. In the Punjab the salary of the functionary that performs the duties of a Madras or Bombay Collector ranges from Rs. 1333 to Rs. 1850 per mensem, when in Madras and Bombay the salary of the Collector ranges from Rs. 2,333 to Rs. 2,500 and Rs, 1,800 to Rs. 2,325 respectively. The Government would angrily repudiate any insinuation against the inferior abilities of their Punjab Deputy Commissioners. And if they are consistent, the same scale ought to suffice for Madras and Bombay. Our contemporary computes the saving lakhs, if the scale in Bombay and Madras in

tion. His Highness's subjects should have full liberty to witness the proceedings of the council which is entrusted with the public business. There is no such restriction under the rules obtaining in British territories.

OUR BENGAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

An Indequate Punishment.—The sentence of transportation for life passed on the parricide, Nil Madhoub Mitter, has not been approved of by the public. It seems there would have been a general satisfaction, were the man sentenced to be hanged. It may seem cruel to wish to see a fellow-being hanged, but the crime which Nil Madhoub committed is so horrible and so rare in Bengal, even among the lower classes, that I think the people can hardly be blamed for thinking that hanging would have served well the miscreant. Capital punishment is no doubt barbarous, but so long as the law of the land allows it, such criminals as Nil Madhaub ought

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1. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

2. Correspondents are requested to be concise; to write in a clear hand; on one side only of their paper; and to authenticate their communications for the Editor's information.

3. Manuscripts addressed to the Editor for publication may be sent as a book-packet, provided the cover is left open at both ends, so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents. On no account our correspondents should enclose letters of any kind in the book-packet. Packets sent in a stamped envelope are overcharged by the postal authorities.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LOOKER ON, RAMANUJAM.—Declined with thanks.

Correspondence.

THE BHAGAVAT GITA AND "TRIKUTAM SUBBA RAO."

SIR,—Mr. Trikutam Subba Rao is hopelessly ignorant, and it is to be regretted that he was allowed to obtrude his ignorance and heterodoxy on the readers of the *Hindu* to whom it would be a doubtful compliment to attribute a better knowledge of these things than is possessed by Mr. Trikutam Subba Rao. The above are hard words, but you will agree with me in thinking that a gentleman who locates the Udyogaparvam, in the *Ramayana* richly deserves the charaterization in the above sentence. I need hardly say after this that I decline to accept Mr. S. as an authority in the matter of the competency or otherwise of the different castes to receive instruction in the Bhagavat Gita—a question which has been practically solved by Dewan Bahadur R. Ragunath Row in his weekly expoundings of the Gita to miscellaneous and willing audiences in Madras. The only shadow of an argument adduced by Mr. S. in favour of his astounding inderdict is the alleged statement in the Gita that Arjuna was to reveal its truths only to those who are entitled to learn them. This statement, even if it were true,—which it is not—would be perfectly inconsequential for Mr. S's purposes. On the other hand the Gita not only lays down no restrictions on caste grounds as is essential to your correspondent's contention; but promises supreme bliss to the expounder of its doctrines; the only conditions insisted on being those essential ones on which all religions rest, *viz.*, faith in God, in both the teacher and the taught. The *Ithihasas*, *i. e.*, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata (of which latter the Gita is a part) are specially meant to convey divine truths to the ignorant of all classes in a colloquial style and this statement finds ample confirmation in the Ramayana itself where it says the Sudra that studies this work (the Ramayana) attains greatness and in the smritis also which prescribe it as one of the Brahman's chief duties to instruct all the four castes without distinction in the Puranas and Ithihasas

short stay here, than by laying for their consideration a scheme prepared by him for the supply of good drinking water to the Chettikolam, on scientific basis and at a comparatively low cost of 1800 Rs. and wished that it would be carried out. This reward offered in return to the greeting of the public is one, in connection with which Mr. Varada Row's name will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude, in case it is realised. We hope his successor would interest himself in the scheme and complete the project at an early date. During his stay here, it should be said, Mr. Varada Row was trying to give effect to his good intentions. His free movements with the people and his winning manners were quite suited to his position. With loud cheers of good wishes, distribution of sandal, flowers, and *pan supari* the meeting terminated at about 6 P.M., The assembly then proceeded to an evening party held at Mr. T. T. Rungachariar's residence. Here the gathering was larger than in the Reading Room. Many Mahomedan gentleman and Mittadhars were also present. The arrangements were good. The evening was happy and the scene splendid. The party dispersed a little after half past 8, after the distribution of fruits, tea, coffee, sandal, sugarcandy and *pan supari.*

CUDDAPAH,—30TH JUNE.

Weather.—The weather during the last fortnight or so, has been oppressive owing to intense heat. Should this state of things continue for a few days longer, the prices in the market will rise.

Health.—Cholera has made its appearance in Proddatur town. It is supposed to have come from Hampi in Bellary District wherefrom 15 to 20000 people congregate from all parts of Southern India. Diabetes and its concomitant, carbuncle, carried away in his prime of life the only merchant who had English articles worth the name for sale.

Police.—The Police force of this district is about to lose its able Superintendent of Police, Col. Wilton, under whom the moral tone of the force has greatly improved during the last 8 years. He has weeded the force of several bad characters. His retentive memory, his intimate knowledge of men and things and his desire to shew a decided improvement over his predecessor have all contributed to the good of the public. A special trait in his character is that he is accessible to all, high and low, and knowing the language of the District as well as a native, he had opportunities of learning all about the men under his charge. This officer's evidence before the Public Service Commission was marked with independence of opinion. He frankly admitted that there are natives capable of holding their own and fit to be raised to the coveted-post of Assistant Superintendents. The District cannot hope to get a better officer.

Revenue Department.—Ever since the departure of Mr. G. Stokes, nothing of importance has transpired. The Town Sub-Magistrate whom Mr Stokes appointed as Acting Tahsildar of Badus, pending the sanction of Government, has been sent back on the score of his being ineligible for the post, not having had 3 years service in his permanent post. Mr. T. Subba Row B.A., English Head Clerk has been nominated for the post with the sanction

ryots were to be presented the same kind of Bills that are given to the house-owners in a Municipality; such a change will surely aid us a good deal. Now we have no opportunity to verify easily and without incurring cost, the receipts given us by the village Monigar, with the entries made in his *thundal* account No. 9; we often have to doubt if the wily *Kurnam* does not mix up in his demands during each *kist*, the *durbar* expenses he incurs along with the Monigar, during the *jamabundy* and similar occasions such as the several periodical visits or "circuits" of the Tahsildars or Revenue Inspectors or gumastahs. Over and above this, the ignorant ryots are duped by dishonest officials, in writing *sagubady* during the time of raising the second crops; even this hardship will be removed if the above suggestion is adopted, for then a ryot can easily learn which of his lands is entered under the second crop and what tax is charged for it; in Native States, at the time of payment of taxes, there is a "samathdyishi" or explanation tendered to each ryot; in Government *elaka*, no such opportunity is given to the ryot. He is voiceless; the village officials lord over him; he is to pay what is demanded. The village officials are entrusted by the Collectors with the distribution of the *puttas* during the time of the Jamabundy; even those *puttas* are not given to many of the ignorant ryots, who are therefore wholly kept in dark as to even the berez.

Police.—We had suddenly a series of house-breakings, the amount lost on the whole runs up to about Rs. 1000. Of the several thefts, only one was detected and the property recovered. We long much for the system of village-police of the past days; the police of the modern days seems to be a good toy to look at; but it is practically useless and nothing but a place of refuge to the sons of gentlemen who fail in other walks of life; the want of detective intelligence is noted everywhere in the department; attention is paid now more to dress, the trimming of the whiskers, graceful way of walking and salaaming each other.

Munsiff's Court.—A sensational case, the first of its kind here, is being enquired now. A family priest is sued by his son for his share of the ancestral property. The legality and the claim of sonship is denied, on the alleged ground of the prostitution of the boy's mother who belongs to the house of another distinguished family—priest of this town; to prove prostitution, some of the gentlemen of the town are cited as witnesses in favor of the defendant; I refrain from further remarks as the case is *subjudice.* Our Munsiff's file is growing heavier every day. There is considerable delay in delivering judgments. Unless the presiding Munsiff expedites his business, it will necessitate the appointment of an additional Munsiff to clear off the file.

The Union for this town has been gazetted; but the members are not nominated.

A medical dispensary was opened to-day; we are grateful to those that suggested and granted it.

Temples.—To the votaries of Vishnu this town is second only to Tirupathy as a place of pilgrimage; the people from Poona and Kasi even, do not fail to visit our temples. The Zemindar of Carvetinagar is the Dharmakurtha: and he has lately delegated his powers to others who go to law for all

ry. The Dewan was present for two lectures. Mr. Bhashyachar has by means of his able lectures stirred up in us a spirit of inquiry our ancient literature. The Maharaja granted hi private interviews. On the 28th, the membe the Literary Union held a reception in honour Bhashyachar and presented him with a p shawls, of the value of Rs. 115. Mr. Rao Bahad Narasimha Iyengar made a neat little complime speech on the occasion and Mr. Thirumalacha Headmaster of the Sanskrit Patasala, thanke Bhashyachar for his disinterested devotion cause of public good. Mr. Bhashyachar m suitable reply and the meeting ended with a p mance of *Jalthurung* by the famous musici Baroda, Mola Baksh.

Mr. Hanumanta Rao has been doing very work here in a quiet and unassuming sort of wa visited all the schools and explained his sys teaching Geometry in a manner which would in young minds. India needs in every depar men of Mr. Hanumanta Rao's stamp wh descend to the level of those with whom they

The Jaganmohan Printing Press is, by the or the Dewan, to be closed and notices to this have been served on the employés. The Pres an adjunct to the Maharanee's Girls' School an doing very good work in the shape of publ useful School books and other literary work the interest of education, it would be a great this Press is done away with. It is our earnes that the Dewan would change his mind and stre on the Press, so that it may undertake the publi of several valuable manuscript works which e the Saraswati Bhandara of the Palace. His Hig the Maharaja, we are sure, would readily sa the retention of the Press under these circumst

The Sanskrit Patasala is to be put upon basis. The Dewan has wisely ruled that stude the Sanskrit School should pass the local tes qualify themselves for public service. This is in the right direction. At present proficie Sanskrit alone will never enable a man to ob decent competence. The result is that s Pundits after having worked like mill-hor obtain a mastery in Sanskrit, find when it late that chill penury and disappoin await them when they enter the world. A m learning cannot feed himself on air, and theref is a sad spectacle to see great scholars in Sa hanging at the doors of unappreciating rich m help, receiving but an indifferent treatment a times a point blank No. The object of the started Kanarese College is to put a stop to sad state of things. The College therefore is st improving and becoming more and more po The one great obstacle in the way of its growth is the want of funds, and it is to be that the Government will be pleased to sanct liberal grant. The night-school has become popular, and there are at present about 60 stud all of them being labourers and artizans or sons. The Municipality gives a monthly of Rs. 8.

For the first time in the history of Mysore agricultural exhibition is to be held at Mysor October next after the Dusserah. The ryo am sure, would greatly profit by this show a stimulus will be given to the developmen agriculture.

The moral atmosphere of Baduel aminated of late, and it is hoped w regime matters will improve.

ncillors who was also the Chairman and he again appeared in the field D. P. W. Overseer also stood as a last he under some adverse circum- ithdrew his name before the election n the first candidate was under the have been electeted Commissioner. ained by this gentleman roused the Councillors who were aiming at the and they had a petition brought by people who have no voice in the s of the town, that another take place. This petition was portance and formed the most ct of deliberation by the council warm support of a few councillors under the circumstances by which te was elected when the opponent spirit of the law" would allow the g in a new candidate And they cing the council to fix a day for y setting at naught the provisions successful candidate who stood appealed to the Collector who Government the facts, and the lared impliedly that the action of s not warranted and gazetted the date's name.

District is peculiarly fortunate in ur Dr. Iyasawmy Pillay as Surgeon. assist the poor who resort to as well as those who seek his of the day has won for him the the public. The popularity of the son Ganapathy, particularly among es is great.

—The Sessions commenced on the on the 30th June. There were der committed to the Sessions. as not tried as the prisoner escaped orted by two constables whose ghly culpable. They will pay The other five cases resulted in last of which is worthy of notice. was also village magistrate was the village. He was travelling and his enemies way-laid him and spears to death. The driver and mpanied the Gomatty also shared t because that those ruffians owed any grudge but that they should tell the tale. Providence decreed Police Inspector of another Divi- raja Mudaliar, who happened to be with his usual promptness, hastened succeeded in obtaining a clue to the number who were arrested. One of an approver, the guilt was brought three of whom, have been sentenced nalty of the law and the rest to r life.

SHOLINGHUR,—29TH JUNE.

There remains in the lake, water week; our second crop of paddy ns of being parched up, unless le; the weather is sultry; the clouds no showers; not even so much, as ound well; hence, gingelley, and the ops threaten to fail; the present the *punjai* lands could not have the extravagant use, made of the g the first crop. The old system of ge headmen responsible for the due d distribution of water in lakes e, and every body's business has s business, in this matter. If a lake sufficient to irrigate the whole culti- village, only those lands were allowed m the lake, that were permanently ts of two crops; this custom is now he lands are indiscriminately tilled rop; such a recklessness not only r the ordinary land to recruit its first crop but also cuts short the for the exceptionally highly taxed second crop.

good suggestion in a report of the Tanjore-Remission notoriety: the Putta, against the number its name. It is true that more us the ignorant ryots, always

trifles and the temple money is squandered; changes repugnant to the religious sense of the people are introduced; the *poojahs* are not regularly done; the pilgrims are demanded more than what they were paying hitherto; the Zemindar should awake and put things in order.

MYSORE,—28TH JUNE.

The great event of this month here is the birth of a second son to His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness has altogether five children now—two sons and three daughters. The birth of the second prince which took place on the 5th instant was announced to the townspeople by two salutes of twenty one guns each, fired from the northern and southern ramparts of the Fort. A local holiday was granted to all the offices, and sugar was freely distributed in the streets both by the Palace authorities as well as by the loyal inhabitants of the place. The Municipal Board held a special meeting and voted Rs. 750 for illuminating the town and presenting clothes to poor people. The *jatakurma* and *namakarma* ceremonies were performed with great *eclat* in the Palace. On the 16th, His Highness held a Durbar to which all the Judges of the Chief Court and other heads of departments as well as the chief inhabitants of the place had been invited. The little prince was named Kantirava Narasaraja Wudayar, in memory of one of the most illustrious rulers of Mysore at the time when Charles I was ruling England. The daring military deeds of Kantirava won for him the title of *Ranadheera* or the *undaunted* in war and he is known by this surname in Mysore history. Between the present Maharaja and his illustrious predecessor Narasaraj, there were been nine kings, and of these nine, five were childless—Kantirava Narasaraj, Doddakrishnagy, Nanjaraj Bettudachamraj and Krishnarajendra Wudayar Bahadur. From Kantirava to Krishnaraj Wudayar was a period of about 250 years and within that period the succession had failed five times. This sad state of things was attributed to a curse pronounced by Alamdlamma the Ranee of Sreerungaroya, king of Seringapatam who made a gift of his territories to Raja Wudayar, king of Mysore and retired with his wife to Maldregi near Talkad about the year 1560 to spend the rest of his days in retirement. It was customary, while Sreerungaroya was reigning at Seringapatam for his wife to lend her jewels every Friday to the Goddess Ranganaiki in the Runganathaswamy temple and this practice was continued even after the retirement of her husband till his death when she refused to lend any more. The matter was reported to Raja Wudayar and he ordered that she being a widow and consequently not needing the jewels, the practice must be kept up and pressure was exerted upon Alamalamma to part with her jewels. The irate woman considering this conduct on the part of Raja Wudayar an insult to her, took it very much to heart and drowned herself in the Cauvery river at Malangee with all the jewels, pronouncing a curse upon Raja Wudayar that his family should become extinct. Raja Wudayar thereupon became much agitated in mind and to ward off the curse resolved that he and his successors should worship the golden image of Alamelamma and this practice is at present observed on the ninth day of the Dusserah every year under the name of Amaladeva'e poojay when His Higness with his family does pooja to this image. Popularly, this curse was supposed to be the cause for the frequent failure of sons and it is therefore that every addition to His Highness' family is welcomed with enthusiastic rejoicings throughout the province. On the evening of the 16th, congratulatory addresses were read by the members of the local Freemason Lodge and by the Municipality. The Dewan gave a reply on behalf of the Maharaja and said that His Highness would bestow every care to make his sons worthy of their exalted position and that he was much pleased at the hearty manifestation of loyalty from all his subjects in the province. Offerings were made to the Gods in all the temples and the public were treated to a sumptuous banquet on the 16th. The first prince's birth-day was celebrated on the 20th instant with great pomp. His Highness leaves for Bangalore on the 2nd July.

We have two visitors in our midst at present—Mr. Bhashyachar, the great Sanskrit Pundit and Mr. Hanumanta Rao, the brilliant Mathematician of Kumbaconum. Mr. Bhashyachar gave us five lectures on the following subjects—(1) The

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MR. H. F. Staunton, M. B., Assistant to District Surgeon, Vizagapatam, and Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntoor, to act as District Surgeon, Cocanada, as a temporary measure, *vice* Surgeon-Major Beech, transferred to Calicut.

MR. C. T. Saldanha, Assistant to District Surgeon, Cuddalore to act as Civil Surgeon, Guntoor, as a temporary arrangement.

MR. J. Haddan, Assistant District Surgeon, Cocanada, and Acting District Surgeon, Cocanada, to act as Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, as a temporary measure. To have effect from 1st May 1888, on which date he assumed charge at Rajahmundry.

Surgeon D. F. Dymott. M. B., Officiating Inspector of Vaccination and deputy Sanitary Commissioner, is confirmed in that appointment *vice* Surgeon-Major Laing, M. D appointed Sanitary Commissioner.

Judicial Department.

The Notification replacing the services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. W. M, Scharlieb, Second Presidency Magistrate, privilege leave for one month from or after the 2nd July 1888.

Mr. C. H. Travers Assistant Superintendent of Police Jeypore District leave on medical certificate for six months.

The undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language:—

M. R. Ry. P. Purniah Pantulu Garu, Sub-divisional Magistrate in the district of Bellary.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Magistrates of the Second Class:—

M R Ry. S. A. Sundram Pillai, Acting Deputy Tahsildar Tranquebar, in the district of Tanjore.

M R Ry. Navanita Krishna Nellayppa Pillay, Acting Sub Magistrate, Coimbatore Town, in the district of Coimbatore.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third Class:—

M R Ry. Hospet Venkoba Rao, Acting Taluk Sarishtadar, Raidrug, in the district of Bellary.

Revenue Department.

Mr. H T D. Sweet, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and acting District Forest Officer, Bellary, furlough on medical certificate for six months, in commutation of the privilege leave for three months already granted to him.

Mr. F. St G. Dene Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade No I party, Madras Survey, privilege leave for two months, from or after 19th July 1888.

Appointments of Deputy Collectors:—

M R Ry. Conjeeveram Somasundara Shastri Avergal, B.A., to 4th grade Permanent, *vice* Mr. William Cotterill Hasker Sharkey, reduced to 5th grade.

M R Ry. J Parvatiswara Shastri Garu, Acting Deputy Collector, General duty, Godavari, 6th grade Acting, during the absence of M R Ry. V Dorasawmy Aiyar Avergal on leave, or until further orders. To join on relief by Said Ali Sahib Khan Bahadur.

Postings of Deputy Collectors:—

Mr. W C H Sharkey, Kurnool Treasury.

M R Ry. H Venkat Row Garu, Nellore Treasury.

M R Ry. V Doraiswami Aiyar Avergal, Vizagapatam Treasury.

M R Ry. J Parvatiswara Shastri Garu, Vizagapatam Treasury during the absence of M R Ry. V Doraiswami Aiyar Avergal, on leave.

The following reversion and promotions are ordered:—

Mr. J H B Brougham to be Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade. Permanent from 21st Dec. 1887.

Mr. G Homfray to be Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade, Permanent from 21st Dec. 1887.

Mr. C E Brasier to be Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade Acting from 21st Dec. 1887.

Mr. C E Brasier to be Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade, from 30th Jan. 1888.

Mr. A W Lushington to be Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade, Acting from 30th Jan. 1888.

Mr. F A Dodge to be Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade, Acting from 30th Jan. 1888.

Mr. E D M Hooper to be Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Acting from 20th April 1888.

Mr. R W Morgan to be Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Acting from 20th April 1888.

Mr. H J A Porter to be Deputy Conservator, 3rd Grade, Acting from 20th April 1888.

Mr. C E Brasier to be Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade, Acting from 20th April 1888.

Mr. A W Lushington to be Deputy Conservator, 3rd Grade, Acting from 8th May.

Mr. G Homfray to be Deputy Conservator 4th Grade, Acting from 26th May, 1888.

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All this no doubt is *a priori* evidence. Now let us look at something a little more positve. Of all the active classes of India, the one which the English treated best were the sepoys, the Hindoostanee and Baharee peasants, who for a hundred years had followed the British standard in a career of victory, broken only once. Alone among the soldiers of the world, these men not only entered the service of their own free-will, but were authorised to quit it at their own discretion. They could not be sent abroad without their own consent—a consent not infrequently refused. Their discipline was so mild that it rather resembled that of policemen than that of soldiers, and was, in particular, wholly devoid of that element of worry which is the true grievance of English soldiers when not in the field. They were paid wages just double those obtainable in civil life, had many prizes in the shape of promotion, and received their pensions as regularly as dividends on State bonds. Their farms, even in Native States, were specially protected and the magistrates made it their duty to see that a complainant, who had been a sepoy, received a speedy and if possible, a favourable award. Even the customary hauteur of the European disappeared in favour of the sepoys. Their officers liked and petted them, and so resented any aspersion on them as to impair, sometimes seriously, the necessary freedom of inspecting generals. The sepoys never pretended to have grievances for the greased cartridge story was an invention, dropped when the Mutiny exploded, and the intercepted letters spoke only of the fewness of the whites. Yet these men not only mutinied, but slaughtered our officers whom individually they liked, and even in many instances massacred our women and children and fought us for two years with a fury of hate which made compromise impossible. Why? Because they were Asiatics! filled with the dull, unconquerable, unmitigable distaste of Asiatics for white men, and thought they saw a chance of getting rid of them. The white grains they said, were few, and the black grains many, and they shook the sieve that the white grains might disappear. The great mutiny was not a mutiny, but a revolt, in which the armed class as was natural, took the leading share. The proclamation of the effete dynasty at Delhi—a proclamation accepted by Hindoos as well as Mussalmans—showed its true object, which was to restore the India which had been before the arrival of Europeans. In every emancipated province the old authority was replaced, and it is the specialty of the Mutiny among revolts that no new sovereign, or Commander-in-Chief, or general leader was so much as named. The history of the Mutiny, carefully studied, is, to my mind, irresistible evidence of Indian dislike for white rule; yet it is hardly stronger than many other incidents. During the contest over the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon, the reigning Viceroy, was understood to be to a decided extent upon the native side. The belief was exaggerated by the bitterness of Anglo-Indian feeling, Lord Ripon caring little about the Bill, though he thought it just in principle; but it was accepted throughout the brown worlds of India as indubitably true, and when Lord Ripon resigned after he has ceased to be able to promote or punish any man, all Northern and Western India, including the pick of the fighting races, prostrated itself at his feet. His journey from Simla to Bombay was a triumphal march, such as India had never witnessed—a long procession, in which seventy millions of people sang hosanna to their friend. Lord Ripon had done nothing, had taken off no tax, had removed no burden, had not altered the mode of Government one hair's breadth. He was only supposed to be for the Indians and against the Europeans, and that summed to bring every Indian in a fervour of friendship to his side. Then take the native press. There are now hundreds of native newspapers in India, most of them conducted by educated men, and all of them marked by a certain rhetorical ability. Their circulation is seldom large, but their conductors are content with little money; they seek and find audiences far wider than their lists of subscribers, and what is their almost invariable tone? Deadly dislike for the European *regime* shown now in rhetorical attacks, now in exaggerations of grievances, again in misrepresentation of facts, most frequently of all in savage criticisms on the agents of authority—precisely the methods which at the present moment find favour in Ireland. Are we to imagine that the Indian press alone in the world represents precisely the ideas which its constituency disapproves, or that Asiatic editors, unlike all other Asiatics, quarrel with the powerful for the pleasure of expressing a non-existent dislike? And finally regard the cleavage existing in India between Indian and European; is that reassuring? We have been in India as rulers for a hundred and thirty years, and by the testimony of all competent observers the chasm between the colours is deeper than ever. The objection to intermarriage is stronger than of old, the intercourse of the races is more reserved and more strictly confined to business, and both sides are more conscious of the depth of an inner dislike. Read the letters of Europeans to friends at home, and you will be struck with their absolute ignorance of all native life and interests, their profound, almost unconscious, indifference to the masses among whom their lives are passed. Read, on the other hand, the letters of natives who profess to

the throwing off of English dominion and the restoration of the older and Asiatic method of Indian life. The white garrison defeated, there is nothing with which to continue the contest even for a day. A hundred principalities would be created in a moment, with sovereigns in each and armies; life would recommence under its old conditions, and we should have the work of the century to do over again. If the British were favourably situated at home, if no European Power raised troubles, and if popular feeling was favourable to the effort, the peninsula might be reconquered, and though the task of governing it would be much more difficult both on account of the treasure wasted and of the new hopes begotten in every Indian breast, still an uneasy tranquility might continue for a generation, to be broken again after thirty or forty years by a third uprising. We shall not put down more than one or two, and each time the work will be more difficult, and will seem to opinion at home more profitless and disagreeable. The British people have no longer either the energy or the unscrupulousness to maintain Government by slaughter, and the suppression of a general revolt in India would involve slaughter on the Asiatic scale and would of necessity be followed by a different scheme of Government—one much harder, more suspicious, and less merciful.

The disposition to re-conquer would, moreover, be greatly diminished by the previous disappearance of any great object for such an effort. All who have watched the progress of affairs for the last quarter of a century are aware that the previously formless discontent of India is gradually finding voice in a single cry—that office in India should be reserved to Indians; and that this cry is, though slowly, still decidedly, being obeyed. The cry itself is a very natural one. The Indians are not aware of their own inferiority in *morals* or disregard it and they are aware of their own equality in intelligence. They can, they say, and say truly, pass any examination whatever, that the Government or the universities like to frame—pass it so well that, if competitive examination is made the passport to office they will within fifty years hold 90 per cent, at least, of all the highest posts. They can, they say, and say truly, as far as intelligence goes, govern province—they do it in Native States—can make excellent civil judges; can enforce a revenue system, can occupy every office in the police or any other administrative department. Having the capability, they contend, with a vehemence growing ever louder, that it is monstrous to refuse them permission to display it, and the Europeans find it every year more and more difficult to refuse. They have themselves asserted that all men are equal, thus barring themselves from pleading any right as conquerors. They have themselves by accepting, even in home affairs, the principle of competitive examination made of intelligence the sole test of fitness for office. They have themselves in all the Colonies and in Ireland laid it down as a dogma that those born on any particular soil have a preferential claim to office paid for by the produce of that soil, and have given up the effort to provide a special and impartial ruling caste. They have left themselves no arguments to adduce, and it is questionable whether in a few years they will have the inclination to produce any. For whether for good or evil, a great change is passing over Englishmen. They have become uncertain of themselves, afraid of their old opinions, doubtful of the true teaching of their own consciences. They doubt if they have any longer any moral right to rule any one, themselves almost included. An old mental disease, the love of approbation, has suddenly risen among them to the height of a passion. Instead of being content to rule well, to do justice, and to love mercy, they are trying themselves by a new standard and desire to rule so that the governed may applaud or, as they phrase it with a certain unconscious unctuousness, may "love" them. That is the real root of the great change which has passed over the management of children, of the whole difficulty in Ireland of the reluctance to conquer, and of the whole of the new philanthropic social legislation. Now it is certain that if the active classes of India are to be induced to applaud or love the British dominion, they must be regularly and speedily invested with all the offices for which they show adequate intelligence—that is, in practice with all offices whatever. Thy are qualified for them all in everything but their *morale*, which is and will remain Asiatic. This is their own desire, and it is not from their point of view, an unnatural one. It is easy for Englishmen to ridicule the passion for place; but it governs Frenchmen, Germans, and Irishmen, quite as much as Indians, and for the same reason. Everywhere in the world except in England place gives dignity as well as money, brings its owner within the great corporation which is not harassed by policemen or overlooked by rulers, or treated with contumely by the masses of mankind. Thirst of money alone is not the motive, for Frenchmen and Germans will accept starvation wages from the State; it is the hunger for distinction. This hunger is intensified in the Indian by his desire to rise to an equality with the white man, and in his eagerness to gratify it he will push aside every obstacle and never rest until every office is at his disposal. With their eagerness, their early developed brains, and above all their numbers the Indians will in the present state of English opinion prove irresist-

No. 2093/Eng. Dy 24th July 1888

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government

Collector

Ino.

Public DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

Please see passage marked in "Hindu" of 6 July regarding Mr. Varada Row. The entertainment seems to have been a more or less public one. Should notice be taken of the matter?

7 July

9/July.

Mr. Varada Row has recently been again appointed to act as Hd Asst. of the Salem Dist.

9/July

Yes - ask him to explain why he has apparently contravened the orders so recently republished. I am not sure but have some idea that we had to take him to task in this way before.

PPH
10 July

It may be well to remove him to an assistantship if his explanation is not satisfactory, or if I am right in thinking something of the kind happened before

FOR ORDERS.

Entertainment to Mr. Varada Row at Tirupatu

O. M.

With refce to para 1 of the order published in G.O. 6 Aug 1887 No. 1107 Pub, the undersigned is directed to call the attention of Mr. Varada Row to the subjoined extract from the "Hindu" of 4 July 1888, to enquire if the facts therein detailed are correct, and if so to request the submission of any explanation which Mr. Varada Row may have to offer.

(H.S. passage marked in "Hindu" - of which a copy should also be kept with this)

(Draw orders)

13 July

14/July.

To T. Varada Row Esq. Dy H.A. Collr Salem, thro' the Collr of Salem, with copy of G.O. 6 Aug 1887 No 1107 Pub

Note I do not remember any previous case of this nature in regard to Mr Varada Row, nor are there any papers on the subject in this office

I
13/8

CURRENT N[illegible]3

Public Department.

George MacWatters Esquire
From ~~the~~ Collector

and District Magistrate,

Salem.

Hr.

For orders

This may be ~~[illegible]~~ 10 Aug
G.O. 13 Aug. /88 No. 806
Recorded'

Cum
8 Aug

Jm
9 Aug

To

The chief Secretary
to Government
Public Department

Dated 24th July 1888
R/ 26

No. 2093
Cum

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JUL 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Submitting Mr Varadalu's explanation in reply to official memorandum dated 17th July 1888, regarding the report published in the 'Hindu' that he received a valedictory address at Tirupatur.

For orders

m 9.8
Rlo 8

16

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 13th Augt 1888

No. 806

~~When given for copying~~

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mr Varada Rao – Recording – Explanation in connection with the 'Hindu' account of a valedictory address given him at Trichinopoly

Public 943 A
24.9.1888

C.F. 73. 763,779—20-1-54.

Paper taken out of the Records fro

Press
Miscellaneous No.______________, dated____
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Paper taken out of the Records

Press
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