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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th September 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSP

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Sathia Dútan"	Madras	6,000	September 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Janánukúlan"	Tiruvadi	100	1st September 1889.
3	"Srilókaranjani"	Madras	750	1st " "
4	"Sa[illegible]anusáram"	Do.	264	1st " "
5	"Ayul Veda Bháskaran"	Do.	500	1st and 15th September 1889.
6	"Arya Jana Paripálini"	Do.	1,000	1st " 15th " "
7	"Arya Jana Ratchani"	Do.	500	2nd September 1889.
8	"Swadésábhimáni"	Salem	150	1st " "
9	"Brahma Gnana Bhódini"	Bangalore	119	1st and 15th September 1889.
10	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	1st " 15th " "
11	"Satia Varthamáni"	Pasumalai	600	1st September 1889.
12	"Sujanollásan"	Tanjore	200	5th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
13	"Travancore Abhimáni"	Nagercoil	450	10th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
14	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	7th and 14th September 1889.
15	"Viveka Dútan"	Do.	1,400	7th " 14th " "
16	"Hindu Janabhúshani"	Do.	200	7th " 14th " "
17	"Tarangai Nésan"	Do.	150	31st August and 7th and 14th September 1889.
18	"Désábhimáni"	Cuddalore	350	31st " " 14th September 1889.
19	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	31st " " 7th and 14th September 1889.
20	"[illegible]"	Coimbatore	250	31st " " 7th " 14th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadésamitran"	Madras	800	4th, 7th, 11th and 14th September 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
22	"Hindújanasamskárini"	Madras	700	3rd September 1889.
23	"Siddhantabódhini"	Vizianagram	..	3rd " "
24	"The Messenger of Truth"	Madras	3,000	6th " "
	Bi-monthly.			
25	"Bodhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	10th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
26	"Andhraprakásika"	Madras	500	2nd and 9th September 1889.
27	"Vivékavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	10th " 13th " "
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
28	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	2nd and 9th September 1889.
29	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	31st August and 7th September 1889.
30	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	22nd and 29th August and 5th September 1889.
31	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	3rd and 11th September 1889.
32	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	2nd " 9th " "
	Monthly.			
33	"Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	May, June, and July 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	31st August and 14th September 1889.
35	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	4th and 11th September 1889.
36	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st " 11th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
37	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	2nd and 9th September 1889.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	7th September 1889.
39	"Muzhar-ul-A[illegible]"	Triplicane, do.	100	29th August 1889.
40	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	26th " "
41	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	560	22nd " "
42	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	31st " and 9th September 1889.
43	"Akhbar-i-[illegible]"	Do.	425	28th " 1889.
44	"A[illegible]-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	28th " "

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Territorial acquisition by the English.

1. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of Madras, of the 14th September, remarks that the Shah of Persia committed a grave political blunder in allowing the English to carry on trade within his territories, and that he ought to have remembered that the only means the English adopt for extending their dominions is trade, and cites the cases of India and Egypt as illustrations of the truth of this remark. The same paper also advises the British Government to give up their hankering after territorial acquisition, as it is sure to lead to disaster in the long run, and refers to the case of ancient Rome, the downfall of which was due to her unwieldy territorial acquisitions.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Sept. 14th, 1889.

Lord Randolph Churchill's peace policy.

2. A paragraph notices that Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Birmingham on the policy of maintaining peace by withdrawing the British forces from Egypt and by giving Home Rule to Ireland.

KERALA MITRAM,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

Welcome of the Shah of Persia in England.

3. Another paragraph says that the Shah of Persia was gladly welcomed throughout England by all classes, rich and poor.

KERALA MITRAM,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

Freedom of the English nation.—Remarking on —

4. A paragraph, remarking on the very great amount of freedom enjoyed by the English nation, instances that the judge who sentenced Mrs. Maybrick was hooted when he came out of court.

KERALA MITRAM,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Soudan.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th August, congratulating the British Government on account of the brilliant victory gained by the British troops at Soudan, regrets the recall of the forces to Cairo, as they have not completed their work, since affairs at Soudan are still in an unsettled state. It is true that, by continuing warlike operations at Soudan, pressure is put upon the Egyptian exchequer, and it involves that Government in fresh debt. But it is observed that, if exulting in the recent victory, which was not of any importance, the British Government should cease hostilities, it will be a pity, as the money they have already spent will be regularly wasted. The British Government asserts that when Egypt becomes capable of conducting its own affairs, it will be evacuated. If Government were to allow the Soudan to remain in its present state, it will lead one to believe that the permanent evacuation of Egypt is not intended, which will tend to excite Turkey and France to fall out with England.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 26th, 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

Gambling in the village of Guhai, Salem.

6. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, says that in Guhai, a village adjoining Salem, gambling is extensively practised without any check or restraint, and asserts that this increase of gambling is due to the connivance of the police of Shevvápet station and the village munsif of Guhai.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

The atrocities of the Námakal police.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, says that three police constables and a village munsif were, on account of the atrocities committed by them on a certain dark night of July last, convicted by the deputy magistrate of Námakal, and that each of the constables was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the village munsif to a fine of Rs. 100 and simple imprisonment for one month. The majority of the present police force are a set of inhuman vagabonds who

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

are bent on personal gain and unmindful of the reputation of the service to which they belong. The Superintendent of Police, the correspondent trusts, will not only prevent such men from being admitted into the force, but [illegible] try to get rid of those that are already in the service.

SWADESABHIMANI, Sept. 1st, 1889.

The pitiable murder [illegible] at Salem.

8. The *Swadésābhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, reports about the pitiable murder of a son of Venkatagiri Iyer, a vakil of the Salem district court, and attributes it to the existence of many villainous characters among the police and to the existence of gambling houses and fencing schools in several parts of the town, which are resorted to by a great number of vagabonds of all description, and also to the circumstance that the majority of the Brahmin cooks employed by the rich are dishonest rogues. It says that, unless the authorities are on the alert to detect such characters and subject them to condign punishment, there will be no security of person or property in the town.

SWADESABHIMANI, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Robbery at Vennandur.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadésābhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, says that Muthu Gounden, the village munsif of Vennandur, Vellaiya Gounden, his brother, Subbaraya Gounden, his nephew, Alathi Gounden, Palni Gounden, and others plundered, on the 19th August 1889, the houses of 50 weavers of that village and carried away everything valuable that these houses contained. The injured people thereupon complained to the police and the divisional magistrate, but the complaint has not been attended to by those authorities.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Taliparamba police inspector conniving at the iniquities of the Eramam police.

10. *Kerala Patrika*, 31st August, has a letter alleging the iniquities of the Eramam police and that the police inspector at Taliparamba insulted the letter carrier of a private gentleman that had [illegible] the case of a goldsmith in Mathamangalam amshom, represented the illegal procedure of the Inspector's relative, one head constable.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Taliparamba police inspector conniving at the iniquities of the Eramam police.

11. An article regrets that the police inspector at Taliparamba makes no inquiries into certain serious charges brought to his notice against the Eramam police.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Recommending that constables to Minchanda station should be trustworthy.

12. A paragraph notices the establishment of a police station at Minchanda (a sort of thieves' Alsatia between Calicut and Beypore), and recommends that the constables should be trustworthy men.

(b) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 7th, 1889.

The hardship of applying the English law to cases that should be governed by the Hindu law.

13. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th September, commenting on the decision of the case against Bupana Mohan Bose, who took fraudulent possession of his wife's jewels, observes that the decision of acquittal passed by the Hindu magistrate is equitable, as it is in conformity with the Hindu law, and that the decision of the European magistrate, who, after a fresh trial, found the husband guilty, is inequitable. The paper goes on to say that if Indian subjects should be tried in this fashion under European laws, what is to become of the solemn promise made by Her Majesty that Hindu laws and religious observances shall be respected and preserved?

TARANGAI NESAN, Sept. 7th, 1889.

The hours of attendance of judges in courts.

14. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of Madras, of the 7th September, says:—The Secretary of State for India was wrong in having issued the order that a register should be maintained in every High Court in which the number of hours each judge works at court should be daily noted down. The judges of the High Court not only sit on the bench from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., but are also engaged at home, both in the morning and evening, in writing

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out [illegible] and important judgments. But this order, which the paper hears, has been communicated to District Judges for information and guidance, will have a wholesome effect on those judges, as they have been, with a few exceptions, very irregular in their attendance to court.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Ponáni Deputy Collector's clerks taking advantage of Deputy Collector's ignorance of Malayalam.

15. A correspondent writes that, owing to the Ponani Deputy Collector's ignorance of Malayalam, his clerks put the parties to great inconvenience and also accept illegal gratifications in some cases.

(c) *Jails.*

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Sept. 7th, 1889.

Treatment of prisoners.

16. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 7th September, observes that the mild treatment of convicts in the jails does not in any way ameliorate their conduct, and that it frequently happens that certain hardened convicts commit crimes again and again with no other object than that of being fed well in the jails. It is, therefore, suggested that Government should make the penal laws more severe, and adopt such measures as would prevent prisoners once punished for a criminal act from being guilty of a similar crime again. The state of the jails of Malabar and South Canara is rotten, and it is hoped that Government will soon set everything right with the help of so able an officer as Mr. Cox.

DESABHIMANI, Aug. 31st, 1889.

The treatment of European and native convicts.

17. The *Désābhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st August, observes that, while European and Eurasian convicts enjoy greater comfort while in jail than out of it, owing to the spacious accommodation and wholesome diet in European jails, the native convicts are confined in narrow rooms and supplied with a poor diet, without any attention being paid to the prisoners' previous position and mode of life. The increase of mortality in our district and central jails year after year is attributable to these circumstances.

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Aug. 28th, 1889.

On reducing the diet of Burma convicts.

18. The *Vivékavardhani*, dated 28th August 1889, complains that Government have recently reduced, in the central jail (at Rajahmundry), the diet-rate for the Burma convicts. The convicts objecting to the new diet have refused their food. The editor pities their condition and thinks it very hard to reduce the diet of those who have been banished from their native country for resisting foreigners who invaded their country.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Dismissal of a Calicut jail warder.

19. A paragraph notices that a Calicut jail warder has been dismissed for misconduct.

(d) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 14th, 1889.

A grievance of the candidates for the F.A. and B.A. examinations.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 14th September regrets to observe that the vernacular text-books prescribed from time to time by the Madras University for the F.A. and B.A. examinations are being printed and annotated by a number of pundits who adopt different readings in various portions, and that the candidates are at a loss to make out which is the correct reading and which not when there are conflicting opinions on the subject. He therefore suggests that the University may as well undertake to edit the vernacular text-books for the guidance of the candidates, or devise some other means of redressing the grievance in question.

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 11th, 1889.

The missionaries.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 11th September says that missionaries ought not to be made Fellows of the University, nor should they be appointed examiners, seeing that missionaries are now bitterly hated by Hindu students.

Désábhimani, Aug. 31st, 1889.
Tarangai Nesan, Sept. 7th, 1889.

The proposed law college.

22. The *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st August, while approving of Mr. Grigg's proposal for the establishment of a separate law college, suggests that arrangements should be made for imparting legal education to our civilian [illegible] and magistrates. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of Madras, of the 7th September endorses the opinion of the *Désábhimáni* on this point.

Vettikkoliyon, Sept. 14th, 1889.

The proposed law college.

23. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 14th September, is strongly opposed to the establishment of the proposed law college, as it will practically hinder many a poor and deserving student from passing the B.L. examination and becoming a successful pleader. It also condemns the action of the Madras Syndicate in not giving their sanction to the affiliation of Pacheappah's college as a law college.

Vrittanta Chintamony, Sept. 3rd, 1889.

The recent resolution of the Government of India on education.

24. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 3rd instant, in commenting upon the recent resolution of the Government of India on discipline and moral instruction in Indian colleges, says that the resolution must have been suggested by the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College, and remarks:—"We do not think the circular would be of any avail against similar disturbances so long as the missionaries continue to make attempts at conversion in their colleges. If Government had laid down that missionaries should not make any insulting remarks about the religion of the students, it would have greatly helped to promote discipline and obedience. It is only the educated Indians that can appreciate the benefits accruing from British Government in India, and that can contribute towards its stability. To abolish colleges, therefore, and thereby to endanger higher education, is a shortsighted policy, and shows no more wisdom than one who, standing on the top of the tree, lays the axe at its root."

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Recommending a book, *Halassya Mahaltmyam*, as University text-book.

25. *Kerala Patrika*, 31st August 1889, reviews a Savaite book called *Halassya Mahaltmyam* and recommends it as a University text-book.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Recently published work on history of Malayalam language.—Favorable notice of — by a correspondent.

26. A correspondent desires to bring to favorable notice a recent work on the history of the Malayalam language by P. Govinda Pillay, B.A., formerly manager of the Maha Raja's palace, Travancore.

Kerala Sanchari, Sept. 11th, 1889.

Calicut normal school.—A teacher inflicting corporal punishment on normal students.

27. In reference to the Calicut normal school, a correspondent writes complaining about the corporal punishment which, he alleges, one of the teachers spitefully inflicts upon some of the normal students, and prays the Inspector of Schools to inquire into the matter.

Kerala Patrika, Sept. 14th, 1889.

Upper secondary examination.—Advising poor students to attend to —

28. A leader notices that the upper secondary examination is coming into force from next year and advises poor students to turn their attention to it rather than to the University examinations.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Hindu Janabhushani, Sept. 14th, 1889.

Certain defects to be set right by the Madras municipality.

29. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 14th September, observes as follows:—(1) The Madras municipality does not provide proper and spacious latrines for the use of such persons as come from the mofussil and reside in Madras temporarily. Large and open compounds ought to be set apart for the purpose. (2) Honorary magistrates ought to be appointed for trying night cases, which at present take up a good deal of the police magistrate's precious time. (3) As the inhabitants of the town are at present almost at the mercy of the scavengers engaged in removing night-soil from the dwelling-houses in the town and are unable to exercise sufficient [illegible] over them, [illegible] grown impertinent at times and grossly neglect their duty. It is therefore expedient that the Madras municipality [illegible] them under [illegible] control. The inhabitants will be quite [illegible] any additional tax [illegible] municipality [illegible] meet the cost [illegible] maintaining the required staff of scavengers. It is desirable that the Madras municipality should [illegible] way [illegible] thus put down the audacity of the jutkawallahs.

Désábhimani, Aug. 31st, 1889.

The industrial school at Chidambaram.

30. A correspondent to the *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st August, draws the attention of the municipal councillors of Chidambaram to the neglected state of the industrial school started a year ago at that place.

Swadesabhimani, Sept. 1st, 1889.

The contractor of the municipal cart-stand at Shevvápet.

31. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, draws the attention of the local municipality to the injustice of the contractor of the municipal cart-stand in collecting six pies, instead of the authorised three pies, per cart for every 24 hours, and trusts that the municipality will cause a sign-board to be put up at the gate to the effect that the fee is only 3 pies per cart, and will order the contractor to collect the fee by means of tickets.

Swadesabhimani, Sept. 1st 1889.

The Talaivasal bridge.

32. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, says that the construction of the Talaivasal bridge, begun 7 or 8 years ago, has not yet been completed, although thousands of rupees, including Rs. 39,840 sanctioned this year, have been spent on it. Had it been constructed on the plan of the old one, it would have been already finished at a cost of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. Who is to prevent local and municipal funds from being wasted in this manner.

[illegible]ranjani, Sept. [illegible] 18[illegible]

The Madras municipality.

33. The *Srilókaranjani*, of Madras, of the 1st September, says that none of the reforms which are being carried out by the Madras municipality tends to the welfare of the rate-payers. The municipality pays but little attention to such important matters as the removal of sweepings from the streets, the washing of drains and the cleansing of privies. These duties are entirely neglected everywhere except in Black Town, and even there they are done in a perfunctory way. The matter of scavengering should be particularly attended to by the commissioners, who are advised to adopt such effective measures as are being adopted by the Bombay municipal corporation.

Sathia Dutan, Sept. 1889.

Duty on tobacco.

34. The *Sathia Dútan*, of Madras, in its issue of September, approves of the proposal of the Madras municipality to levy duty on tobacco, and thinks that a duty similar to the one proposed should be levied on other similar articles of luxury.

Vijayadhwaja, Sept. 9th, 1889.

Water-supply in Bellary.

35. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 9th instant, in reviewing the report of municipal administration in Bellary, says:—"The Collector mentions that the problem of the water-supply of the town presses for a solution. But the Government have answered it with an eloquent silence. Yet we hope—and there can be no harm in hoping—that we shall be heard and shall have redress. 'Can good come out of evil?' We of Bellary have to answer it in the affirmative; for, paradoxical as it may appear, it is determined that we are not to have good and sufficient water until and unless we have a Ganjam famine first.

Kerala Sanchari, Sept. 4th, 1889.

[illegible] 1889.

Tellicherry Municipality.—Composition of council; unsatisfactory condition of auction of jubilee market.

36. A leader points out that the Tellicherry municipal council is composed of vakils, pensioned judicial officers and merchants, and appears to doubt whether such are the right men in the right place; and in this connection adverts to the unsatisfactory nature of the steps taken to auction the jubilee market.

Kerala San[illegible], Sept. 7th, 1889.

Palghat Municipality.—Bad state of roads and sanitation; resignation of a councillor.

37. A correspondent complains of the [illegible] state of roads and want of sanitation under the [illegible] of the municipality. He also notices the fact that one of the councillors actually resigned his councillorship to take up the petty appointment of Sanscrit munshi in the municipal high school.

(g) *Forests.*

Sukha Jivani, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Dearness of firewood.

38. The *Sukha Jivani*, of Bangalore, of the 1st September, says that owing to the high price of firewood, people are put to great loss, and urges Government to reduce the duty levied on it.

(h) *Railways.*

Swadesamitran, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Complaint against the South Indian Railway.

39. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, complains that the station masters of the South Indian Railway do not, as a rule, grant receipts to the parties taking them and there delivery of the goods brought to the stations for transport. He regrets to observe that this practice not only inconveniences the parties in various ways, but also causes material injury to the goods kept unnoticed on the platforms for several days. This he attributes to the insufficiency of the supply of waggons for the transport of goods.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

Kerala Patrika, Sept. 14th, 1889.

Want of supervision on the part of abkári officers in Katanapalli amshom.

40. A correspondent from Taliparamba writes that, owing to the want of supervision on the part of the abkári officers, unmarked cocoanut trees are tapped in Katanapalli amshom.

(k) *General.*

Tarangai Nesan, Sept. 7th, 1889.

Grant for the construction of the Perambur church.

41. The *Tarangai Nêsan*, of Madras, of the 7th September, writes as follows:—Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,000 towards the construction of a Christian church at Perambur. While they plead financial pressure as an excuse for not effecting reforms in several important branches of administration, it is to be regretted that they spend large sums of money on such works as the construction of Christian churches towards which the Hindu tax-payers are in no way bound to contribute.

Vikata Dutan, Sept. 14th, 1889.

The vagaries of postal officials.

42. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 14th September complains that the newspapers that are sent to Karikal are being opened by the post office clerks there before they are delivered over to the subscribers. Even the postal letter-peons, in return for small sums received by them, show the papers to non-subscribers before they are delivered over to the proper addressees. The editor says that this is the common complaint of several mofussil subscribers, and appeals for redress to the higher authorities of the postal department.

Swadesabhimani, Sept. 1st, 1889.

The registration clerk of the Salem post office.

43. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, complains of the harshness with which the public are treated by the registration clerk, N. Enoch, and says that unless the post master of Salem inquires into the matter and sets it right, it will be brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

Sathia Varthamani, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Slave trade in Negapatam.

44. The *Sathia Varthamáni*, of Pasumalai, of the 1st September, states that slave trade is being carried on secretly in Negapatam, and trusts that Government will try to put a stop to this cruel practice of taking the people to the Bahamas and disposing of them there.

[illegible]nami, Sept. 14th, 1889.

The Governor's [illegible]

45. The [illegible] of the [illegible] September, writes as [illegible] of the very nature [illegible] are unnecessary for us to manifest our feelings of loyalty to the sovereign by erecting magnificent pandals for the reception of the representative of the [illegible] on the occasion of his visit, and by entertaining him with lights, bonfires and dancing parties. Many of us collect subscriptions from the [illegible] and decorate only the roads and streets of the towns through which the Governor is expected to pass. Thus the true object of the Governor's tour, viz., that of ascertaining the real wants and grievances of the people by personal observation and inquiry, is frustrated by the bright side of the picture only being exhibited to his view. This is by no means the best way of establishing the fact of our being a loyal nation. By this we do not mean that our people should not attend to the comforts of the Governor during his tour. All that we say is that by exhibiting our feelings of loyalty in this way, we practically defeat the good intentions of the Governor to ascertain personally the real wants and grievances of the people. Thus the Governor's tour instead of being beneficial to the masses is a source of evil to them and imposes on them additional burdens. We should, instead of tastefully decorating the towns, present them to the Governor in their true form and aspect. It is enough if we receive His Excellency in a moderate and respectful style. The fireworks, dancing and music may be pleasing to the Governor and may also be the means of securing the friendship of the powers that be to a select few, but the poor will in no way benefit by them. His Excellency the Governor is, therefore, requested to discourage such things in future by not returning thanks for them, and to issue instructions that such display should be kept within due bounds.

Andhraprakasika, Aug. 31st, 1889.

"Hiring carts by force."

46. The leading article in the *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 31st August 1889, speaks of "hiring carts by force." The practice is not so common now as formerly, but it still exists to a certain extent in some places. Such a case happened last May during the Conjeeveram festival. It came to light through a correspondence in newspapers and was referred to the Sub-Collector of Chingleput. He stated that the rumour has no foundation, and therefore the authorities did not take further proceedings. The sufferers of this practice are generally poor helpless ryots. Strict inquiries should be made to prevent this objectionable practice.

Karnataka Prakasika, Sept. 9th, 1889.

The English covet Dwarka and Porebunder in Kattiawar.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th instant, says:—There is a rumour that the English Government have an eye upon Dwarka and Porebunder, in Kattiawar, and that they will one day or other swallow up these countries. What an evil desire!

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Some Europeans proposing to object to the increase of import duties on European liquors.

48. A paragraph notices that some Europeans propose to object to increasing import duties on European liquors to compensate the loss from lessening native liquor traffic.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Cattle in Bombay presidency.—Decrease of—

49. Another paragraph brings to notice that the cattle statistics of the whole Bombay presidency show that in twelve years deaths exceed births by 2,909,080 heads.

Kerala Sanchari, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Cruelty to animals.—Suggesting establishment in Malabar of society to prevent—

50. A leader suggests the establishment in Malabar of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals similar to the one in Madras.

Kerala Sanchari, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Cholera in Vypeen.

51. *Kerala Sanchari*, 4th September 1889, brings to notice that cholera has broken out in Vypeen.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Improvement of agriculture and trade.—Exhorting the natives of Malabar to—

52. A leader exhorts the natives of Malabar to turn their attention more strenuously to the improvement of agriculture and trade.

Kerala Sanchari,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Private menial work.—Government officials employing peons to do—

53. *Kerala Sanchari*, 11th September 1889, has a leader on peons being employed to do the private menial work of their official superiors, and invites the attention of the higher authorities to the m[illegible].

Kerala Sanchari,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Gambling on roadside at Kallai.

54. A paragraph calls upon the police to put a stop to gambling carried on at nights on the roadside at Kallai, Calicut.

Kerala Patrika,
Sept. 14th, 1889,

Hon'ble C. Sankaran Nayar.—Calicut citizens' address to—

55. A leader says that the citizens of Calicut gave a congratulatory address to the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar on his recent appointment as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Kerala Patrika,
Sept. 14th, 1889.

Illicit manufacture of muskets at Cheruvicheri.

56. A correspondent from Taliparamba states that at Cheruvicheri muskets are being illicitly manufactured with the connivance of the Eramam police.

Kerala Mitram,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Ernakulam post master allowing an official to open letters and newspaper correspondences.

57. A leader invites the attention of the Postmaster-General to the alleged fact that the post master of the Imperial post office at Ernakulam allows a certain official, who wishes to satisfy his suspicions regarding some of the letters and newspaper correspondences, to open and read such.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar,
Aug. 22nd, 1889.

Dhulip Singh.

58. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd August, after publishing a translation of the proclamation by Maha Raja Dhulip Singh, says that, if the said Maha Raja is not its author, it is surely written by some friend of his at Paris, who evinces his ill-feeling and hatred as regards the British Government.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Vettikkodiyon,
Sep. 7th, 1889.

Defects in legislation.

59. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 7th September, regrets to observe that the law, as it now stands, does not make any provision for the punishment of women in cases of adultery, while it provides for the punishment of men alone. It refers to a few cases in which the judges expressed their regret at this defect in the law.

Swadesamitran,
Sep. 7th, 1889.

The Hindu law.

60. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th September, complains that the Hindu law tends to make youngsters disobey their fathers as it entitles the former to an equal share of the ancestral property possessed by the latter. It is observed that the English law provides safeguards against the division of ancestral property; and Government, it is hoped, will amend the Hindu law on the principles upon which the English law is based. It is expected that much good will result from such an amendment.

Kalanidhi,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

The leper bill.

61. The *Kalānidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 31st August, says that it is the opinion of the Muhammadans and our ancients that leprosy is contagious, and approves of the proposed bill for the segregation of lepers.

Messenger of Truth,
Sept. 1889.

On the imposition of the tobacco duty.

62. The *Messenger of Truth*, of the month of September 1889, refers to the duty on tobacco proposed by the Madras municipality which many regard as just, it being imposed on a luxury.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Siddhantabodhini,
first bright fortnight
of the month of
Sravana, in the
year Verōdhi.

On the treatment of the Maha Raja of Cashmere.

63. The *Siddhāntabōdhini*, of the first bright fortnight of the month of Sravana in the year Verōdhi, complains, in a leader, against the proceedings of Government against the Maha Raja of Cashmere, who has been suspended for some cause or other. Although the Maha Raja asserted his [illegible] the authorities [illegible] with Colonel [illegible] [illegible] suspended [illegible] years, and assigned for his [illegible] portion of the income. The editor remarks [illegible] the authorities [illegible] Raja are at times [illegible] knew [illegible] atrocities ascribed to the [illegible] of Burma [illegible] annexation of his kingdom during the administration of Lord Dufferin. [illegible] a procedure of the English makes the people believe that the [illegible] Government [illegible] one. Enormous expenses have been incurred [illegible] India on account of the [illegible] Commission for fear of a Russian invasion, for bribes to the Amir of Afghanistan and for the annexation of Burma.

Karnataka Prakasika,
Sept. 9th, 1889.

Native States of India.

64. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th instant, says:—There are few native princes who can realise the responsibility that devolves on their shoulders. They, therefore, entrust the administration to their dewans, who, however, instead of performing their duties impartially, espouse the cause of one or other of the opposing factions in the State, and, in collusion with the Political Agents, bring discredit on the Raja. When the English Government find that the people are discontented, they find fault with the Raja, and deprive him of all administrative power. Thus it is the dewans and the Political Agents that are the cause of the ruin of several Native States. Many instances may be quoted which bear out the opinion we have expressed. Who was the cause of the disappearance of the long amassed treasure at Gwalior? Who was it that compelled the Maha Rani of Rewah to abandon her capital and seek shelter in the forest, there to rot without even the society of her beloved son? Who was it that has driven the Maha Raja of Cashmere to spend his days in sorrow at Jummoo, having been deprived of all that makes a prince's life worth living? Who, but the dewans and their patrons the Political Agents?

Vijayadhwaja,
Sept. 2nd, 1889.

Cashmere.

65. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 2nd instant, says:—Lord Lansdowne speaks of the unfavourable reports of Mr. Plowden against the Maha Raja. But at that time Dewan Lutchman Doss and Mr. Plowden were in power in Cashmere, and the maladministration therefore was due to them alone, and not to the Maha Raja. Mr. Plowden was virtually ruling Cashmere, but he had the knack of throwing the blame of maladministration on another person. This is political morality.

Karnataka Prakasika,
Sept 9th, 1889.

The people of Cashmere.

66. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th instant, remarks:—There is not much love lost between the people of Cashmere and the new Council of Regency there. They are very sorry for the misfortune of their sovereign. Their loyalty is almost unbounded.

Karnataka Prakasika,
Sept. 9th, 1889.

The future of the Cashmere State.

67. The same paper says:—Ever since the English gained a firm footing in India their policy has always been to find fault with a weak native Raja and to take over his State under their own administration with the professed intention of restoring it to the lawful ruler after order has been restored, but ultimately the State has really been absorbed in the British dominions. This policy has been steadily pursued with regard to Tanjore, Coorg, Nagpore, Oude, Trichinopoly, and several other States. Mysore, however, has fortunately escaped this fate. From this we can conjecture what is in store for Cashmere. There is an additional reason why the Government would like to keep Cashmere in their own hands, and that is, that it is a frontier State. They are bent upon strengthening the frontier, and it appears, from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated the 18th August 1888, that the annexation of Cashmere had been in contemplation for a long time. The charges formulated against the Maha Raja are only the outcome of this long-cherished intention. Every one knows what the Government means when they say that the province will be restored to the Maha Raja at the end of five years. Lord Lansdowne will retire by that time, and

his successor, being new to India, will [illegible] listen to the counsel of those around him, and, under the pretence that the province has not yet been restored to order, postpone the restoration indefinitely, and finally depose the Maha Raja and formally annex the country on some pretence or other.

KARNATAKA [illegible] KASIKA, Sept. 9th, [illegible]

[illegible] 4th, 1889.

68. The same paper says that the sepoys of an infantry regiment in Punjab have spread a false [illegible] that Dhulip Singh has arrived at Meerut in disguise.

Dhulip Singh in India.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Prince Albert Victor's reception in Travancore.

69. A paragraph says that the Travancore Maha Raja has allotted two lakhs of rupees for Prince Albert Victor's reception in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Private menial work by peons. —Cochin Government's circular prohibiting —

70. A paragraph brings to notice a recent circular of the Cochin Government prohibiting officials employing their subordinates (peons, &c.) to do their private menial work.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Alleged suppression of a case by the police in Cochin.

71. An article calls upon the magistrate of Cochin to inquire into the alleged fact that a Christian with his two children are missing; the police inquiry is alleged to have been illegally suppressed.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Maha Rani of Rewa and Begum of Bhopal's grievances redressed.

72. A paragraph says that the Viceroy has redressed the personal grievances of which the Maha Rani of Rewa and the Begum of Bhopal complained in connection with the agency of Sir Griffin in Central India.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Frontier defences.—Native princes' readiness to assist in —

73. A paragraph commends the spontaneous outburst of loyalty displayed by the princes and chiefs of India in connection with the frontier defences.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 14th, 1889.

Makkatayam law.—Travancore Nayars petitioning their Government to introduce —

74. A leader, noticing a petition presented by some of the Nayars of Travancore to the Maha Raja, the Resident and the Madras Government, condemns, for various reasons, their first prayer, which is to introduce Makkatayam law of inheritance, but at the same time desires legislation in accordance with their second prayer, "to make their marriage a binding tie."

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 26th, 1889.

Cashmere.

75. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th August, as regards the affairs at Cashmere, states that undoubtedly the Maha Raja is oppressed, and the British Government never put such a pressure on any other native ruler. Such obnoxious procedure casts a reflection on the just policy of the Empress of India.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI, Aug. 28th, 1889.

Cashmere.

76. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 28th August, after giving a list of the different authorities by whose advice several Native States were annexed to the British dominions, advises the Resident at Cashmere to do away with Sauval Singh, with a view to save the British Government from further infamy and disgrace, and condemns the annexation policy of Government in strong terms and their present procedure regarding the affairs at Cashmere.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARYA JANAPARIPALINI, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Patriotism.

77. The *Arya Janaparipalini*, of Madras, of the 1st September, says that England, France, Germany, America, Japan and other countries owe their high state of civilization to the patriotism of their people, and attributes the present degraded position of India to the selfishness of her people and their utter indifference to the welfare of their country. Our just and impartial Government have given us great privileges, and it is our own fault that we have not properly availed ourselves of them. The people of this country should henceforward shake off their lethargy. They should co-operate in making efforts to establish industrial schools for the benefit of the poor, to improve commerce, to con[illegible] [illegible] operations on a scientific basis, to acquire wealth, to [illegible] read [illegible] associations in various places for promoting the pub[illegible] [illegible] gymnasia for improving the physique, to buy art[illegible] [illegible] manufacture, to prevent the importation of foreign articles by [illegible] and to give political education to the masses.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Sreeman [illegible] Trichur.

78. A paragraph reports Sreeman Swami's cow protection speech at Trichur.

[illegible] Sept. 9th, 1889.

Russian prog[illegible] Central Asia.

79. [illegible] *Akhbar*, of the 9th September, quotes from the *Pioneer* that the Russians have made and are making rapid progress in Central Asia and have great influence in Persia. It is not unlikely that hey will soon [illegible] themselves of the Persian gulf, but before doing so, hey will have to capture several Persian provinces. As the Russian railway as reached the outer frontiers of Afghanistan, it is deemed advisable that he British Government should, with alacrity adopt such steps as are necessary [illegible] check the advance of their opponents, which can be done by constructing railway through the valley of the Euphrates, and when this line reaches he Persian gulf, it is very likely that the advance of the Russians will be heckmated. We are sure that the whole of Europe will [illegible] a scene of general arfare, but it is not known when it will commence. Should such a state of ffairs take place, the Suez canal will have to be closed, and to prevent the emy's fleet from entering into the Black sea a regular bed of torpedoes will ave to be spread on the Bosphorus. It is impossible to secure the Suez nal when war is going on. Under these circumstances, a new passage, hich may be considered safe, should be opened.

Public No. 843, 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 His Excellency the Viceroy :—

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd October 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

J.H.S. 28/10

Mr 26 Oct

Circulated

29/10

Report

on

Native Newspapers

for the

fortnight ending 15th Septr 1889

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(h) Nil
(i) Nil
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VI Miscellaneous

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List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of paper received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	2nd and 9th Septr /89
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapettah "	640	7th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	29th Augt /89
4	Tilism-i-Hairāt	" "	100	Not received
5	Jalna-i-Sakhun	" "	150	do
6	Khazain-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	470	26th Augt /89
7	Lisān-ul-Akhbar	"	500	22nd Augt /89
8	Shaukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	31st " 9th Septr /89
9	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	28th "
10	Afsah-ul-Akhbar	"	325	28th "
11	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	Not received
12	Safir-i-Dakkhan	"	130	do.

Foreign Politics

(1) Khasim-ul-Akhbar of the 26th Augt. congratulates the British Government on account

Soudan

of the brilliant victory gained by the British troops at Soudan & regrets the recall of the troops to Cairo, as they have not completed their work, hence affairs at Soudan are still in an unsettled state. It is true that by continuing warlike operations at Soudan, pressure is put upon the Egyptian exchequer and involves that Government into fresh debts. But it is observed that in the exultation of the recent victory which was not of any importance, should the British Government cease hostilities, it will be a pity, as the money they have already spent, will be a regular wastage. The British Government asserts that when Egypt becomes capable of conducting its own affairs, it will be evacuated. If Government were to allow Soudan to remain in its present state, it will lead one to believe that the permanent evacuation of Egypt is not intended, which will tend to excite Turkey and France to fall out with England...

Home Administration

"General"

(2) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 22nd Augt. after publishing a translation of the proclamation

Dulip Singh

by Maharajah Dulip Singh, says that if the said Maharajah is not its author, it is surely written by some friend of his at Paris, who evinces his ill feeling and hatred as regards the British Government.

Native States

(3) Kashmir

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(4) Kashmir

Akhbar-i-Asaf of the 28th Augt. after giving a list of the different Authorities by whose advice several native states were annexed to the British dominions, advises the Resident at Kashmir to do away with Sauval Singh, with a view to save the British Government from further infamy and disgrace, and condemns the annexation policy of Government, in strong terms, and their present procedure regarding the affairs at Kashmir.

Miscellaneous

(5) Russian Progress in Central Asia

Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 9th Septr. quotes from the Pioneer that the Russians have made and are making rapid progress in Central Asia and have great influence in Persia. It is not unlikely that they will soon possess themselves of the Persian Gulf but before doing so, they will have to capture several Persian Provinces. As the Russian Railway has reached the outer frontiers of Afghanistan, it is deemed advisable that

the British Government should [illegible] papers for [illegible] steps as are necessary. The advance of their opponents [illegible] can be done by constructing a Railway through the valley of the Euphrates and when this line reaches the Persian Gulf, it is very likely that the advance of the Russians will be checkmated. We are sure that the whole of Europe will be a scene of general warfare, but it is not known where it will commence. Should such a state of affairs take place, the Suez Canal will have to be closed; and to prevent the enemy's fleet from entering into the Black Sea a regular bed of torpedoes will have to be spread on the Bosphorus. It is impossible to secure the Suez Canal when war is going on. Under these circumstances, a new passage, which may be considered safe, should be opened.

Persn. & Hind: Tran: Office
Chepauk 16th Sept. 89

Muhammad Ishaq (Afzal Bahadur)
In charge of the Office of Persian and Hind: Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Public (1889) Dept.

Muhammad [illegible] Khan
in charge of the Office of Persian and Hind. Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secy to Govt.
Fort Saint George

17.9.89.

Dated 16th Septr 89
Received [illegible]

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th September 1889.

Index of contents of the Native Malayalam News papers for the fortnight ending 15th September 1889.

I. Foreign Politics

(1) Lord Randolph Churchill's peace policy
(2) Welcome of Shah of Persia in England
(3) Freedom of the English nation — remark.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

(1) Taliparamba Police — Inspector conniving at the iniquities of the [illegible] —
(2) Recommending that Constables to Menchandi Station should be trustworthy.

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Ponnani Deputy Collector's clerks taking advantage of Deputy collector's ignorance of Malayalam.

(c) Jails

Dismissal of a Calicut jail warder.

(d) Education.

(1) Recommending a book — Halasya Mahatmyam as University Text-Book.
(2) Recently published work on history of Malayalam language — favourable notice of — by a correspondent.
(3) Calicut Normal School — a teacher inflicting corporal punishment on Normal students.
(4) Upper Secondary Examination — advising poor students to attend to —.

(e) Local and Municipal

(1) Tellicherry Municipality — Composition of Council; unsatisfactory condition of auction of Jubilee Market.

(3) Palghat Municipality — bad state of roads and of sanitation; resignation of a councillor.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil.
(g) Forests — Nil.
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Want of supervision on part of Abkari officers in Kalanajalli amshom.

(k) General.

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(2) Cattle in Bombay Presidency — decrease of —.

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(4) Cholera in Cyprus.

(5) Improvement of agriculture and trade — exhorting the natives of Malabar to —.

(6) Private menial work — Government officials employing peons to do —.

(7) Gambling on roadside at Kallai.

(8) Honorable C. Sankaran Nayar — Calicut Citizens' address to —.

(9) Illicit manufacture of muskets at Cherumcheri.

(10) Ernakulam Postmaster allowing an official to open letters and news paper correspondence.

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IV Native states.

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(2) Private menial work by peons — Cochin Government's Circular prohibiting —.

(3) Alleged suppression of a Case by the Police in Cochin.

(4) Maharani of Rewa and Begum of Bhopal's grievances redressed.

(5) Frontier defences — Native Princes' readiness to assist in —.

(6) Makkatayam law — Travancore Nayars petitioning their Government to introduce —.

V. Prospect of the crops and the Condition of the people — Nil.

VI Miscellaneous.

Sreemain Devanee at Trichur.

Report on Malayalam News papers for the first fortnight of September 1887.

No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of copies issued
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	31st August 14th September	About 900.
2	Kerala Sanchari	"	4th } 11th } September	1,000.
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin.	1st } 11th } September	700.

I. Foreign Politics.

1. Kerala Mitram 1st September — A paragraph notices that Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Birmingham on the policy of maintaining peace by withdrawing the British forces from Egypt and by giving Home Rule to Ireland.

2. [Same issue] — Another paragraph says that the Shah of Persia was gladly welcomed throughout England by all classes — rich and poor.

3. Kerala Mitram 11th September — A paragraph, remarking on the very great amount of freedom enjoyed by the English Nation, instances that the judge who sentenced Mrs. Maybrick was hooted when he came out of Court.

II Home administration.

(a) Police.

4. Kerala Patrika 31st August — has a letter alleging the iniquities of the Eramam Police and that the Police Inspector at Taliparamba insulted the letter carrier of a private Gentleman that had, in the case of a goldsmith in Mathamangalam amsom, represented the illegal procedures of the Inspector's relative, one Head Constable.

5. Kerala Sanchari 4th September — An article regrets that the Police Inspector at Taliparamba makes no enquiries into certain serious charges brought to his notice against the Eramam Police.

6. [Same issue] — A paragraph notices the establishment of a Police station at Alinchauda (a sort of thieves' Alsatia between Calicut & [illegible]) and recommends that the Constables should be trustworthy men.

(b) Courts.

7. Kerala Sanchari 11th September — A correspondent writes that owing to the Ponnani Deputy Collector's ignorance of Malayalam, his clerks put the parties to great inconvenience and also accept illegal gratifications in some cases.

(c) Jails.

8. [Same issue] — A paragraph notices that a Calicut jail warder has been dismissed for misconduct.

(d) Education.

9. Kerala Patrika 31st August — Reviews a [illegible] Book called Halasya Mahatmyam and recommends it as a University Text Book.

10. [Same issue] — A correspondent desires to bring to favourable notice a recent work on the history of the Malayalam language by P. Govinda Pillay B.A. formerly manager of the Maharaja's Palace, Travancore.

11. Kerala Sanchari 11th September — In reference to the Calicut Normal School a correspondent writes complaining about the corporal punishment which, he alleges, one of the teachers spitefully inflicts upon some of the Normal students; and prays the Inspector of Schools to enquire into the matter.

12. [Same issue] — A leader notices that the Upper Secondary Examination is coming into force from next year and advises poor students to turn their attention to it rather than to the University Examination.

(e) Local and Municipal.

13. [illegible] September — A leader points out [illegible] the Tellicherry Municipal Council composed of vakils, [illegible] paid judicial officers and merchants and appears to doubt whether such are the right men in the right place; and in this connection adverts to the unsatisfactory nature of the steps taken to auction the jubilee Market.

14. Kerala Sanchari 11th September — A correspondent complains of the bad state of roads and of sanitation under the Palghat Municipality. He also notices the fact that one of the Councillors actually resigned his Councillorship to take up the petty appointment of Sanscrit Munshi in the Municipal High School.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil.

(g) Forests — Nil.

(h) Railways — Nil.

(i) Public works — Nil.

(j) Salt (and Abkari).

15. Kerala Patrika 14th September — A correspondent from Taliparamba writes that, owing to the want of supervision on the part of the Abkari officers, unmarked cocoanut trees are tapped in Kotonapalli amsom.

(k) General.

16. ~~Kerala Patrika~~ 31st August — A paragraph notices that some Europeans propose to object to increasing import duties on European liquors to compensate the loss from [illegible] of native liquor traffic.

17. [Same issue] — Another paragraph brings to notice that the Cattle statistics of the whole Bombay Presidency show that in 12 years deaths exceed births by 2,909,080 heads.

18. Kerala Sanchari 4th September — A leader suggests the establishment in Malabar of a Society for the prevention of Cruelty to animals similar to the one in Madras.

19. [Same issue] — brings to notice that Cholera had broken out in Vypeen.

20. Kerala Patrika 31st August — A leader exhorts the Natives of Malabar to turn their attention more strenuously to the improvement of agriculture and trade.

21. Kerala Sanchari 11th September — has a leader on peons being employed to do the private menial work of their official superiors and invites the attention of the higher authorities to the matter.

22. [Same issue] — A paragraph calls upon the Police to put a stop to gambling carried on at nights on the road side at Kallai, Calicut.

23. Kerala Patrika 14th September — A leader says that the Citizens of Calicut gave a congratulatory address to the Honorable Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar on his recent appointment as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

24. [Same issue] — A correspondent from Taliparamba states that at Cheruvichery

[illegible] annoying [illegible] unnecessarily [illegible] the [illegible] of the Inspector of Police.

25. Kerala Mitram 11th September — A leader invites the attention of the Post Master General to the alleged fact that the Post Master of the Imperial Post office at Ernakulam allows a certain official who wishes to satisfy his suspicions regarding some of the letters and newspaper correspondence to open and read such.

III. Legislation: Nil.

IV. Native States.

26. Kerala Sanchari 4th September — A paragraph says that the Travancore Maharaja has allotted 2 lakhs of rupees for the Prince Albert Victor's reception in Travancore.

27. Kerala Mitram 1st September — A paragraph brings to notice a recent circular of the Cochin Government prohibiting officials employing their subordinates (peons &c) to do their private menial work.

28. [Same issue] An article calls upon the Magistrate of Cochin to enquire into the alleged fact that a Christian with his two children are missing; the Police enquiry is alleged to have been illegally suppressed.

29. [Same issue] — A paragraph says that the Viceroy has redressed the personal grievances of which the Maharani of [illegible] and the Begum of Bhopal complained in connexion with the

[illegible] Leper [illegible] in British India

30. [Same issue] — A paragraph commends the spontaneous outburst of loyalty displayed by the Princes and Chiefs of India in connexion with the frontier defences.

31. Kerala Patrika, 7th September. A leader, noticing a petition presented by some of the Nayars of Travancore to the Maharaja, the Resident and the Madras Government, condemns, for various reasons their first prayer which is to introduce Makkatayam law of inheritance, but at the same time desires legislation in accordance with their second prayer "to make their marriages a binding tie."

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

32. Kerala Patrika 31st August — A paragraph reports Sreeman Swami's cow protection speech at Trichur.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Kolar, 27th September 1889.

L. Garthwaite
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

[illegible] 92

Public (1887) [illegible]

From,

L. Garthwaite Esquire B.A.
Malayalam Translator to Gov^t

To,

CHIEF SECRETARY 28 SEP [illegible] GOVERNMENT

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 27th }
Recd. } September 1887.

Malayalam Newspapers —
Report on — for the first fortnight
of September 1887.

Press

Please read

CA

11/10

Confidential

No 30

Report on Canarese Newspapers for
the fortnight ending the 15th September 1887

Contents

I Foreign Politics — Nil
II Home Administration —
(a) Police — Nil
(b) Courts —
(c) Jails — Nil
(d) Education
1. The recent resolution of the Government of India on Education.
(e) Local and Municipal
2 Water Supply in Bellary
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil
(g) Forests — Nil
(h) Railways — Nil
(i) Public Works — Nil
(j) Salt — Nil
(k) General
3 The English court, Dwarka and Porebunder in Kattiawar.
III Legislation — Nil
IV Native States.
4. Native States of India
5. Kashmere.
6. The People of Kashmere.
7. The Future of the Kashmere State.
8. Dhuleep Singh in India
V. Prospects of the Crops & the Condition of —
VI Miscellaneous —

List of Newspapers.

No	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of the Newspapers received & examined during the fortnight.
	Weekly			
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	September 2, 9,
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	August 31st, September
3	The Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	August 22, 29, Sept 5.
4	The Vrittanta Chintamony	Mysore	1000	September 3, 11
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	300	September 2, 9.
	Monthly			
6	The Sudarsana	Udipi	-	May, June & July

The [illegible] Administration

of Education

The Vrittanta Chintamany of 3rd September

The recent resolution of the Government of India on Education

The Vrittanta Chintamany of the 3rd instant in commenting upon the recent resolution of the Government of India on Discipline and moral instruction in Indian Colleges says that the Resolution must have been suggested by the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College and remarks:-

"We do not think the Circular would be of any avail against similar disturbances so long as the Missionaries continue to make attempts at conversion in their Colleges. If Government had laid down that missionaries should not make any insulting remarks about the religion of the students it would have greatly helped to promote discipline and obedience. It is only the educated Indians that can appreciate the benefits accruing from British Government in India and that can contribute towards its stability. To abolish colleges therefore and thereby to endanger higher education is a short-sighted policy and shows no more wisdom than one who [illegible] on the top of he [illegible] the axe at its root!

II Home Administration
(L) Local and Municipal

The Vijayadhwaja of 9th September 97

Water supply in Bellary

No

2. The Vijayadhwaja of the 9th Instant in reviewing the Report of Municipal Administration in Bellary says:— The Collector mentions that the problem of the water supply of the town presses for a solution. But the Government have answered it with an eloquent
1 silence. Yet we hope and there can be
2 no harm in hoping that we shall be
3 heard and shall have redress. Can
4 good come out of evil? We of Bellary
5 have to answer it in the affirmative;
for, paradoxical as it may appear, it
6 is determined that we are not to have
good and sufficient water until and
unless we have a Ganjam famine
first.

II Home Administration
(K) General.

The Karnataka Prakasika 9th September

The English covet Dwarka and Porebunder in Kattiawar

3. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 9th Instant says— There is a rumour that the English Government have an eye upon Dwarka and Porebunder in Kattiawar, and that they will

one

they [illegible] swallow up these countries [illegible] besides!

[illegible] K[illegible] Sayings

The Karnataka Prakasika 9th September 97

Native States of India.

4. The same paper says— There are few native Princes who can realize the responsibility that devolves on their shoulders. They therefore entrust the administration to the dewans who however instead of performing their duties impartially espouse the cause of one or other of the opposing factions in the state and in collusion with the Political Agent bring discredit on the Rajah. When the English Government find that the people are discontented they find fault with the Rajah, and deprive him of all administrative power. Thus it is the Dewans and the Political Agents that are the cause of the ruin of several native states. Many instances may be quoted which bear out the opinion we have expressed. Who was the cause of the disappearance of the long amassed treasure at Gwalior? Who was it that compelled the Maharani of Rewah to abandon her capital and seek shelter in the forest there to rot without even the society of her beloved son? Who

was

[illegible] that has driven the Maharajah of [illegible] to spend his days in sorrow [illegible] too, having been deprived of all that makes a prince's life worth living? Who but the dewans and their patrons the political agents?

IV. Native States.

The Vijayadhwaja of September 2.

Kashmere.

5. The Vijayadhwaja of the 2nd instant says:—Lord Lansdowne speaks of the unfavourable reports of Mr Plowden against the Maharajah. But at that time Dewan Lutchman Dass and Mr Plowden were in power in Kashmere, and the maladministration therefore was due to them alone, and not to the Maharajah. Mr Plowden was virtually ruling Kashmere but he had the knack of throwing the blame of maladministration on another person. This is political morality.

IV. Native States.

The Karnataka Prakasika of September 9.

The People of Kas

6. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 9th instant remarks:—There is not much love lost between the people of Kashmere and the new Council of Regency there. They are very sorry for the misfortune of their sovereign. Their loyalty is almost unbounded.

[illegible] Native States.

The Karnataka Prakasika of September 9.

The future of the Kashmere State.

7. The [illegible] [illegible] since the English [illegible] a firm footing in India their policy has always been to find fault with a weak native Rajah and to take over his state under their own administration with the professed intention of restoring it to the lawful ruler after order has been restored, but ultimately the state has really been absorbed in the British dominions. This policy has been steadily pursued with regard to Tanjore, Coorg, Nagpore, Oude, Trichinopoly and several other states. Mysore however has fortunately escaped this fate. From this we can conjecture what is in store for Kashmere. There is an additional reason why the Government would like to keep Kashmere in their own hands—and that is that it is a frontier state. They are bent upon strengthening the frontier and it appears from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated the 18th August 1888 that the annexation of

[illegible] has been in contemplation for
[illegible] time. The charges formulated against
[the] Maharajah are only an outcome of
[illegible]
The [illegible] Everyone knows
[illegible] when the [illegible]
[illegible] restored to the
Maharajah at the end [illegible] five years Lord
Lansdowne will retire [illegible] time, and
his successor [illegible] India will
naturally listen to the counsel of those
around him and under the pretence that
the province has not [illegible] been restored
to order postpone the restoration indefinitely
and finally depose the Maharajah and
formally annex the country on some
pretence or other.

IV Native States.

Dhuleep Singh in India.

8. The same paper says that the Sepoys of an Infantry regiment in Punjaub have spread a false rumour that Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Meerut in disguise.

The Karnataka Prakasika of September 9.

Canarese Translator's Office.
Madras. 16th September 1889

S. Mangeshi Rau
Canarese Translator
to Government.

Public (1889) Department.

From M.R.Ry. S. Mangesh Rao, Avergal,
Canarese Translator
to the Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 56

Dated 18th September 1889.

Received

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending the 15th September, 1889.

Repo on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th September 1889

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I. – Foreign Politics.
Nil.

II. – Home Administration.

(a) – Police –
Nil.

(b) – Courts –
Nil.

(c) – Jails –
On reducing the diet of Burmah Convicts.

(d) – Education –
Nil.

(e) – Local and municipal –
Nil.

(f) – Land Revenue and Settlement
Nil.

(g) – Forests –
Nil.

(h) – Railways –
Nil.

(i) – Public Works –
Nil.

(j) – Salt –
Nil.

(k) – General –
"Hiring carts by force."

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III. – Legislation.
On the imposition of the Tobacco-duty.

IV. – Native States.
On the treatment of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

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

VI. – Miscellaneous.
Nil.

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight
	Monthly.			
1.	Hindūjanasamskārini	Madras	700	3rd September 1889
2.	Siddhāntabōdhini	Vizianagram	(not yet been supplied)	3rd September 1889
3.	The Messenger of Truth	Madras	3000	6th September 1889
	Bi-monthly.			
4.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	300	10th September 1889
	Weekly.			
5.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	2nd and 9th September 1889
6.	Vivēkavardhani	Rajahmundry	300 ~~(not yet been supplied)~~	10th and 13th September 1889

II. Home Administration.

(c) Jails.

Vivēkavardhani, Aug: 28th, 1889.

On reducing the diet of Burmah convicts.

The Vivēkavardhani, dated 28th August 1889, complains that Government have recently reduced in the Central Jail (at Rajahmundry) the diet-rate for the Burmah Convicts. The convicts objecting to the new diet have refused their food. The Editor pities their condition, and thinks it very hard to reduce the diet of those who have been banished from their native country, [illegible] of foreigners who invaded their country.

(k) General.

"Hiring cart by force"

Andhraprakāsika, Aug: 31st, 1889.

2. The leading article in the Andhraprakāsika, of the 31st August 1889, speaks of "Hiring Carts by force". This practice is not so common now as formerly, but still exists to a certain extent in some places. Such a case happened last May during the Conjivaram festival: It came to light through a correspondence in newspapers, and was referred to the Sub-Collector of Chingleput. He stated that the rumour has no foundation, and therefore the authorities did not take further proceedings. The sufferers of this practice are generally poor helpless ryots. Strict enquiries should be made to prevent this objectionable practice.

III. Legislation.

Onerous imposition of the Tobacco-duty.

Messenger of Truth, Sept: 1889.

3. The Messenger of Truth, of the month of September 1889, refers to the duty on tobacco proposed by the Madras Municipality which many regard as just, it being imposed on a luxury.

IV. Native states.

[illegible] treatment [illegible] Maharaja of Kashmir.

Siddhāntabōdhini, 1st bright fortnight of the month of Sravana, in the year Virōdhi.

4. The Siddhāntabōdhini, of the 1st bright fortnight of the month of Sravana in the year Virōdhi complains [illegible] against the proceedings of Government against the Maharaja of Kashmir who has been suspended for some cause or other. Although the Maharaja asserted his innocence, the authorities have appointed a Committee with Colonel Nisbett as a member, suspended the Maharaja for five years and assigned for his maintenance during that time a portion of his income. The Editor remarks that the proceedings of the authorities towards Native Rajahs are at times peculiar and quite unjust. No one knew of the atrocities ascribed to the King of Burmah previously to the annexation of his kingdom during the administration of Lord Dufferin. Such a procedure of the English makes the people believe that the Mogul Government was a just one. Enormous expenses have been incurred to India, on account of the Boundary Commission for fear of a Russian invation, for bribes to the

Amir of Afghanistan and of the annexation of Burmah.

Telugu Translator's office,
Madras, 19th September 1889.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

CHIEF SECRETARY
19 SEP 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 19th
Received } September 1889.

Subject.

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

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No 195 of 1889

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

1. Territorial acquisition by the English.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

2. Gambling in the village of [illegible], Salem.
3. The atrocities of the Namakkal Police.
4. The pitiable murder of a lad at Salem.
5. Robbery at Vennandur.

(b) Courts.

6. The hardship of applying the English law to cases that should be governed by the Hindu law.
7. The hours of attendance of Judges in Courts.

(c) Jails.

8. Treatment of prisoners.
9. The treatment of European and Native Convicts.

(d) Education.

10. Grievances of the Candidates for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations.
11. The Missionaries.
12 & 13. The proposed Law College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

14. Certain defects to be set right by the Madras Municipality.
15. The Industrial School at Chidambaram.
16. The Contractor of the Municipal Cart Stand at [illegible].
17. The Talivasal Bridge.
18. The Madras Municipality. 19. Duty on tobacco.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

20. Dearness of firewood.

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

21. Complaint against the South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

22. Grant for the Construction of the Perambur Church.
23. The vagaries of Postal officials.
24. The Registration Clerk of the Salem Post Office.
25. Slave trade in Negapatam.
26. The Governor's tour.

III. Legislation.

27. Defects in Legislation.
28. The Hindu Law.
29. The Leper Bill.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

30. Patriotism.

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	Sathia Dútan	Madras	600	September 1889.
	Bi-monthly			
2	Janánukúlan	Tiruvadi	160	1st September 1889.
3	Srilókaranjani	Madras	75	Do.
4	Sathia Védánushtánam	Do.	264	Do.
5	Ayul Veda Bháskara	Do.	500	1st & 15th September 1889.
6	Arya Jana Paripálani	Do.	1000	Do.
7	Arya Jana Rakshani	Do.	500	2nd September 1889.
8	Swadésábhimáni	Salem	150	1st September 1889.
9	Brahma Gnana Bhódini	Bangalore	119	1st & 15th September 18
10	Sakha Jívani	Do	440	Do.
11	Sathia Varthamáni	Pasumalai	690	1st September 1889.
12	Sujanollásani	Tanjore	200	5th September 1889.
	Tri-monthly			
13	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagercoil	450	10th September 1889.
	Weekly			
14	Vettikkodiyon	Madras	200	7th and 14th September 18
15	Vikata Dútan	Do.	1,400	Do.
16	Hindu Janabhúshani	Do.	200	Do.
17	Tarangai Nesan	Do.	150	31st August & 7th & 14th September
18	Désábhimáni	Cuddalore	350	31st August & 14th September
19	Tanjai Janamitran	Tanjore	450	31st August and 7th & 14th September
20	Kalánidhi	Coimbatore	250	Do.
	Bi-weekly			
21	Swadésa Mitran	Madras	800	4th, 7th, 11th & 14th September

I. Foreign Politics.

Territorial acquisition of English

The Tarangai Nesan of [illegible] September remarks that the Shah of Persia committed a grave political blunder in allowing the English to carry on trade within his territories and says that he ought to have remembered that the only means the English adopt for extending their dominions is ~~[illegible]~~ trade, and cites the cases of India and Egypt as illustrations of the truth of this remark. The same paper also advises the British Government to give up their hankering after territorial acquisition as it is sure to lead to disaster in the long run, and refers to the case of ancient Rome, the downfall of which was due to her unwieldy territorial acquisitions.

P.R.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Gambling in the village of Gukai, Salem

2. The Swadésábhimáni of Salem of the 1st September says that in Gukai, a village adjoining Salem, gambling is extensively practised without any check or restraint, and asserts that this increase of gambling is due to the connivance of the Police

[illegible] and the village munsif of [illegible]
3. [illegible] correspondent to the Swadesabhimani of [illegible]

[illegible]

Salem of the 1st September says that three Police Constables and a village munsif were, on account of the atrocities committed by them on a certain [illegible] night of July last, convicted by the [illegible] Magistrate of Namakkal, and that each of the constables was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, and the village munsif to a fine of Rupees one hundred and simple imprisonment for one month. The majority of the present Police force are a set of inhuman vagabonds who are bent on personal gain and unmindful of the reputation of the Service to which they belong. The Superintendent of Police, the correspondent trusts, will not only prevent such men from being admitted into the force, but also try to get rid of those that are already in the service.

The pitiable murder of a lad at Salem

4. The Swadésabhimáni of Salem of the 1st September reports about the pitiable murder of a son of Venkatagiri Iyer, a vakil of the Salem District Court, and attributes it to the existence of many villanous characters among the Police and to the existence of gambling houses and fencing

Schools

[illegible] several parts of the town [illegible] of the [illegible] to be a great [illegible] of vagabonds of [illegible] description, and also to the circumstance that a majority of the [illegible] cooks employed by the rich are [illegible] rogues. It says that, unless the authorities are on the alert to detect such characters and subject them to condign punishment there will be no security of person or property in the town.

Robbery at Vennan[illegible]

5. A correspondent to the Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 1st September says that Muthu Gounden, the village munsif of Vennandur, Velliappa Gounden his brother, Subbaraya Gounden his nephew, Alathi Gounden, Palani Gounden and others plundered on the 19th August 18[illegible]7 the houses of 50 weavers of that village and carried away everything valuable that their houses contained. The injured people thereupon complained to the Police and the Divisional Magistrate, but the complaint has not been attended to by those authorities.

(b) Courts.

The hardship of applying the English law to cases that should be governed by the Hindu law.

6. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 7th September commenting on the decision of the case against Bupana Mohan Bose who took from distant person

Sin

[illegible] wife's jewels, observes that the decision of acquittal passed by the Hindu magistrate is equitable as it is in conformity with the Hindu law, and that the decision of the European magistrate who, after a fresh trial, found the husband guilty is unjustifiable. The paper goes on to say that if Indian subjects should be tried in this fashion under European laws, what is to become of the solemn promise made by Her Majesty that Hindu laws and religious observances shall be respected and preserved?

The hours of attendance of Judges in Court

7. The Tarangai Nesan of Madras of the 7th September says:— The Secretary of State for India was wrong in having issued the order that a register should be maintained in every High Court in which the number of hours each judge works at Court should be daily noted down. The Judges of the High Court not only sit on the Bench from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., but are also engaged at home both in the morning and evening in writing out elaborate and important judgments. But this order, which, the paper hears, has now been communicated to District Judges for information and guidance, will have a wholesome effect on these judges as they

have

have been [illegible] so far [illegible] their attendance [illegible] jails.

The treatment of prisoners

8. The [illegible] of the 7th Septr. observes that the mild treatment of convicts in the jails does not in any way ameliorate their conduct, and that it frequently so happens that certain hardened convicts commit crimes again and again with no other object than that of being fed well in the jails. It is therefore suggested that Government should make the penal laws more severe, and adopt such measures as would prevent prisoners once punished for a criminal act from being guilty of a similar crime again. The state of the jails of Malabar and South Canara is rotten, and it is hoped that Government will soon set everything right with the help of so able an officer as Mr. Cox.

The treatment of European and Native convicts.

9. The Desabhimani of [illegible] of the 31st August observes that while European and Eurasian convicts enjoy greater comfort while in jail than out of it, owing to the spacious accommodation and wholesome diet in European

Jails the native convicts are confined in narrow rooms and supplied with a poor diet, without any attention being paid to the prisoners' previous position and mode of life. The increase of mortality in our District and Central Jails year after year is attributable to these circumstances.

(d) Education.

10. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 14th September regrets to discover that the Vernacular Text-Books prescribed from time to time by the Madras University for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations are being printed and annotated by a number of Pundits who adopt different readings in various portions, and that the candidates are at a loss to make out which is the correct reading and which not when there are conflicting opinions on the subject. He therefore suggests that the University may as well undertake to edit the Vernacular Text-Books for the guidance of the candidates, or devise some other means of redressing the grievance in question.

11. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of

of the [illegible] for the [illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible] Missionaries [illegible] the University [illegible] not show [illegible] [illegible] doing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The proposed Law College.

12. [illegible] [illegible] of the 31st [illegible] a great [illegible] approving of Mr. [illegible] proposal for the establishment of a separate Law College, suggests that arrangements should be made for imparting legal education to [illegible] Civilian Judges and Magistrates. The Tarangai Vasam of Madras of the 7th September endorses the opinion of the [illegible] on this point.

The same.

13. The Vettikkovijoi of Madras of the 11th September is strongly opposed to the establishment of the proposed Law College as it will practically hinder many a poor and deserving student from passing the B.L. Examination and becoming a successful pleader. It also condemns the action of the Madras Syndicate in not giving their sanction to the affiliation of Pachaiyappa's College as a Law College.

(e) Local

[illegible]

14. The Hindu [illegible] of the 14th September [illegible] as follows:— (1) The [illegible] does not provide proper and [illegible] for the [illegible] of such persons as [illegible] from the [illegible], and reside in Madras temporarily. Large [illegible] compounds ought to be set apart for the purpose. (2) Honorary Magistrates ought to be appointed for trying night cases which at present take up a good deal of the Police Magistrates precious time. (3) As the inhabitants of the Town are at present at the mercy of the Scavengers engaged in removing night soil from the dwelling houses in the Town and are unable to exercise sufficient control over them, they grow impertinent at times and grossly neglect their duty. It is therefore expedient that the Madras Municipality should keep them under their direct control. The inhabitants will be quite willing to pay any additional tax to enable the Municipality to meet the cost of maintaining the required staff of Scavengers. (4) It is desirable that the

Madras

Madras Municipality [illegible] open [illegible] way and thus put down the [illegible] of the [illegible].

The [illegible] school at Chidambaram.

15. A correspondent to the Desabhimani of [illegible] of the 29th August draws the attention of the Municipal Councillors of Chid[illegible] to the neglected state of the Indian [illegible] School started a year ago at that place.

The contractor [illegible] Municipal Cart Stand at Shevapet.

16. The Swadeshabhimani of Salem of the 1st September draws the attention of the Local Municipality to the injustice of the Contractor of the Municipal cart stand in collecting 6 pies instead of the authorized 3 pies per cart for every 24 hours, and trusts that the Municipality will cause a sign-board to be put up at the gate to the effect that the fee is only 3 pies per cart and will order the Contractor to collect the fee by means of tickets.

The Talaivasal Bridge.

17. The Swadeshabhimani of Salem of the 1st September says that the construction of the Talaivasal Bridge, begun 7 or 8 years ago, has not yet been completed, although thousands of Rupees, including Rs 39,840 sanctioned this

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[illegible] years have been spent on [illegible] had it been continued on the [illegible] of the whole, it would have been [illegible] adequate, with a cost of Rs 15,000 or 20,000. Why [illegible] present Local and Municipal funds [illegible] being [illegible] this manner?

18. The Srilokaranjani [illegible] of Madras of the [illegible] September say that none of the reforms which are being carried out by the Municipality tend to the welfare of the ratepayers. The Municipality pays but little attention to such important matters as the removal of sweepings from the streets, the washing of drains and the cleansing of privies. These duties are entirely neglected everywhere except in Black Town, and even there they are done in a perfunctory way. The matter of scavenging should be particularly attended to by the Commissioners who are advised to adopt such effective measures as are being adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Duty on tobacco

[illegible] of September [illegible] of Madras in its issue [illegible] approves of the proposal of the

Madras

the Madras Municipality to levy duty on tobacco and thinks that a duty similar to the one proposed should be levied on other articles of luxury.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Dearness of firewood

20. The [illegible] of Bangalore of the 1st September says that, owing to the high [illegible] firewood, people are put to great loss, and urges Government to reduce the duty levied on it.

(h) Railways.

Complaint against the South Indian Railway

21. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of the 4th September complains that the station masters of the South Indian Railway do not as a rule grant receipts to the parties, taking then and there delivery of the goods brought to the stations for transport. He regrets to observe that this practice not only inconveniences the parties in various ways, but also causes material injury to the goods kept unnoticed on the platforms for several days. This he attributes to the insufficiency of the supply

of waggons for the transport of goods.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

Gt. [illegible] construction [illegible] Perambur [illegible]

22. The Taranga Nadan of Madras of the [illegible] September writes as follows:—

Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs 7000 towards the construction of a Christian Church at Perambur. While they plead financial pressure as an excuse for not effecting reforms in several important branches of administration, it is to be regretted that they spend large sums of money on such works as the construction of Christian churches towards which the Hindu tax-payers are in no way bound to contribute.

The vagaries of Postal officials

23. A correspondent to the Vikata Dutan of Madras of the 11th September complains that the newspapers that are sent to Karikal are being opened by the Post Office Clerks there before they are delivered over to the subscribers. Even the postal letter peons in

[illegible] return [illegible] it is received by them [illegible] happen to [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] to the paper's subscribers [illegible] say that [illegible] is the common complaint of several [illegible] subscribers, and appeals for redress to the higher authorities of the Post Department.

The Registration clerk of the Salem Post Office.

24. The Swadesamitran of Salem of the [illegible] complains of the harshness with which the public are treated by the Registration Clerk K. N. Sinch, and says that unless the Postmaster of Salem enquires into the matter and set it right, it will be brought to the notice of the Post-Master General.

Slave trade in Negapatam.

25. The Sathia Varthamani of Panimalai of the 1st September states that slave trade is being carried on secretly in Negapatam, and trusts that Government will try to put a stop to this cruel practice of taking the people to the Bahamas and disposing [illegible] of them there.

The Governor's tour.

26. The Janamitran of Tanjore of the 14th September writes as follows:—

Loyalty is a part of the very nature of

the Hindus. It is therefore unnecessary for us to manifest our feelings of loyalty to the Sovereign by erecting magnificent pandals for the reception of the representative of the sovereign on occasions of his visits, and by entertaining him with lights, bonfires, nautches and singing parties. Many of us collect subscriptions from the poor, and decorate only the roads and streets of the towns through which the Governor is expected to pass. Thus the true object of the Governor's tour, viz., that of ascertaining the real wants and grievances of the people by personal observation and enquiry is frustrated by the bright side of the picture only being exhibited to his view. This is by no means the best way of establishing the fact of our being a loyal nation. By this we do not mean that our people should not attend to the comforts of the Governor during his tour. All that we say is that by exhibiting our feelings of loyalty in this way, we practically defeat the good intentions of the Governor to ascertain

personally

personally, the real wants and grievances of the people. Thus the Governor's tour instead of being beneficial to the masses is a source of evil to them and imposes on them additional burdens. We should, instead of tastefully decorating the towns, present them to the Governor in their true form and aspect. It is enough if we receive His Excellency in a moderate and respectful style. The fireworks, dancing and music may be pleasing to the Governor and may also be the means of securing the friendship of the powers that be to a select few, but the poor will in no way benefit by them. His Excellency the Governor is, therefore, requested to discourage such things in future by not returning thanks for them, and to issue instructions that such display should be kept within due bounds.

III Legislation.

Defects in Legislation.

27. The Vettikkodiyon of Madras of the 7th September regrets to observe that the Law, as it now stands, does not make any provision for the punishment of women in cases of

adultery, while it provides for the punishment of men alone. It refers to a few cases in which the Judges expressed their regret at this defect in the Law.

The Hi

28. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 7th September complains that the Hindu Law tends to make youngsters disobey their fathers as it entitles the former to an equal share of the ancestral property possessed by the latter. It is observed that the English law provides safeguards against the division of ancestral property; and Government, it is hoped, will amend the Hindu Law on the principles upon which the English law is based. It is expected that much good will result from such an amendment.

The Leper Bill

29. The Kalanidhi of Coimbatore of the 31st August says that it is the opinion of the Mahomedans and our ancients that leprosy is contagious, and approves of the proposed Bill for the Segregation of Lepers.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

V. Prospects

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI Miscellaneous.

Patriotism

30. The Arya Jana paripalini of Madras of the 1st September says that England, France, Germany, America, Japan and other countries owe their high state of civilization to the patriotism of their people, and attributes the present degraded position of India to the selfishness of her people and their utter indifference to the welfare of their country. Our just and impartial Government have given us great privileges, and it is our own fault that we have not properly availed ourselves of them. The people of this country should henceforward shake off their lethargy. They should co-operate in making efforts to establish Industrial Schools for the benefit of the poor, to improve commerce, to conduct agricultural operations on a scientific basis, to acquire wealth, to read newspapers, to form associations

in various places for promoting the public good, to establish gymnasia for improving the physique, to buy articles of Indian manufacture, to prevent the importation of foreign articles by levying import duties on them, and to give political education to the masses.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 24th September 1889.

P. Rangan[illegible]
Tamil Translator to Government

Confidential No. 49

Public (1889) Department.

From Rai Bahadur
P. Rangaradam Mudaliyar
Avargal, M.A.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
24 SEP

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT
Fort St. George

No. 195.

Dated 24th September 1889.

Received

Subject

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

Pres
Have read
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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th September 1889

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Sathia Dútan"	Madras	6,000	September 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Janánukúlan"	Tiruvadi	100	1st September 1889.
3	"Srilókaranjani"	Madras	750	1st " "
4	"Sathia Védanusáram"	Do.	264	1st " "
5	"Ayul Veda Bháskaran"	Do.	500	1st and 15th September 1889.
6	"Arya Jana Paripálini"	Do.	1,000	1st " 15th " "
7	"Arya Jana Ratcheni"	Do.	500	2nd September 1889.
8	"Swadésábhimáni"	Salem	150	1st " "
9	"Brahma Gnana Bhódini"	Bangalore	119	1st and 15th September 1889.
10	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	1st " 15th " "
11	"Sathia Varthamáni"	Pasumalai	690	1st September 1889.
12	"Sujanolasan"	Tanjore	700	5th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
13	"Travancore Abhimáni"	Nagercoil	450	10th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
14	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	7th and 14th September 1889.
15	"Vikata Dútan"	Do.	1,400	7th " 14th " "
16	"Hindu Janabhúshani"	Do.	200	7th " 14th " "
17	"Tarangai Nêsan"	Do.	150	31st August and 7th and 14th September 1889.
18	"Désábhimani"	Cuddalore	350	31st " " 14th September 1889.
19	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	31st " " 7th and 14th September 1889.
20	"Kalánidhi"	Coimbatore	250	" " 7th " 14th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadésamitran"	Madras	800	4th, 7th, 11th and 14th September 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
22	"Hindújanasamskárini"	Madras	700	3rd September 1889.
23	"Siddhantabódhini"	Vizianagrum	..	3rd " "
24	"The Messengor of Truth"	Madras	3,000	6th " "
	Bi-monthly.			
25	"Budhavidhéyi"	Masulipatam	300	10th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
26	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	2nd and 9th September 1889.
27	"Vivékavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	10th " 13th " "
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
28	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	2nd and 9th September 1889.
29	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	31st August and 7th September 1889.
30	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	22nd and 29th August and 5th September 1889.
31	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	3rd and 11th September 1889.
32	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	300	2nd " 9th " "
	Monthly.			
33	"Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	May, June, and July 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	31st August and 14th September 1889.
35	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	4th and 11th September 1889.
36	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st " 11th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
37	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	2nd and 9th September 1889.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	7th September 1889.
39	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	29th August 1889.
40	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	26th " "
41	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	22nd " "
42	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	31st " and 9th September 1889.
43	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	28th " 1889.
44	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	28th " "

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Sept. 14th, 1889.

Territorial acquisition by the English.

1. The *Tarangai Nêsan*, of Madras, of the 14th September, remarks that the Shah of Persia committed a grave political blunder in allowing the English to carry on trade within his territories, and that he ought to have remembered that the only means the English adopt for extending their dominions is trade, and cites the cases of India and Egypt as illustrations of the truth of this remark. The same paper also advises the British Government to give up their hankering after territorial acquisition, as it is sure to lead to disaster in the long run, and refers to the case of ancient Rome, the downfall of which was due to her unwieldy territorial acquisitions.

KERALA MITRAM,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

Lord Randolph Churchill's peace policy.

2. A paragraph notices that Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Birmingham on the policy of maintaining peace by withdrawing the British forces from Egypt and by giving Home Rule to Ireland.

KERALA MITRAM,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

Welcome of the Shah of Persia in England.

3. Another paragraph says that the Shah of Persia was gladly welcomed throughout England by all classes, rich and poor.

KERALA MITRAM,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Freedom of the English nation. —Remarking on —

4. A paragraph, remarking on the very great amount of freedom enjoyed by the English nation, instances that the judge who sentenced Mrs. Maybrick was hooted when he came out of court.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 26th, 1889.

Soudan.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th August, congratulating the British Government on account of the brilliant victory gained by the British troops at Soudan, regrets the recall of the forces to Cairo, as they have not completed their work, since affairs at Soudan are still in an unsettled state. It is true that, by continuing warlike operations at Soudan, pressure is put upon the Egyptian exchequer, and it involves that Government into fresh debts. But it is observed that, ~~in the~~ exultation ~~of~~ the recent victory, which was not of any importance, ~~should~~ the British Government cease hostilities, it will be a pity, as the money they have already spent will be a regular ~~wastage~~. The British Government asserts that when Egypt becomes capable of conducting its own affairs, it will be evacuated. If Government were to allow Soudan to remain in its present state, it will lead one to believe that the permanent evacuation of Egypt is not intended, which will tend to excite Turkey and France to fall out with England.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

Gambling in the village of Guhai, Salem.

6. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, says that in Guhai, a village adjoining Salem, gambling is extensively practised without any check or restraint, and asserts that this increase of gambling is due to the connivance of the police of Shevapet station and the village munsif of Guhai.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

The atrocities of the Námakal police.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, says that three police constables and a village munsif were, on account of the atrocities committed by them on a certain dark night of July last, convicted by the deputy magistrate of Námakal, and that each of the constables was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the village munsif to a fine of Rs. 100 and simple imprisonment for one month. The majority of the present police force are a set of inhuman vagabonds who

are bent on personal gain and unmindful of the reputation of the service to which they belong. The superintendent of police, the correspondent trusts, will not only prevent such men from being admitted into the force, but also try to get rid of those that are already in the service.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st. 1889.

The pitiable murder of a lad at Salem.

8. The *Swadésabhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, reports about the pitiable murder of a son of Venkatagiri Iyer, a vakil of the Salem district court, and attributes it to the existence of many villanous characters among the police and to the existence of gambling houses and fencing schools in several parts of the town, which are resorted to by a great number of vagabonds of all description, and also to the circumstance that the majority of the Brahmin cooks employed by the rich are dishonest rogues. It says that, unless the authorities are on the alert to detect such characters and subject them to condign punishment, there will be no security of person or property in the town.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

Robbery at Vennandur.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadésabhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, [illegible] says that Muthu Gounden, the village munsif of Vennandur, Vellaiya Gounden, his brother, Subbaraya Gounden, his nephew, Alathi Gounden, Palni Gounden, and others plundered, on the 19th August 1889, the houses of 50 weavers of that village and carried away everything valuable that those houses contained. The injured people thereupon complained to the police and the divisional magistrate, but the complaint has not been attended to by those authorities.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

Taliparamba police inspector conniving at the iniquities of the Eramam police.

10. Kerala Patrika, 31st August, has a letter alleging the iniquities of the Eramam police and that the police inspector at Taliparamba insulted the letter carrier of a private gentleman that had, in the case of a goldsmith in Mathamangalam amshom, represented the illegal procedure of the Inspector's relative, one head constable.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 4th, 1889.

Taliparamba police inspector conniving at the iniquities of the Eramam police.

11. An article regrets that the police inspector at Taliparamba makes no inquiries into certain serious charges brought to his notice against the Eramam police.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 4th, 1889.

Recommending that constables of Minchanda station should be trustworthy.

12. A paragraph notices the establishment of a police station at Minchanda (a sort of thieves' Alsatia between Calicut and Beypore), and recommends that the constables should be trustworthy men.

(b) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN,
Sept. 7th, 1889.

The hardship of applying the English law to cases that should be governed by the Hindu law.

13. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th September, commenting on the decision of the case against Bupana Mohan Bose, who took fraudulent possession of his wife's jewels, observes that the decision of acquittal passed by the Hindu magistrate is equitable, as it is in conformity with the Hindu law, and that the decision of the European magistrate, who, after a fresh trial, found the husband guilty, is inequitable. The paper goes on to say that if Indian subjects should be tried in this fashion under European laws, what is to become of the solemn promise made by Her Majesty that Hindu laws and religious observances shall be respected and preserved?

TARANGAI NESAN,
Sept. 7th, 1889.

The hours of attendance of judges in courts.

14. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of Madras, of the 7th September, says:—The Secretary of State for India was wrong in having issued the order that a register should be maintained in every High Court in which the number of hours each judge works at court should be daily noted down. The judges of the High Court not only sit on the bench from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., but are also engaged at home, both in the morning and evening, in writing out elaborate and important judgments. But this order, which, the paper hears, has not been communicated to District Judges for information and guidance, will have a wholesome effect on these judges as they have been, with a few exceptions, very irregular in their attendance at court.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 4th, 1889.

Ponnani Deputy Collector's clerks taking advantage of Deputy Collector's ignorance of Malayalam.

15. A correspondent writes that, owing to the Ponnáni Deputy Collector's ignorance of Malayalam, his clerks put the parties to great inconvenience and also accept illegal gratifications in some cases.

(c) *Jails.*

HINDU
JANABHUSHANI,
Sept. 7th, 1889.

Treatment of prisoners.

16. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 7th September, observes that the mild treatment of convicts in the jails does not in any way ameliorate their conduct, and that it frequently happens that certain hardened convicts commit crimes again and again with no other object than that of being fed well in the jails. It is, therefore, suggested that Government should make the penal laws more severe, and adopt such measures as would prevent prisoners once punished for a criminal act from being guilty of a similar crime again. The state of the jails of Malabar and South Canara is rotten, and it is hoped that Government will soon set everything right with the help of so able an officer as Mr. Cox.

DESABHIMANI,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

The treatment of European and native convicts.

17. The *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st August, observes that, while European and Eurasian convicts enjoy greater comfort while in jail than out of it, owing to the spacious accommodation and wholesome diet in European jails, the native convicts are confined in narrow rooms and supplied with a poor diet, without any attention being paid to the prisoners' previous position and mode of life. The increase of mortality in our district and central jails year after year is attributable to these circumstances.

VIVEKAVARDHANI,
Aug. 28th, 1889.

On reducing the diet of Burma convicts.

18. The *Vivékavardhani*, dated 28th August 1889, complains that Government have recently reduced, in the central jail (at Rajahmundry), the diet-rate for the Burma convicts. The convicts objecting to the new diet have refused their food. The editor pities their condition and thinks it very hard to reduce the diet of those who have been banished from their native country for resisting foreigners who invaded their country.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 4th, 1889.

Dismissal of a Calicut jail warder.

19. A paragraph notices that a Calicut jail warder has been dismissed for misconduct.

(d) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN,
Sept. 14th, 1889.

A grievance of the candidates for the F.A. and B.A. examinations.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 14th September regrets to observe that the vernacular text-books prescribed from time to time by the Madras University for the F.A. and B.A. examinations are being printed and annotated by a number of pundits who adopt different readings in various portions, and that the candidates are at a loss to make out which is the correct reading and which not when there are conflicting opinions on the subject. He therefore suggests that the University may as well undertake to edit the vernacular text-books for the guidance of the candidates, or devise some other means of redressing the grievance in question.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

The missionaries.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 11th September says that missionaries ought not to be made Fellows of the University, nor should they be appointed examiners, seeing that missionaries are now bitterly hated by Hindu students.

DESABHIMANI,
Aug. 31st, 1889.
TARANGAI NESAN,
Sept. 7th, 1889.

The proposed law college.

22. The *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st August, while approvin of Mr. Grigg's proposal for the establishmen of a separate law college, suggests that arrangements should be made for imparting legal education to our civilian ju and magistrates. The *Tarangai Nêsan*, of Madras, of the 7th September endorses the opinion of the *Désábhimáni* on this point.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Sept. 14th, 1889.

The proposed law college.

23. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 14th September, is strongly opposed to the establishment of the proposed law college as it will practically hinder many a poor and deserving student from passing the B.L. examination and becoming a successful pleader. It also condemns the action of the Madras Syndicate in not giving their sanction to the affiliation of Pacheappah's college as a law college.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Sept. 3rd, 1889.

The recent resolution of the Government of India on education.

24. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 3rd instant, in commenting upon the recent resolution of the Government of India on discipline and moral instruction in Indian colleges, says that the resolution must have been suggested by the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College, and remarks:—"We do not think the circular would be of any avail against similar disturbances so long as the missionaries continue to make attempts at conversion in their colleges. If Government had laid down that [illegible]ries should not make any insulting remarks about the religion of the [illegible], it would have greatly helped to promote discipline and obedience. [illegible] only the educated Indians that can appreciate the benefits accruing from British Government in India, and that can contribute towards its stability. To abolish colleges, therefore, and thereby to endanger higher education, is a shortsighted policy, and shows no more wisdom than one who, standing on the top of the tree, lays the axe at its root."

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

Recommending a book, *Halassya Mahaltmyam*, as University text-book.

25. *Kerala Patrika*, 31st August 1889, reviews a Savaite book called *Halassya Mahaltmyam* and recommends it as a University text-book.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

Recently published work on history of Malayalam language. —Favorable notice of — by a correspondent.

26. A correspondent desires to bring to favorable notice a recent work on the history of the Malayalam language by P. Govinda Pillay, B.A., formerly manager of the Maha Raja's palace, Travancore.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Calicut normal school.—A teacher inflicting corporal punishment on normal students.

27. In reference to the Calicut normal school, a correspondent writes complaining about the corporal punishment which, he alleges, one of the teachers spitefully inflicts upon some of the normal students, and prays the Inspector of Schools to inquire into the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Upper secondary examination. —Advising poor students to attend to —

28. A leader notices that the upper secondary examination is coming into force from next year and advises poor students to turn their attention to it rather than to the University examinations.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

HINDU
JANABHUSHANI.
Sept. 14th, 1889.

Certain defects to be set right by the Madras municipality.

29. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 14th September, observes as follows:—(1) The Madras municipality does not provide proper and spacious latrines for the use of such persons as come from the mofussil and reside in Madras temporarily. Large and open compounds ought to be set apart for the purpose. (2) Honorary magistrates ought to be appointed for trying night cases, which at present take up a good deal of the police magistrate's precious time. (3) As the inhabitants of the town are at present almost at the mercy of the scavengers engaged in removing night-soil from the dwelling-houses in the town and are unable to exercise

sufficient control over them, they grow impertinent at times and grossly neglect their duty. It is, therefore, expedient that the Madras municipality should keep them under their direct control. The inhabitants will be quite willing to pay any additional tax to enable the municipality to meet the cost of maintaining the required staff of scavengers. (4) It is desirable that the Madras municipality should open tramways, and thus put down the audacity of the jutkawallahs.

DESABHIMANI,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

The industrial school at Chidambaram.

30. A correspondent to the *Désábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st August, draws the attention of the municipal councillors of Chidambaram to the neglected state of the industrial school started a year ago at that place.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

The contractor of the municipal cart-stand at Shevvápet.

31. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, draws the attention of the local municipality to the injustice of the contractor of the municipal cart stand in collecting six pies, instead of the authorised three pies, per cart for every 24 hours, and trusts that the municipality will cause a sign-board to be put up at the gate to the effect that the fee is only 3 pies per cart, and will order the contractor to collect the fee by means of tickets.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

The Talaivasal bridge.

32. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, says that the construction of the Talaivasal bridge, began 7 or 8 years ago, has not yet been completed, although thousands of rupees, including Rs. 39,840 sanctioned this year, have been spent on it. Had it been constructed on the plan of the old one, it would have been already finished at a cost of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. Who is to prevent local and municipal funds from being wasted in this manner.

SRILOKARANJANI,
Sept. 1st, 1889.

The Madras municipality.

33. The *Srilókaranjani*, of Madras, of the 1st September, says that none of the reforms which are being carried out by the Madras municipality tends to the welfare of the rate-payers. The municipality pays but little attention to such important matters as the removal of sweepings from the streets, the washing of drains and the cleansing of privies. These duties are entirely neglected everywhere except in Black Town, and even there they are done in a perfunctory way. The matter of scavengering should be particularly attended to by the commissioners, who are advised to adopt such effective measures as are being adopted by the Bombay municipal corporation.

SATHIA DUTAN,
Sept. 1889.

Duty on tobacco.

34. The *Sathia Dútan*, of Madras, in its issue of September, approves of the proposal of the Madras municipality to levy duty on tobacco, and thinks that a duty similar to the one proposed should be levied on other similar articles of luxury.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Sept. 9th, 1889.

Water-supply in Bellary.

35. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 9th instant, in reviewing the report of municipal administration in Bellary, says:—"The Collector mentions that the problem of the water-supply of the town presses for a solution. But the Government have answered it with an eloquent silence. Yet we hope—and there can be no harm in hoping—that we shall be heard and shall have redress. 'Can good come out of evil?' We of Bellary have to answer it in the affirmative; for, paradoxical as it may appear, it is determined that we are not to have good and sufficient water until and unless we have a Ganjam famine first.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 4th, 1889.

Tellicherry Municipality.—Composition of council; unsatisfactory condition of auction of jubilee market.

36. A leader points out that the Tellicherry municipal council is composed of vakils, pensioned judicial officers and merchants, and appears to doubt whether such are the right men in the right place; and in this connection adverts to the unsatisfactory nature of the steps taken to auction the jubilee market.

KERAL[illegible]ARI, Sept. [illegible]89.

Pálghát Municipality.—Bad state of roads and of sanitation; resignation of a councillor.

37. A correspondent complains of the bad state of roads and of sanitation under the Pálghat municipality. He also notices the fact that one of the councillors actually resigned his councillorship to take up the petty appointment of Sanscrit munshi in the municipal high school.

(g) *Forests.*

SUKHA JIVANI, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Dearness of firewood.

38. The *Sukha Jivani*, of Bangalore, of the 1st September, says that, owing to the high price of firewood, people are put to great loss, and urges Government to reduce the duty levied on it.

(h) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Complaint against the South Indian Railway.

39. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, complains that the station masters of the South Indian Railway do not, as a rule, grant receipts to the parties taking then and there delivery of the goods brought to the stations for transport. He regrets to observe that this practice not only inconveniences the parties in various ways, but also causes material injury to the goods kept unnoticed on the platforms for several days. This he attributes to the insufficiency of the supply of waggons for the transport of goods.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 14th, 1889.

Want of supervision on the part of abkári officers in Katanapalli amshom.

40. A correspondent from Taliparamba writes that owing to the want of supervision on the part of the abkári officers, unmarked cocoa-nut trees are tapped in Katanapalli amshom.

(k) *General.*

TARANGAI NESAN, Sept. 7th, 1889.

Grant for the construction of the Perambur church.

41. The *Tarangai Nêsan*, of Madras, of the 7th September, writes as follows:—Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,000 towards the construction of a Christian church at Perambur. While they plead financial pressure as an excuse for not effecting reforms in several important branches of administration, it is to be regretted that they spend large sums of money on such works as the construction of Christian churches towards which the Hindu tax-payers are in no way bound to contribute.

VIKATA DUTAN, Sept. 14th, 1889.

The vagaries of postal officials.

42. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 14th September complains that the newspapers that are sent to Karikal are being opened by the post office clerks there before they are delivered over to the subscribers. Even the postal letter-peons, in return for small sums received by them, show the papers to non-subscribers before they are delivered over to the proper addressees. The editor says that this is the common complaint of several mofussil subscribers, and appeals for redress to the higher authorities of the postal department.

SWADESABHIMANI, Sept. 1st, 1889.

The registration clerk of the Salem post office.

43. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st September, complains of the harshness with which the public are treated by the registration clerk, N. Enoch, and says that unless the post master of Salem inquires into the matter and sets it right, it will be brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

SATHIA VARTHAMANI, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Slave trade in Negapatam.

44. The *Sathia Varthamáni*, of Pasumalai, of the 1st September, states that slave trade is being carried on secretly in Negapatam, and trusts that Government will try to put a stop to this cruel practice of taking the people to the Bahamas and disposing of them there.

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 14th, 1889.

The Governor's tour.

The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 14th September, writes as follows:—Loyalty is a part of the very nature of the Hindus. It is therefore unnecessary for us to manifest our feelings of loyalty to the sovereign by erecting magnificent pandals for the reception of the representative of the sovereign on occasions of his visit, and by entertaining him with lights, bonfires, nautches and singing parties. Many of us collect subscriptions from the poor, and decorate only the roads and streets of the towns through which the Governor is expected to pass. Thus the true object of the Governor's tour, viz., that of ascertaining the real wants and grievances of the people by personal observation and inquiry, is frustrated by the bright side of the picture only being exhibited to his view. This is by no means the best way of establishing the fact of our being a loyal nation. By this we do not mean that our people should not attend to the comforts of the Governor during his tour. All that we say is that by exhibiting our feelings of loyalty in this way, we practically defeat the good intentions of the Governor to ascertain personally the real wants and grievances of the people. Thus the Governor's tour, instead of being beneficial to the masses, is a source of evil to them and imposes on them additional burdens. We should, instead of tastefully decorating the towns, present them to the Governor in their true form and aspect. It is enough if we receive His Excellency in a moderate and respectful style. The fireworks, dancing and music may be pleasing to the Governor and may also be the means of securing the friendship of the powers that be to a select few, but the poor will in no way benefit by them. His Excellency the Governor is, therefore, requested to discourage such things in future by not returning thanks for them, and to issue instructions that such display should be kept within due bounds.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 31st, 1889.

"Hiring carts by force."

46. The leading article in the *Andhraprakásika*, of the 31st August 1889, speaks of "hiring carts by force." The practice is not so common now as formerly, but it still exists to a certain extent in some places. Such a case happened last May during the Conjeeveram festival. It came to light through a correspondence in newspapers and was referred to the Sub-Collector of Chingleput. He stated that the rumour has no foundation, and therefore the authorities did not take further proceedings. The sufferers of this practice are generally poor helpless ryots. Strict inquiries should be made to prevent this objectionable practice.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Sept. 9th, 1889.

The English covet Dwarka and Porebunder in Kattiawar.

47. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th instant, says:—There is a rumour that the English Government have an eye upon Dwarka and Porebunder, in Kattiawar, and that they will one day or other swallow up these countries. What an evil desire!

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Some Europeans proposing to object to the increase of import duties on European liquors.

48. A paragraph notices that some Europeans propose to object to increasing import duties on European liquors to compensate the loss from lessening native liquor traffic.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Cattle in Bombay presidency.—Decrease of —

49. Another paragraph brings to notice that the cattle statistics of the whole Bombay presidency show that in twelve years deaths exceed births by 2,909,080 heads.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Cruelty to animals.—Suggesting establishment in Malabar of society to prevent —

50. A leader suggests the establishment in Malabar of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals similar to the one in Madras.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Cholera in Vypeen.

51. *Kerâla Sanchari*, 4th September 1889, brings to notice that cholera has broken out in Vypeen.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Improvement of agriculture and trade.—Exhorting the natives of Malabar to —

52. A leader exhorts the natives of Malabar to turn their attention more strenuously to the improvement of agriculture and trade.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Private menial work.—Government officials employing peons to do.—

53. *Kerala Sanchari*, 11th September 1889, has a leader on peons being employed to do the private menial work of their official superiors, and invites the attention of the higher authorities to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Gambling on roadside at Kallai.

54. A paragraph calls upon the police to put a stop to gambling carried on at nights on the roadside at Kallai, Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Sept. 14th, 1889,

Hon'ble C. Sankaran Nayar.—Calicut citizens' address to.—

55. A leader says that the citizens of Calicut gave a congratulatory address to the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar on his recent appointment as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Sept. 14th, 1889.

Illicit manufacture of muskets at Cheruvicheri.

56. A correspondent from Taliparamba states that at Cheruvicheri muskets are being illicitly manufactured with the connivance of the Eramam police.

KERALA MITRAM,
Sept. 11th, 1889.

Ernakulam post master allowing an official to open letters and newspaper correspondences.

57. A leader invites the attention of the Postmaster-General to the alleged fact that the post master of the Imperial post office at Ernakulam allows a certain official, who wishes to satisfy his suspicions regarding some of the letters and newspaper correspondences, to open and read such.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Aug. 22nd, 1889.

Dhulip Singh.

58. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd August, after publishing a translation of the proclamation by Maha Raja Dhulip Singh, says that, if the said Maha Raja is not its author, it is surely written by some friend of his at Paris, who evinces his ill-feeling and hatred as regards the British Government.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Sep. 7th, 1889.

Defects in legislation.

59. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 7th September, regrets to observe that the law, as it now stands, does not make any provision for the punishment of women in cases of adultery, while it provides for the punishment of men alone. It refers to a few cases in which the judges expressed their regret at this defect in the law.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Sep. 7th, 1889.

The Hindu law.

60. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 7th September complains that the Hindu law tends to make youngsters disobey their fathers as it entitles the former to an equal share of the ancestral property possessed by the latter. It is observed that the English law provides safeguards against the division of ancestral property; and Government, it is hoped, will amend the Hindu law on the principles upon which the English law is based. It is expected that much good will result from such an amendment.

KALANIDHI,
Aug. 31st, 1889.

The leper bill.

61. The *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 31st August, says that it is the opinion of the Muhammadans and our ancients that leprosy is contagious, and approves of the proposed bill for the segregation of lepers.

MESSENGER OF TRUTH,
Sept 1889.

On the imposition of the tobacco duty.

62. The *Messenger of Truth*, of the mouth of September 1889, refers to the duty on tobacco proposed by the Madras municipality which many regard as just, it being imposed on a luxury.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
first bright fortnight
of the month of
Sravana, in the
year Verōdhi.

On the treatment of the Maha Raja of Cashmere.

63. The *Siddhāntabōdhini*, of the first bright fortnight of the month of Sravana in the year Verōdhi, complains, in a leader, against the proceedings of Government against the Maha Raja of Cashmere, who has been suspended for some cause or other. Although the Maha Raja asserted

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his innocence, the authorities have appointed a committee with Colonel Nisbett as a member; suspended the Maha Raja for five years, and assigned for his maintenance during that time a portion of his income. The editor remarks that the proceedings of the authorities towards native Rajas are at times peculiar and quite unjust. No one knew of the atrocities ascribed to the king of Burma previously to the annexation of his kingdom during the administration of Lord Dufferin. Such a procedure of the English makes the people believe that the Mogul Government was a just one. Enormous expenses have been incurred to India on account of the Boundary Commission for fear of a Russian invasion, for bribes to the Amir of Afghanistan, and for the annexation of Burma.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Sept. 9th, 1889.

Karnataka Prakasika, of the 9th [illegible]

7

Native States of India.

64. The ~~same paper~~ says:—"There are few native princes who can realize the responsibility that devolves on their shoulders. They, therefore, entrust the administration to their dewans, who, however, instead of performing their duties impartially, espouse the cause of one or other of the opposing factions in the State, and, in collusion with the Political Agents, bring discredit on the Raja. When the English Government find that the people are discontented, they find fault with the Raja, and deprive him of all administrative power. Thus it is the dewans and the Political Agents that are the cause of the ruin of several Native States. Many instances may be quoted which bear out the opinion we have expressed. Who was the cause of the disappearance of the long amassed treasure at Gwalior? Who was it that compelled the Maha Rani of Rewah to abandon her capital and seek shelter in the forest, there to rot without even the society of her beloved son? Who was it that has driven the Maha Raja of Cashmere to spend his days in sorrow at Jummoo, having been deprived of all that makes a prince's life worth living? Who, but the dewans and their patrons the Political Agents?

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Sept. 2nd, 1889.

Cashmere.

65. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 2nd instant, says:—Lord Lansdowne speaks of the unfavourable reports of Mr. Plowden against the Maha Raja. But at that time Dewan Lutchman Doss and Mr. Plowden were in power in Cashmere, and the maladministration therefore was due to them alone, and not to the Maha Raja. Mr. Plowden was virtually ruling Cashmere, but he had the knack of throwing the blame of maladministration on another person. This is political morality.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Sept 9th, 1889.

The people of Cashmere.

66. The *Karnataka Prakásika*, of the 9th instant, remarks:—There is not much love lost between the people of Cashmere and the new Council of Regency there. They are very sorry for the misfortune of their sovereign. Their loyalty is almost unbounded.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Sept. 9th, 1889.

The future of the Cashmere State.

67. The same paper says:—Ever since the English gained a firm footing in India their policy has always been to find fault with a weak native Raja and to take over his State under their own administration with the professed intention of restoring it to the lawful ruler after order has been restored, but ultimately the State has really been absorbed in the British dominions. This policy has been steadily pursued with regard to Tanjore, Coorg, Nagpore, Oude, Trichinopoly, and several other States. Mysore, however, has fortunately escaped this fate. From this we can conjecture what is in store for Cashmere. There is an additional reason why the Government would like to keep Cashmere in their own hands, and that is, that it is a frontier State. They are bent upon strengthening the frontier, and it appears, from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated the 18th August 1888, that the annexation of Cashmere had been in contemplation for a long time. The charges formulated against the Maha Raja are only the outcome of this long-cherished intention. Every one knows what the Government means when they say that the province will be restored to the Maha Raja at the end of five years. Lord Lansdowne will retire by that time, and

his successor, being new to India, will naturally listen to the counsel of those around him, and, under the pretence that the province has not yet been restored to order, postpone the restoration indefinitely and finally depose the Maha Raja and formally annex the country on some pretence or other.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Sept. 9th, 1889.

Dhulip Singh in India.

68. The same paper says that the sepoys of an infantry regiment in Punjab have spread a false rumour that Dhulip Singh has arrived at Meerut in disguise.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 4th, 1889.

Prince Albert Victor's reception in Travancore.

69. A paragraph says that the Travancore Maha Raja has allotted two lakhs of rupees for Prince Albert Victor's reception in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Private menial work by peons.—Cochin Government's circular prohibiting —

70. A paragraph brings to notice a recent circular of the Cochin Government prohibiting officials employing their subordinates (peons, &c.) to do their private menial work.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Alleged suppression of a case by the police in Cochin.

[illegible] An article calls upon the magistrate of Cochin to inquire into the alleged fact that a Christian with his two children are missing; the police inquiry is alleged to have been illegally suppressed.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Maha Rani of Rewa and Begum of Bhopal's grievances redressed.

72. A paragraph says that the Viceroy has redressed the personal grievances of which the Maha Rani of Rewa and the Begum of Bhopal complained in connection with the agency of Sir Griffin in Central India.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Frontier defences.—Native princes' readiness to assist in —

73. A paragraph commends the spontaneous outburst of loyalty displayed by the princes and chiefs of India in connection with the frontier defences.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 14th, 1889.

Makkatayam law.—Travancore Nayars petitioning their Government to introduce —

74. A leader, noticing a petition presented by some of the Nayars of Travancore to the Maha Raja, the Resident and the Madras Government, condemns, for various reasons, their first prayer, which is to introduce Makkatayam law of inheritance, but at the same time desires legislation in accordance with their second prayer, "to make their marriage a binding tie."

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 26th, 18[illegible]

Cashmere.

75. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th August, as regards the affairs at Cashmere, states that undoubtedly the Maha Raja is oppressed, and ~~that~~ the British Government never put such a pressure on any other native ruler. Such obnoxious procedure casts a reflection on the just policy of the Empress of India.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI, Aug. 28th, 1889.

Cashmere.

76. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 28th August, after giving a list of the different authorities by whose advice several Native States were annexed to the British dominions, advises the Resident at Cashmere to do away with Sauval Singh, with a view to save the British Government from further infamy and disgrace, and condemns the annexation policy of Government in strong terms, and their present procedure regarding the affairs at Cashmere.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARYA JANAPARIPALINI, Sept. 1st, 188[illegible]

Patriotism.

77. The *Arya Janaparipalini*, of Madras, of the 1st September, says that England, France, Germany, America, Japan and other countries owe their high state of civilization to the patriotism of their people, and attributes the present degraded position of India to the selfishness of her people and their utter indifference to the welfare of their country. Our just and impartial Government have given us great privileges, and it is our own fault that we have not properly availed ourselves of them. The people of this country should henceforward shake off their lethargy. They should co-operate in making efforts to establish industrial schools for the benefit of the poor, to improve commerce,

to conduct agricultural operations on a scientific basis, to acquire wealth, to read newspapers, to form associations in various places for promoting the public good, to establish gymnasia for improving the physique, to buy articles of Indian manufacture, to prevent the importation of foreign articles by levying import duties on them, and to give political education to the masses.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 31st, 1889.

Sreeman Swami's [illegible]

78. A paragraph reports Sreeman Swami's cow protection speech at Trichur.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 9th, 1889.

Russian progress in Central Asia.

79. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th September, quotes from the *Pioneer* that the Russians have made and are making rapid progress in Central Asia and have great influence in Persia. It is not unlikely that they will soon possess themselves of the Persian gulf, but before doing so, they will have to capture several Persian provinces. As the Russian railway has reached the outer frontiers of Afghanistan, it is deemed advisable that the British Government should, with alacrity, adopt such steps as are necessary to check the advance of their opponents, which can be done by constructing a railway through the valley of the Euphrates, and when this line reaches the Persian gulf, it is very likely that the advance of the Russians will be checkmated. We are sure that the whole of Europe will be a scene of general warfare, but it is not known when it will commence. Should such a state of affairs take place, the Suez canal will have to be closed, and to prevent the enemy's fleet from entering into the Black sea a regular bed of torpedoes will have to be spread on the Bosphorus. It is impossible to secure the Suez canal when war is going on. Under these circumstances, a new passage, which may be considered safe, should be opened.

Public No. 843. Miscellaneous.

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FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd October 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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