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ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

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Confidential No 153 P / of 1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers Rept on

for fortnight ending 30. Septr 89

Confidential] [No 60 of 1889

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1889.

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III Legisla

IV Native

List of Newspapers

Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of the Newspapers received and examined during the fortnight
Bangalore	400	Sept. 16, 23.
Bangalore	12	Sept. 14, 21.
Bangalore	200	Sept. 12
Mysore	1000	Sept. 18, 25.
Bellary	275	Sept. 16, 23.

V/

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 30th Sep.

No.	[illegible]	Place of publication	Number of copies ordinarily issued	[illegible] received examined the fortnight
	Monthly.			
	Sanmārgadarśini	[illegible]	200	21st September
	[illegible]			
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	24th do
	[illegible] newspaper	Madras	500	16th and 23rd Sep
4	[illegible]	[illegible]mundry	300	10th and 26

V/

II. [illegible]ation.

(a)

The Vivekavar[illegible] [illegible]mber 1889.

Vivekavardhani, Sept: 11th, 1889.

"The [illegible] doings of the Police". In it are expo[illegible] a paper he[illegible] the [illegible] events which h[illegible] in three different places. The fi[illegible] took place in [illegible] in the year 1886. A m[illegible] named Da[illegible] resident of a hamlet in the Eta District went with [illegible] wife to the village Sara intending to [illegible] in the Ganges on a holy day. In the great throng a[illegible] that place he lost his wife, and though he search[illegible] her everywhere, he could not find her again. As [illegible]ther-in-law was on bad terms with him. [illegible] lodged a complaint at the Police Station [illegible] for having [illegible] his wife. Thereupon the [illegible] tion and tried to prove that he had poisoned [illegible] Judge who heard the case [illegible] sentenced him to imprisonment.

He could not sentence [illegible] the Police could not produce the [illegible] of the [illegible] Meanwhile [illegible] of the [illegible] had [illegible] a regiment and [illegible] to the West [illegible] she [illegible] saw [illegible] of the [illegible] husband and com[illegible] what [illegible] happened to her hus[illegible] [illegible] that some how or other she had [illegible] her husband when going on that [illegible] to the [illegible] and had eventually got into the hands of the [illegible]igration Company who had sent her to the West In[illegible]. This case having been reported by the wife to the [illegible] was [illegible]rred by them to the Government of India [illegible] under [illegible] of the District judge of Farukhabad.

2. The 2d simi[illegible] event took place in the District [illegible] Rajahmundry one or two years ago. Two men quarrelled with each other at Rumpa and one of them ran away to his brother at Vizagapatam. The Police concocted a case against the man who had remained behind and produced proofs of his having killed the runaway, the wife of the accused giving corroborative evidence to that effect. While the case was under trial before the District judge, the runaway suddenly appeared before the judge, and thus saved the life of the accused.

3. The 3d happened at Cocanada a few months ago. A Komati was charged with the theft of some gunny bags. It was proved that the Police had demanded bribes from the accused, and his corpse was found in the back-water opposite to the Police station. The general impression is that he was murdered by the Police. But the District judge acqu

[illegible] more on the ground [illegible] sufficient evidence [illegible] produced to bring the charge [illegible] to them. The Ed [illegible] thinks that unless good and educated men are entertain [illegible] in the Police, such malpractices will not be discontinued.

(d) Education

Vivekavardhani, Sept. 11th, 1889.

Suggesting that females need not pass the Upper Secondary Examination.

4. The Vivekavardhani, dated 11th September 1889, says that the Director of Public Instruction should not order females to pass the Upper Secondary Examination, as the test is very difficult. It is hoped that the Director will abandon this intention.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, [illegible] October 1889.

Telugu Translator
to Government

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 30th September 1889.

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(c) — Jails —
Nil.

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(e) — Local and Municipal —
Nil.

(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement —
Nil.

(g) — Forests —
Nil.

(h) — Railways —
Nil.

(i) — Public Works —
Nil.

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Nil.

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(K) — General —
Nil.

III. — Legislation.
Nil.

IV. — Native States.
Nil.

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

VI. — Miscellaneous.
Nil.

Confidential No. 432

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

CHIEF SECRETA[illegible]
4 OCT [illegible]
[illegible]RNMENT OF M[illegible]

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated
Received } October 1889.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 30th September 1889.

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II Home Administration
(K) General.

The Vittanta Chintamany of September 18. } 1. The Vittanta Chinta[illegible] regards the appointment of [illegible] Professor of the Presidency College of Calcutta to prepare a moral text book for the use of the students of all religious persuasions as improper. The duty might very well have been entrusted to a committee composed of eminent men of all religions.

A moral Text Book.

III Legislation

The Vittanta Patrika of September 19. } 2. The Vittanta Patrika of the 19th September speaking of the Leper Bill says:- The Government of India are contemplating a bill to separate lepers from their dearest relations and to maintain them at Government expense in a place set apart for them. It is a cruelty thus to separate husband and wife at an advanced age and there seems to be no good ground for such a harsh step.

The Leper Bill.

IV Native States.

The Vijayadhwaja of September. 23. } 3. The Vijayadhwaja of 23rd September has the following:- The Maharajah's letter in which he is said to have resigned the Government of his principality has been published by our contemporaries. On a careful perusal of the letter we are of opinion that no portion of it can be construed as abdication or resignation. How is then the Supreme Government justified in saying that it was compelled ~~that it was compelled~~ to dethrone the Maharajah on the representation

Kashmere.

2

of taxes while the education of the towns people whose share in the taxes is trifling is taken such great care of. It is the first duty of Government to appoint liberal minded officers over villages which are the chief supporters of Government, to look to their sanitation, to impart to the cultivators a knowledge of the best modes of cultivation of land and of the preservation of their cattle, to arrange for the delivery of periodical lectures to them on these subjects and to help the ryots with loans at the time of cultivation. The neglect of this obvious duty has reduced the ryots to a pitiable condition. The condition of the chief props of the State and the greatness of those who contribute little towards the public exchequer does not speak well of the ruling power.

Condition of the Ryots.

VI Miscellaneous.

The Vijayadhwaja of September 23.

8. The Vijayadhwaja of the 23rd September speaking of Mr W. Gopalacharlu the District Munsiff of Bellary says:- "His behaviour on the bench is simply intolerable. His attitude is offensive and his tone repulsive. He is not of quick comprehension but he is impatient and overbearing. We have often observed with astonishment his utter inability to follow the pleaders in their statement of facts and exposition of law even in ordinary cases but he always adopted high handed and abrupt procedure to cut short arguments. He does not appear to have any regard whatever to the time and convenience of parties and

Mr Gopalacharlu the District Munsiff of Bellary.

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witnesses appearing before him. Within the short period he has presided in this court he was more than once irregular and unpunctual in his attendance."

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of September 18

9. The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 18th September says:- We hear that some people seize on young and pretty women by force and take them for sale to Multan.

Abduction of women.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of September 18.

10. The same paper remarks:- Strikes among workmen demanding higher wages are becoming common. A time may shortly come when the Government may itself be compelled by such means to rule with justice.

Strikes among workmen.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Vijayadhwaja of September 16.

11. The Vijayadhwaja of the 16th September hears that the Government of Bengal have decided that there should be only one distillery at the head quarters and that all others in other places should be closed. It hopes that the Government of Madras will also do the same.

Distilleries.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of September 25.

12. The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 25th September says that the reception given

of the subjects? We believe the "Friend of India" will only [illegible] the papers connected with this affair to be placed before the Parliament.

IV Native States.

The Vittanta Chintamony of September 18

Tipperah.

4. [illegible] Vittanta Chintamany of 18th Sept. says: There is a native state called Tipperah in the east of Bengal. This was at one time an independent state, but the Government of India has now placed one of their agents there. There has of late been some misunderstanding between this agent and the Bengalee officers of the State and its independence is threatened. Unless the Government of India lays down definite rules defining the powers of the political agents and the Native Princes as against each other the stability of the native states is not assured.

IV Native States.

The Karnataka Prakasika of September 23.

The Extravagance of Native Rajahs.

5. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 23rd September says: The Municipality of Mysore have voted Rs [illegible]000 for the expenses of the reception of Prince Albert Victor to which the Government have added Rs 4000. The Maharajah of Travancore has resolved to waste two lacs on the occasion. It is such reckless waste of money in the reception of the great men of Europe that has led them to look on India as a rich country.

IV Native States

The Vittanta Chintamony of Sept. 25.

6. The Vittanta Chintamony of the 25th September says:- It appears that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has made an offer

of two Cavalry regiments each consisting of 396 men and five Infantry regiments each of 720 men to the Government of India for the defences of the frontier, if he should be allowed to increase his army. The subsidiary Sahab namely of Seringapatam laid down that the Government of Mysore should grant a certain sum of money whenever the Imperial Government is engaged in a war for the good of the state. This was afterwards changed and the Maharajah agreed to furnish troops instead of money on such occasions. In 1881 the Maharajah was freed from all liability to furnish troops and the annual subsidy was raised from 24½ lacs to 35 lacs instead. This increased subsidy will be due from 1896. If therefore the Mysore Government is to supply troops in addition to this subsidy the whole tribute paid to the Imperial Government by Mysore will amount to something like 45 lacs. It is therefore the duty of the Government of India either to remit the increased subsidy or to decline the offer of troops. The former measure would be to the honour both of the Government of India and of that of Mysore.

Mysore and its Subsidy.

V The Condition of the People

The Vittanta Chintamony of Sep. 25

7. The same paper says:- There cannot be an act of greater ingratitude than the indifference shewn by the Government to the Education of the villagers who pay the bulk

to the Emperor of Germany in England has rouse'd the jealousy of the French, and there is every likelihood of a war happening in Europe shortly.

Prospect of a war in Europe

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 1st October. 1889

S. Mangesh Rao
Canarese Translator
to Government.

Confidential No. 432

Public (1889) Department.

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

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 60

Dated 1st October. 1889

Received

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
20 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending the 30th September. 1889.

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fortnight ending 3
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(d) Nil
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(9) Certain Badmashes
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(11) Chinese Officers . . .
(12) Muhammadans & public service . . . .
III Nil

. . . . ib
. . . . ib
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Nil
VI. Nil

10/

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received & examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	16th 23rd and 30th September/89
2	Jarîdah-i-Rozgar	Royapetta "	640	14th 21st and 28th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane "	100	5th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	" "	100	5th and 15th ~~& 25th~~ "
		"	150	12 and 27th "
				9th 12th 16th 19th and 23rd "
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"	[illegible]	29th Augt./89
8	Shoukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	550	15th
9	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	Not received
10	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	do
11	Dakkhan Punch	"	300	do
12	Safir-i-Dakkhan	"	150	14th

Forei Politics

(1) Sa Tan-ul-Akhbar of the 29th Septr with to affairs at Soudan, says it s not admissible to withdraw troop ro for the purpose of sending them the more forces are sent to tha rest and disturbances assume the mor s aspect, hence it is apparent that the rence of the Turkish arms is necessar ithout the aid of which this state of affa will not be brought to an end, it, therefore, behoves the British Government to apply to th Porte for his assistance with a view to st further blood-shed; and also expresses surprise as to the intended evacuatio Egypt and says that this contemplate withdrawal of forces from Egypt is e advocated by Lord Randolph Churchill argues that it is the only means of g over the present difficulties.

I Administration

"Police"

(2) A seim-ul-Akhbar of the 19th Septr says the p should be drilled in the use of lathies and swords because most of the thieves who are we ractised in the use of the former g ally overcome the police.

Suggests to dr police in the use of

urts

(3) am-ul-Akhbar of the 16th Septr brings to n that certain Judges of the Court Of Small Causes pass their judgements in favour of usurers

Partiality of certain judges

and money lenders withou ttentively listening to what the defendant h to , and states that this is in cons being involved in pecuniar with them. He therefore ad that before appointing any ost of a judge to enquire int the circumstances and char as far as possible, because men only are deserving of ho e said post as are honest and n under obligation to sowcars.

"General

(4) Shams al Akhbar he 16th Septr. complains of the ill treatmen experienced at the of Missionaries and other opeans at the Zellah of Yelgund al of h no notice is taken either by the Niz Government or the Resident at Hyd ad. There occured recently a case d a native has actually been tortured Missionary at Kareemnaghur; the state of affairs exists at Aurang d. It therefore behoves the Resident at H bad and the Supreme Government to ch mission-aries properly punished.

Ill treatment practised by missionaries

Do. D article
(5) which a question
from the Kasnama, a to w as become
of the famine fund establ during the
days
administration of Lord Lyt be furnished
when accounts were requi factory
they were found to be in a

Famine Fund.

state. This fu was established by the levy of a new tax, t the avowed purpose of relieving the f ine stricken people in India, whereas we se that hundreds of people are dying from starvation and no attention is paid to them. In future we must guard against any misappropriation of the taxes we pay to Government.

(6) Khassim ul Akhbar of the 19th September bitterly complains of the misappropriation of the "famine fund" and says it is a great pity that several lakhs of rupees were spent on e construction of a lofty mansion for the Vicer several crores of rupees were squa red on Burmah and Afghan ca igns and large sums of money wer id in bribing the Afghans. the Comm riat Department did not fail to good share in the booty which als ed a delicious morsel to thousa Public Works Officers. Can the c tion of Railways prevent famine t would certainly expedite its appea

Famine Fund

(7) tau ul Akhbar of the 29th Septr. remarks w te that the Amir of Cabul can not be trusted as a friend and it is vain to help him ther with arms and money. Russian ssadors are now in Cabul who repe visit the Amir and the Amir is a communicating with the Czar and g presents to him.

the Amir of Ca

(8) Sham-ul-Akhbar of the 30th Septr.
Propagation [illegible] although the British Government
Certain Hindu Catechists [illegible] tolerates independence
in case of all religions and their catechists
are allowed to preach freely on roads &c.
yet they do not enjoy the right of disparaging
other religions under the veil of the above
toleration. Our object in bringing this to the
notice of Government is that at present
a few Hindus preach against Christian
faith and use obscene and vulgar language
and speak ill of Christ and his mother Mary
in proof of which they advance certain
opinions expressed by irreligious and
faithless Englishmen. Should this liberty
be tolerated, we are afrai[illegible] it will jeopardize
public peace. Keeping Chri[illegible]ns on one
side, the Muhammadan pu[illegible] who have
faith in Christ will be in [illegible] then opposition
to the Hindus. It therefore b[illegible]oves Government
to remedy this evil and the [illegible]ommissioner
of Police should take no[illegible] of this evil
transaction.

(9) Do Do [illegible]s vagabonds
and Budmashes set the po[illegible] at defiance
Certain Budmashes And the[illegible]e not a
bit afraid of them. Rece[illegible] a certain
person inflicted severe [illegible] most
randomly on the person of a [illegible] boy in the
face of the police, we do [illegible] know as to
whether he will receive his [illegible] punishment
or passed off slightly.

(10) Do [illegible] Do [illegible] the Dewan
[illegible] of the Ma[illegible]a of Mysore
has sub[illegible]e a proposal

to make the se[illegible] to who are in receipt of
upwards of 2[illegible] rupees a month to insure
their lives so [illegible]t their families and children
may not be le[illegible] in distress, on the above
servants being transferred to the Pension list
or on their demise. Upon this the Shams
remarks that this undertaking is a laudable
one. It is a pity that the British Government
adopt no such steps for the benefit of
the widows and children of their servants.
The introduction of any decent system of
like nature will prevent hundreds of families
from ruin and poverty.

(11) Jaridah-i-Rozgar of the 28th Septr.
quotes from [illegible] Civil and Military Gazette
Chinese Officers [illegible] that a number of Officers of [illegible]
[illegible] Chinese armies is about to
come to In[illegible] for the purpose of having a
look at [illegible] military organization of this
country, reg[illegible]g which the Government of
India has [illegible] instructions to allow these
Officers to in[illegible]t all the Forts that they may
wish to see [illegible] The Urdu Guide with reference
to this free[illegible] opines that the liberty
enjoyed by [illegible]inary travellers should not
be extend[illegible] the above Officers.

(12) [illegible]idah-i-Rozgar of the 21st Septr.
after inserti[illegible] resolution of the Government
Muhammadans in public service [illegible] of Bengal (as regards Muhammadan
[illegible] employment) on the annual
report of [illegible]atna Division for 1888/89
states th[illegible] Muhammadan Observer
has remar[illegible] with great force that the
practice [illegible]ued in setting aside the
question [illegible]hammadans having a fair

shared in public service and passing it over as briefly as possible as far as the above report is concerned) does not at all tend to do good to the community. The only remedy for this is that Local Governments should put pressure upon their subordinate Officers to guard against indifference or nonenforcement of their orders.

Native State

(13) Tilism-i-Harata of the 5th Septr. says thefts and dacoities are frequently committed in Kashmir now a days, thieves roam about in gangs freely, they not only plunder people of their property at nights and days but also carry away women; and [illegible] a few cases of the kind which [illegible] recently taken place in the vicini[illegible] of Kashmir. hence the existence of this [illegible]ate of affairs is attributable to the indiff[illegible]ence of the authorities for the time be[illegible].

Thieves at Kashmir

(Translator's note. This is apparen[illegible] extract from some Urdu paper).

(14) Khassim-ul-Akhb[illegible] of the 12th Septr. inserts from the Akhbar-i-[illegible] an elegy deploring t[illegible]ndition to which Kashmir has lately [illegible] reduced by the changes made in the A[illegible]istration of the Country. --

Kashmir

(15) Khassim-ul-A[illegible] of the 16th September says we have lea[illegible] that the British [illegible]rnment do[illegible] wish to annex Kashmir! i.e. strongly

Kashmir

hoped that [illegible] they are true to their words the administration of the country would soon be restored to the Maharajah. Perhaps the recent changes were made with a view to find out the disposition of self interested and evil minded Residents. If this was the intention of the Government of India they acted in good faith by placing the reins of government in the hands of the Council as a temporary measure. This action of theirs tend to do good in both ways i.e. the Government had the best opportunity to judge the intrinsic value of their Residents &ca and will equally be productive of good to the Maha[illegible]ah who would know the paramoun[illegible] power of the British Govern[illegible]t

Persn. Hind. Tran's Office
Chepak 7th Octr./89

Muhammad Ishaq (Khan Bahadur)
Ag. Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Confidential No. 432

Public (1889) Dept.

From

Muhammad Ishaq Khan Bahadur
Ag. Per. and Hindi Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George

Dated 1st } Octr/89
ceived }

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

port on Hindustani News
for the fortnight ending
ptr 1889

Press

Please print

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CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 201 of 1889

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 30th September 1889.

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Nil

(b) Courts.

1. Law Courts
2. The Conduct of Magistrates.

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

3. The injustice of the Educational Authorities

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. The Chairman of the Salem Municipality
5. Scarcity of water at Renigunta
6. The Annamayammal Tank at Tripati

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

Nil

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil

(i) Public Works.

7. The repair of the Tank and channels at Attur.

(j) Salt.

8. The Congress and the Salt-tax.

(k) General.

9. The Post Office
10. The Government, the Hindus, and the Mohurram
11. The District Registrar of Tanjore
12. The Collector of Tanjore
13. The India Council
14. Agricultural Exhibitions at Salem and Bellary

III. Legislation.

15. Governor's Opinion on the present Devastanam act

IV. Native States.

16. The Maharajah of Cashmere

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

Nil

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight
	Bi-monthly			
1.	Vetthantha Nirnaya Pathrikai	Madras	500	1st & 15th September 1889
2.	Sathia Vettháisusáram	do	264	15th September 1889
3.	Grilokaranjani	do	750	16th September 1889
4.	Arya Janaratchani	do	500	16th September 1889
5.	Swadésábhimáni	Salem	150	16th September 1889
6.	Sathia Varthamáni	Pasumalai	690	15th September 1889
7.	Sujanóllásan	Tanjore	200	20th September 1889
	Tri-monthly			
8.	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagercoil	450	2d & 20th September 1889
	Weekly			
9.	Vettickodiyon	Madras	200	21st & 28th September 1889
10.	Vikata Dútan	do	1400	21st & 28th September 1889
11.	Hindu Janabhúshani	do	200	21st & 28th September 1889
12.	Srangai Nésan	do	150	28th September 1889
13.	Désábhimáni	Cuddalore	350	21st & 28th September 1889
14.	Tanjai Janamitran	Tanjore	450	21st & 28th September 1889
15.	Kalánidhi	Coimbatore	250	21st & 28th September 1889
	Bi-Weekly			
16.	Swadésa Mitran	Madras	800	18th, 21st, 25th & 28th September 1889

I Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts.

Law Courts.

1. The Vikata Dutan of Madras of the 21st September regrets to see that justice is not within the reach of the poor, but that only the rich, who can afford to spend large sums of money and who are prepared to sacrifice their personal comfort, can obtain it. The paper goes on to say that the cost of a suit sometimes swells to six or seven times the value of the property under litigation, and that parties have to wait for a considerable length of time before they can obtain justice.

The conduct of Magistrates.

2. A correspondent to the Swadésamitran of Madras of the 28th September who is supposed to have been present at the hearing of a suit in the Court at Villupuram, regrets to observe that the Tahsildar uses disrespectful language when parties approach him to represent their grievances. He attributes such audacity on

the part of Revenue officials to their being invested with Magisterial powers, and concludes by saying that the subjects will be treated better only when Revenue officers are divested of Magisterial powers.

(C) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

The injustice of the Educational authorities.

3. The Janavinodini of Tanjore of the 21st September, while condemning the action of the Madras Syndicate and that of the Director of Public Instruction with respect to the late Christian College Convocation, says that the course which has been adopted by them is likely to engender a spirit of discontent and revolt in the minds of the Hindus, and adds that the interference of the Syndicate and the Director of Public Instruction who are bound to maintain the strictest religious neutrality, will only bring the name of the British Government into disrepute. The paper also appeals to the native public to hold meetings in the several parts of the Presidency and try to get the unjust and one-sided decision of the Syndicate cancelled.

(e) Local and Municipal.

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lity.

4. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 15th September says that the Municipal Chairman of Salem who is always ready to impose additional taxes on the people does not attend to the representations made by them, but disposes of their petitions summarily without making proper enquiries, and that the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected.

water

ta.

5. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 28th September complains of the scarcity of water at Renigunta, and regrets that Government officials have not taken any notice whatever of the same. He hopes that the authorities will adopt the measures necessary for redressing this grievance.

nayanummal

Tripati.

6. A correspondent to the Vikata Dutan of Madras of the 21st September complains that neither the Municipality of Tripati nor the local Magistrate pays any attention towards the conserving of the Ammayanummal Tank near [illegible] Tripati Railway Station, although it is the only source

of water-supply to the people in the neighbourhood.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

6. The repair of the Tank and Channels at Attur.

7. A correspondent to the Janamitran of Tanjore of the 28th September writes as follows:— On the repeated entreaties of the inhabitants of Attur, a big village from which Government derive an annual revenue of Rs. 12,000, a sum of about Rs. 2000 was sanctioned towards the restoration of the tank and channels which irrigate the above village. The officers of the Public Works Department, instead of granting the request of the ryots that they may themselves be allowed to execute the necessary repairs, allowed the work to be done by a Contractor, who looked only to his own gain without in the least caring for the welfare of the ryots. The Contractor has executed the repairs not only in the most unsatisfactory

manner

manner but also at a season most unfavourable to the ryots. For there is not enough of water even for a single crop. Will the Government take notice of the conduct of these officers of the Public Works Department?

(j) Salt.

The Congress and the Salt tax.

8. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 25 Septr. says as follows:—

The opinion is gaining ground among the masses throughout the Presidency that the Indian National Congress instead of promoting the good of the people is really the cause of the increase of Salt-tax and of the oppressive forest laws. This is a mistake. Far from being the cause of increased taxation, the Congress has, it must be admitted, prevented Government from imposing more and additional taxes on the people. The administrative charges of Government go on increasing, which, we are made to believe, is owing to the growth of the population. But the chief cause of the increased expenditure is the very high rate of salaries paid to the European officers. India of today is quite different from what it was some fifty years ago.

The voyage from England to India can now be performed in 20 days. We know what takes place in other countries every day by means of telegrams. Many competent Englishmen are now ready to serve in India on comparatively small salaries. Besides, there are many competent educated natives who can discharge and are discharging the duties of very high and important offices. In spite of these changes, if the Government continue to pay such high salaries to European officers, how can we expect the administrative charges of this country to diminish or even to be stationary? The cost of administration in England is not even one hundredth part of what it is in India. England maintains a large army, the cost of which is unjustly drawn from the Indian exchequer. It is true that the army was sent here for the defence of this country. Did not the Government employ Indian Forces in the Egypt and China Wars? England owes much of her greatness and prosperity to her Indian Empire. Englishmen find employment in India, and India is also the best market for articles of European manufacture. In

these

these circumstances why should not the military expenditure of India be borne partly by the British and partly by the Indian Exchequer? If this course be adopted, India would be greatly relieved of her financial embarrassment. It is not at all proper on the part of Government to have, instead of adopting the above just course, raised the duty on salt, and to cause oppression to the poor people of India. But for the Congress, Government would probably have imposed many other taxes on the people of India. If we go on reiterating our wants and grievances in the Congress meetings, it will at least tend to prevent Government from making matters worse, and may, in course of time, induce Government to redress the grievances in accordance with the wishes of the people. At present Government pays very little attention to the wishes of the people in the administration of the country. Although there may be among the English people some who are disposed to rule India according to the wishes of the people, still it is difficult now to ascertain what their real wishes are, because India is a vast country, inhabited by a great variety of people speaking different languages who had been living till now without intercourse of any kind with one another. Now there is a general awakening among the different races of India. The Congress is the best means of creating public opinion in India. In no Country was public opinion created in a day. So will public opinion become a power in India only as we go on improving in knowledge and other things. If this work should steadily go on, our English rulers will reduce the Salt tax and other taxes, and try to govern in accordance with the wishes of the people. What is the use of crying now in our homes about the increase of Salt-tax, after having been so foolish and indifferent as not to express our opinions to Government about their action then and there? Unless the natives of this country, one and all, join the public associations that have been established in different parts of the Country, and thus strengthen those associations and through them the Congress, public opinion will not become a power in this Country. If there is no public opinion in India,

how

how can we expect the English to govern this Country in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the people? The Congress has just now created a public opinion in this country and made it to be felt not only throughout India but also in England. If the people of this country should only rise now as one man to support the Congress movement, they ~~can~~ could P.R. not only get the Salt tax reduced, but would P.R. also receive from the English rulers many other benefits conducive to their well being.

(L) General

The Post office.

9. The Hindu Janabhimani of Madras of the 28th September draws the attention of the Post Master-General of Madras to the malpractice on the part of Postal officials of opening before delivery the newspapers that are sent to Mofussil Subscribers.

The Government, the Hindus and the Moharrum.

10. The Srilōka Ranjani of Madras of the 15th September appeals to the educated Hindus and Muhammadans and through them to Government to put a stop to the practice of the dregs of the Hindu Community taking part in the Moharrum festival in as much as it results every year in serious feuds and bloodshed.

11. The

The District Registrar of Tanjore

11. The Janamitran of Tanjore of the 21st September in commenting on the action of Mr. Periya Sawmi Pillai, the District Registrar of Tanjore, in overlooking the claims of the people in his office, and bringing a man from Coimbatore to fill the place of accountant in his office on the plea that there are no good accountants in this District, when almost all the efficient hands in the several public offices are Tanjoreans, says that his conduct in this matter is objectionable.

The Collector of Tanjore.

12. The Janamitran of Tanjore of the 28 September advocates the permanent retention of Mr. Happell who is acting as Collector of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Gibson on leave. The paper goes on to say that Mr. Gibson could never bring himself to hear personal representations from the ryots, and there are hundreds of petitions lying undisposed of although they were presented to the Collector some 3 or 4 years ago. During his tenure of office, he left everything entirely in the hands of the Huzur Sheristadar and the Divisional officers. On the other hand, Mr. Happell when he was at Negapatam is reported

to

to have done good work by making personal enquiries about the grievances of the people and disposing of their petitions with impartiality.

The India Council.

13. A correspondent to the Janamitran of Tanjore of the 28 September, after having observed that the India Council as at present constituted is a useless institution, suggests the following reforms:—

"Five out of the ten Members of the India Council should be educated natives of India elected by the people of this country, the rest being appointed by the Secretary of State. The tenure of office of the Members should be limited to five years. The Secretary of State should simply carry out the decision of the majority; and the Members are to be in no way subordinate to him. The Secretary should get the sanction of the Council for all expenditure, and the maximum amount which he should be allowed to spend in cases of emergency should never exceed £10000. Members should be empowered to put questions to the Secretary of State, and ask him to bring to their notice any subject which is under investigation or consideration. There should always be not less than two natives in the Council. The vast expenditure on account of the India Council should be reduced. The business of the Council should be conducted in the most open manner."

Agricultural Exhibitions at Salem and Bellary

14. The Kalanidhi of Coimbatore of the 21st September regrets to see that Government again propose to hold the Exhibition at Salem instead of at Erode in spite of its representation that the latter place is more conveniently situated, and would draw the ryots of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot Districts to the Exhibition.

III Legislative.

Governor's opini
of the present Deva
nam Act.

15. The Kalanidhi of Coimbatore of the 21st September in commenting on the Governor's reply to the several addresses received by His Excellency during the recent tour for reforming the present Devastanam administration, says that it was very uncharitable on the part of Lord Connemara to have said that the Act of 1863 was sufficient for all practical purposes, in spite of the opinions expressed by such gentlemen as Sir William Robinson, Mr. D. F. Carmichael and Mr. H. C. Sullivan that the present law is defective, as it contains no provision for removing trustees for misconduct. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 25 September echoes the same sentiment.

IV Native States

The Maharajah of Cashmere.

16. The Janamitran of Tanjore of the 21st September, in commenting upon the Viceroy's letter to the Maharajah of Cashmere, says as follows:—

The Maharajah was frightened by Colonel Nisbett, the Resident, into signing the letter to the Government of India, asking them to transfer the administration of the State to a Council of five persons. It was represented to him that unless he adopted that course he would have to share the fate of Theebaw, the Ex-King of Burmah.

Had there really existed any treasonous correspondence between the Maharajah and the Russian Government of which the Resident pretended he was in possession, ~~they~~ such correspondence P.R. would have been produced before him and the Government of India. The Viceroy has therefore committed a serious political blunder in having transferred the administration of the state to a Council on the one-sided report of a political officer without hearing the other side also.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI Miscellaneous.

Nothing deserving notice.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 8th October 1889 } P. Ranganadam
Tamil Translator to Government.

Confidential No. 441

Public (1889) Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
SECRET
GOVERNMENT OF M

From Rao Bahadur
P. Rangaswami Mudaliyar
M.A.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 201

Dated 8th October 1889.

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the fortnight ending 30th September 1889.

Print
Please print
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(2) London — Progress of Strikes in —.
II. Home administration.
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(1) Private menial work — Calicut Town Head Constable ordering his Constables to do —
(2) Police Department — Necessity of selecting better men in —.
(b) Courts — Nil.
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(1) Former and present state of the Hindu Community with respect to caste &c.

(2) Calcutta, Simla — Governor's visit to —.

(3) Arbitrary actions of Malabar land-lords — advising Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar to devise means to check —.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the Second fortnight of September, 1889.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	No. of Copies issued
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut.	21st 28th } September	about — 900.
2	Kerala Sanchari.	"	18th 25th } September	1,000.
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	21st September	700.

I. Foreign Politics

1. Kerala Patrika 21st September — A paragraph mentions that some anonymous lady in England sent to the Prince of Wales 10,000£ Bank notes in a registered letter stating that she had more than enough for herself and begging to be excused.

2. [Sa issue] — A paragraph notices the progress of t strike in London.

II. Home administration

(a) Police.

3. Kerala Sanchari 18th September — A paragraph calls the Police Superintendent's attention to the alleged illegal practice of a certain Head Constable, Calicut, in ordering constables to do his private menial work.

4. Kerala Sanchari 25th September — The leader alleges that owing to the enlistment of uneducated men in the Police Department it is very inefficient and invites the Inspector-General's attention to the necessity of selecting better men in future.

(b) Courts — Nil.

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education.

5. Kerala Sanchari 18th September — The leader says that the recent orders of the Director of Public

Instruction to levy fees from village Schools will retard the progress of Primary Education and invites the Director to reconsider the matter.

6. Kerala Sanchari 25th September — has an article protesting against the proposed abolition of the Calicut College and asks the Director of Public Instruction to arrange with the Municipality to maintain the institution in case it is to be abolished.

(e) Local and Municipal.

7. Kerala Sanchari 18th September — The leader notices that the Tellicherry Municipality's refusal to grant a license for the Old Market is a great injury to the owner and calls for further consideration of the matter.

8. Kerala Sanchari 25th September — A Correspondent invites the attention of the Local Board to the deplorable condition of the road from Feroke to Manjeri.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil.
(g) Forests — Nil
(h) Railways — Nil
(i) Public works — Nil
(j) Salt — Nil
(k) General — Nil.

III. Legislation.

9. Kerala Patrika 21st September — The leader apropos of the alleged embezzlement of the Tirupati Temple property by the Mahant urges early passing of the Devastanam Bill.

IV. Native States.

10. Kerala Patrika 28th September — The leader invites the new Dewan to improve the unsatisfactory administration of various Departments under the Cochin Government.

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

VI. Miscellaneous

11. Kerala Patrika 21st September — The leader adduces instances to prove that in early ages exalted caste was attainable by exalted merit and desires a return to such a state of things.

12. [Same issue] — A paragraph notices the Governor's return tour and his present visit to Calcutta Simla &c.

12. Kerala Patrika 28th September — The leader regrets that owing to the peculiar nature of land-tenures in Malabar, the tenants are oppressed in various ways by their land-lords and advises the Honorable Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar to devise means to check their arbitrary actions.

Govt. Malm. Translator's office
Kolar, 9th October 1889.

L. Garthwaite
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1889) Dept.

Confidential No. 142

From,

L. Garthwaite Esquire BA
Malayalam Translator to Gov.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George.

10 OCT 89

Dated 9th }
Recd. } October 1889.

Malayalam Newspapers —
Report on — for the Second fortnight
of September 1889.

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29

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 30th September 1889.

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(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Nil.

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

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Nil.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight
	TAMIL.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	“Vēthanta Nirnaya Pathrikai”	Madras	500	1st and 15th September 1889.
2	“Sathia Vethánusáram”	Do.	264	15th September 1889.
3	“Srilokaranjani”	Do.	750	15th ,, ,,
4	“Arya Janaratchani”	Do.	500	16th ,, ,,
5	“Swadésábhimáni”	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
6	“Sathiavarthamáni”	Pasumalai	690	15th ,, ,,
7	“Sujanóllásan”	Tanjore	200	20th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
8	“Travancore Abhimáni”	Nagercoil	450	2nd and 20th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	“Vettikl odiyan”	Madras	200	21st and 28th September 1889.
10	“Vikata Dútan”	Do.	1,400	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
11	“Hindu Janabhúshani”	Do.	200	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
12	“Tarangai Nesân”	Do.	150	28th September 1889.
13	‘Désabhimani”	Cuddalore	350	21st and 28th September 1889.
14	“[illegible] Janamitran”	Tanjore	450	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
15	“Kalanidhi”	Coimbatore	250	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
16	“Swadésa Mitran”	Madras	800	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th September 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
17	“Sanmárgadarsini”	Pittapore	200	23rd September 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
18	“Budhavidhéyi”	Masulipatam	300	24th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
19	“Andhraprakásika”	Madras	500	16th and 23rd September 1889.
20	“Vivékavardhani”	Rajahmundry	300	18th ,, 26th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
21	“Karnataka Prakásika”	Bangalore	400	16th and 23rd September 1889.
22	“Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini”	Do.	12	24th ,, 21st ,, ,,
23	“Vrittanta Patrika”	Do.	2,000	12th September 1889.
24	“Vrittanta Chintamani”	Mysore	1,000	18th and 25th September 1889.
25	“Vijayadhwaja”	Bellary	275	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
26	“Kerala Patrika”	Calicut	900	21st and 28th September 1889.
27	“Kerala Sanchari”	Do.	1,000	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
28	“Kerala Mitram”	Cochin	700	21st September 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
29	“Shams-ul-Akhbar”	Triplicane, Madras	700	16th, 23rd and 30th September 1889.
30	“Jaridah-i-Rozgar”	Royapetta, do.	640	14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
31	“Mushar-ul-Ajaib”	Triplicane, do.	100	5th September 1889.
32	“Tilism-i-Hairath”	Do. do.	100	5th, 15th and 25th September 1889.
33	“Jalva-i-Sakhun”	Do. do.	150	12th and 27th September 1889.
34	“Khassim-ul-Akhbar”	Bangalore	470	9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd September 1889.
35	“Sultan-ul-Akhbar”	Do.	500	27th August 1889.
36	“Shoukat-ul-Islam”	Hyderabad	500	15th September 1889.
37	“Safir-i-Dakkhan”	Do.	150	14th ,, ,,

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Prince of Wales.—Some anonymous lady sending £10,000 bank notes to —

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

1. A paragraph mentions that some anonymous lady in England sent to the Prince of Wales £10,000 bank-notes in a registered letter stating that she had more than enough for herself and begging to be excused.

London.— Progress of strike in —

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

2. A paragraph notices the progress of the strike in London.

Soudan.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 29th, 1889.

3. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th September, with reference to affairs at Soudan, says it is not advisable to withdraw troops from Cairo for the purpose of sending them to Soudan, as the more force are sent to that country, riot and disturbances assume the more serious aspect; hence it is apparent that the interference of the Turkish arms is necessary, without the aid of which this state of affairs will not be brought to an end. It therefore behoves the British Government to apply to the Porte for his assistance with a view to stop further bloodshed; ~~and also~~ expresses its surprise as to the intended evacuation of Egypt, and says that this contemplated withdrawal of forces from Egypt is even advocated by Lord Randolph Churchill, who argues that it is the only means of getting over the present difficulties.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

“The wonderful doings of the police.”

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Sept. 11th, 1889.

4. The *Vivēkavardhani*, of the 11th September 1889, contains a paper headed “The wonderful doings of the police.” In it are exposed three events which happened in three different places. The first took place in Northern India in the year 1886. A man named Dal, resident of a hamlet in the Eta district, went with his wife to the village of Sāra intending to bathe in the Ganges on a holy day. In the great throng at that place he lost his wife, and though he searched for her everywhere, he could not find her again. As his mother-in-law was on bad terms with him, she lodged a complaint at the police station against him for having killed his wife. Thereupon, the police concocted an accusation and tried to prove that he had poisoned her. The judge who heard the case sentenced him to imprisonment for life. He could not sentence him to death, because the police could not produce the dead body of the woman. Meanwhile, a man of the same neighbourhood had enlisted in a regiment and was sent with it to the West Indies. There he saw the wife of the convicted husband and communicated to her what had happened to her husband. She then stated that somehow or other she had missed her husband when going on that pilgrimage to the Ganges and had eventually got into the hands of the Emigration Company, who had sent her to the West Indies. This case having been reported by the wife to the authorities was referred by them to the Government of India and is now under inquiry of the District Judge of Farukhabad.

The second similiar event took place in the district of Rajahmundry one or two years ago. Two men quarrelled with each other at Rumpa, and one of them ran away to his brother at Vizagapatam. The police concocted a case against the man who had remained behind, and produced proofs of his having killed the run-away, the wife of the accused giving corroborative evidence to that effect. While the case was under trial before the District Judge, the run-away suddenly appeared before the Judge, and thus saved the life of the accused.

The third happened at Cocanada a few months ago. A Komati was charged with the theft of some gunny-bags. It was proved that the police had demanded bribes from the accused, and his corpse was found in the back-water opposite to the police station. The general impression is that he was murdered by the police. But the District Judge acquitted the prisoners on the ground that no sufficient evidence was produced to bring the charge home to them. The editor thinks that, unless good and educated men are entertained in the police, such malpractices will not be discontinued.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

Private menial work.— Calicut town head constable ordering his constables to do —

5. A paragraph calls the Police Superintendent's attention to the alleged illegal practice of a certain head constable, Calicut, in ordering constables to do his private menial work.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Police department.—Necessity of selecting better men in —

6. The leader alleges that, owing to the enlistment of uneducated men in the police department, it is very inefficient, and invites the Inspector-General's attention to the necessity of selecting better men in future.

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

Suggests to drill the police in the use of lathies, &c.

7. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th September, says the police should be drilled in the use of lathies and swords because ~~most of~~ the thieves who are well practised in the use of the former generally overcome the police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

VIKATA DUTAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

Law courts.

8. The *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 21st September, regrets to see that justice is not within the reach of the poor, but that only the rich, who can afford to spend large sums of money and who are prepared to sacrifice their personal comfort, can obtain it. The paper goes on to say that the cost of a suit sometimes swells to six or seven times the value of the property under litigation, and that parties have to wait for a considerable length of time before they can obtain justice.

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 28th, 1889.

The conduct of magistrates.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 28th September, who is supposed to have been present at the hearing of a suit in the court at Villupuram, regrets to observe that the tahsildar uses disrespectful language when parties approach him to represent their grievances. He attributes such audacity on the part of Revenue officials to their being invested with magisterial powers, and concludes by saying that the subjects will be treated better only when Revenue officers are divested of magisterial powers.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 16th, 1889.

Partiality of certain judges.

10. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, brings to notice that certain judges of the Court of Small Causes pass their judgments in favour of usurers and money-lenders without patiently listening to what the defendant has to say; and states that this is in consequence of their being involved in pecuniary transactions with them. We therefore advise Government ~~that~~ before appointing any one to the post of a judge to inquire into his private circumstances and character, ~~&c.,~~ as far as possible, because such men only are deserving of holding the said post as are honest and not under obligation to sowcars.

(*d*) *Education.*

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

The injustice of the educational authorities.

11. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 21st September, while condemning the action of the Madras Syndicate and that of the Director of Public Instruction with respect to the late Christian College commotion, says that the course which has been adopted by them is likely to engender a spirit of discontent and revolt in the minds of the Hindus, and adds that the interference of the Syndicate and the Director of Public Instruction, who are bound to maintain the strictest religious neutrality, will only bring the name

of the British Government into disrepute. The paper also appeals to the native public to hold meetings in the several parts of the presidency, and try to get the unjust and one-sided decision of the Syndicate cancelled.

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Sept. 11th, 1889.

Suggesting that females need not pass the upper secondary examination.

12. The *Vivēkavardhani*, dated 11th September 1889, says that the Director of Public Instruction should not order females to pass the upper secondary examination, as the test is very difficult. It is hoped that the Director will abandon this intention.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 18th, 1889

Primary education.—Levying fees will retard progress of —

13. The leader says that the recent order of the Director of Public Instruction to levy fees from village schools will retard the progress of primary education and invites the Director to reconsider the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI. Sept. 25th, 1889.

Calicut college.— Protesting against proposed abolition of —

14. *Kerala Sanchari* has an article protesting against the proposed abolition of the Calicut college, and asks the Director of Public Instruction to arrange with the municipality to maintain the institution in case it is to be abolished.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESABHIMANI, Sept. 15th, 1889.

The chairman of the Salem municipality.

15. The *Swadésáhhimáni*, of Salem, of the 15th September, says that the municipal chairman of Salem, who is always ready to impose additional taxes on the people, does not attend to the representations made by them, but disposes of their petitions summarily without making proper inquiries, and that the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected.

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 28th. 1889.

Scarcity of water at Renigunta.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 28th September complains of the scarcity of water at Renigunta and regrets that Government officials have not taken any notice whatever of the same. He hopes that the authorities will adopt the measures necessary for redressing this grievance.

VIKATA DUTAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

The Ammayammal tank at Tirupati.

17. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 21st September, complains that neither the municipality of Tirupati nor the local magistrate pays any attention towards the conservancy of the Ammayammal tank near the Tirupati railway station, although it is the only source of water-supply to the people in the neighbourhood.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

Old market.—Tellicherry municipal councillors refusing to grant license for —

18. The leader notices that the Tellicherry municipality's refusal to grant a license for the old market is a great injury to the owner and calls for further consideration of the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Feroke-Manjeri road.—Deplorable condition of —

19. A correspondent invites the attention of the local board to the deplorable condition of the road from Feroke to Manjeri.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 28th, 1889.

The repair of the tank and channels at Atúr.

20. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th September, writes as follows:—On the repeated entreaties of the inhabitants of Atúr, a big village from which Government derive an annual revenue of Rs. 12,000, a sum of about Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned towards the restoration of the tank and channels which irrigate the above village. The officers of the Public Works Department, instead of granting the request of the ryots, that they may themselves be allowed to execute the necessary repairs, allowed the work to be done by a contractor, who looked only to his own gain without in the least caring for the welfare of the ryots. The contractor has executed the repairs not only in the most unsatisfactory manner

but also at a season most unfavourable to the ryots. Now there is not enough of water even for a single crop. Will the Government take notice of the conduct of these officers of the Public Works Department?

(j) Salt.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Sept. 25th, 1889.

The congress and the salt-tax.

21. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 25th September, says as follows:—The opinion is gaining ground among the masses throughout the presidency that the Indian National Congress, instead of promoting the good of the people, is really the cause of the increase of salt tax and of the oppressive forest laws. This is a mistake. Far from being the cause of increased taxation, the congress has, it must be admitted, prevented Government from imposing new and additional taxes on the people. The administrative charges of Government go on increasing, which, we are made to believe, is owing to the growth of the population. But the chief cause of the increased expenditure is the very high rate of salaries paid to the European officers. India of to-day is quite different from what it was some fifty years ago. The voyage from England to India can now be performed in 20 days. We know what takes place in other countries every day by means of telegrams. Many competent Englishmen are now ready to serve in India on comparatively small salaries. Besides, there are many competent educated natives who can discharge and are discharging the duties of very high and important offices. In spite of these changes, if the Government continue to pay such high salaries to European officers, how can we expect the administrative charges of this country to diminish or even to be stationary? The cost of administration in England is not even one-hundredth part of what it is in India. England maintains a large army, the cost of which is unjustly drawn from the Indian exchequer. It is true that the army was sent here for the defence of this country. Did not the Government employ Indian forces in the Egypt and China wars? England owes much of her greatness and prosperity to her Indian Empire. Englishmen find employment in India, and India is also the best market for articles of European manufacture. In these circumstances, why should not the military expenditure of India be borne partly by the British and partly by the Indian exchequer? If this course be adopted, India would be greatly relieved of her financial embarrassment. It is not at all proper on the part of Government to have, instead of adopting the above just course, raised the duty on salt, and to cause oppression to the poor people of India. But for the congress, Government would probably have imposed many other taxes on the people of India. If we go on reiterating our wants and grievances in the congress meetings, it will at least tend to prevent Government from making matters worse, and may, in course of time, induce Government to redress the grievances in accordance with the wishes of the people. At present Government pay very little attention to the wishes of the people in the administration of this country. Although there may be among the English people some who are disposed to rule India according to the wishes of the people, still it is difficult now to ascertain what their real wishes are, because India is a vast country, inhabited by a great variety of people speaking different languages, who had been living till now without intercourse of any kind with one another. Now there is a general awakening among the different races of India. The congress is the best means of creating public opinion in India. In no country was public opinion created in a day. So will public opinion become a power in India only as we go on improving in knowledge and other things. If this work should steadily go on, our English rulers will reduce the salt tax and other taxes, and try to govern in accordance with the wishes of the people. What is the use of crying now in our homes about the increase of salt tax, after having been so foolish and indifferent as not to express our opinions to Government about their action then and there? Unless the natives of this country, one and all, join the public associations that have been established in different parts of the country, and thus strengthen those associations and

through them the congress, public opinion will not become a power in this country. If there is no public opinion in India, how can we expect the English to govern this country in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the people? The congress has just now created a public opinion in this country and made it to be felt not only throughout India but also in England. If the people of this country should only rise now as one man to support the congress movement they could not only get the salt tax reduced, but would also receive from the English rulers many other benefits conducive to their well being.

(k) General.

HINDU
JANABHUSHANI,
Sept. 28th, 1889.

The post office.

22. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 28th September, draws the attention of the Postmaster-General of Madras to the malpractice on the part of postal officials of opening before delivery the newspapers that are sent to mofussil subscribers.

SRILOKA RANJANI,
Sept. 15th, 1889.

The Government, the Hindus and the Moharrum.

23. The *Srilóka Ranjani*, of Madras, of the 15th September, appeals to the educated Hindus and Muhammadans and through them to Government to put a stop to the practice of the dregs of the Hindu community taking part in the Moharrum festival, inasmuch as it results every year in serious feuds and bloodshed.

JANAMITRAN,
Sept. 21st, 1889.

The district registrar of Tanjore.

24. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 21st September, in commenting on the action of Mr. Periyaswami Pillai, the district registrar of Tanjore, in overlooking the claims of the people in his office and bringing a man from Coimbatore to fill the place of accountant in his office on the plea that there are no good accountants in this district, when almost all the efficient hands in the several public offices are Tanjoreans, says that his conduct in this matter is objectionable.

JANAMITRAN,
Sept. 28th, 1889.

The Collector of Tanjore.

25. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th September, advocates the permanent retention of Mr. Happell, who is acting as Collector of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Gibson on leave. The paper goes on to say that Mr. Gibson could never bring himself to hear personal representations from the ryots, and there are hundreds of petitions lying undisposed of, although they were presented to the Collector some three or four years ago. During his tenure of office, he left everything entirely in the hands of the huzur sheristadar and the divisional officers. On the other hand, Mr. Happell, when he was at Negapatam, is reported to have done good work by making personal inquiries about the grievances of the people, and disposing of their petitions with impartiality.

JANAMITRAN,
Sept. 28th, 1889.

The India Council.

26. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th September, after having observed that the India Council as at present constituted is a useless institution, suggests the following reforms:—"Five out of the ten members of the India Council should be educated natives of India elected by the people of this country, the rest being appointed by the Secretary of State. The tenure of office of the members should be limited to five years. The Secretary of State should simply carry out the decision of the majority; and the members are to be in no way subordinate to him. The Secretary should get the sanction of the Council for all expenditure, and the maximum amount which he should be allowed to spend in cases of emergency should never exceed £10,000. Members should be empowered to put questions to the Secretary of State, and ask him to bring to their notice any subject which is under investigation or consideration. There should always be not less than two natives in the Council. The vast expenditure on account of the India Council should be reduced. The business of the Council should be conducted in the most open manner."

KALANIDHI,
Sept. 21st, 1889.

Agricultural exhibitions at Salem and Bellary.

27. The *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 21st September, regrets to see that Government again propose to hold the exhibition at Salem instead of at Erode in spite of its representation that the latter place is more conveniently situated, and would draw the ryots of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot districts to the exhibition.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
Sept. 18th, 1889.

A moral text-book.

28. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 18th September, regards the appointment of a Christian Professor of the Presidency College of Calcutta to prepare a moral text-book for the use of the students of all religious persuasions as improper. The duty might very well have been entrusted to a committee composed of eminent men of all religions.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Sept. 16th, 1889.

Ill-treatment practised by missionaries.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, complains of the ill-treatment experienced at the hands of missionaries and other Europeans at the zellah of Yelgundal of which no notice is taken either by the Nizams' Government or the Resident at Hyderabad. There occurred recently a case in which a native has actually been tortured by a missionary at Kareemnaghur. The same state of affairs exists at Aurangabad. It therefore behoves the Resident at Hyderabad and the Supreme Government to get such missionaries properly punished.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Sept. 16th, 1889.

Famine fund.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, has an article from the *Karnama*, which asks ~~the question as to~~ what has become of the "famine fund" established during the administration of Lord Lytton, and says, when accounts were required to be furnished, they were found to be in an unsatisfactory state. This fund was established by the levy of a new tax, with the avowed purpose of relieving the famine-stricken people in India; whereas we see that hundreds of people are dying from starvation and no attention is paid to them. In future we must guard against any misappropriation of the taxes we pay to Government.

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

Famine fund.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th September, bitterly complains of the misappropriation of the "famine fund," and says it is a great pity that several lakhs of rupees were spent on the construction of a lofty mansion for the Viceroy, several crores of rupees ~~were~~ squandered on Burma and Afghan campaigns, and large sums of money ~~were~~ used in bribing the Afghans; the Commissariat department did not fail to have a good share in the booty which also formed a delicious morsel to thousands of Public Works officers. Can the construction of railways prevent famine? No! it ~~would~~ certainly expedite its approach.

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SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Sept. 29th, 1889.

The Amir of Cabul.

32. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th September, remarks in an article that the Amir of Cabul cannot be trusted as a friend, and it is vain to help him any further with arms and money. Russian Ambassadors are now in Cabul, who repeatedly visit the Amir, and the Amir is active in communicating with the Czar and in sending presents, &c., to him.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Sept. 30th, 1889.

Certain Hindu catechists.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, says that, although the British Government tolerates independence in case of all religions, and their catechists are allowed to preach freely on roads, &c., yet they do not enjoy the right of disparaging other religions under the veil of the above toleration. Our object in bringing this to the notice of Government is that at present a few Hindus preach against Christian faith and use obscene and vulgar language and speak ill of Christ and his mother, Mary, in proof of which they advance certain opinions expressed by irreligious and faithless Englishmen. Should this ~~Keeping~~ Setting liberty be tolerated, we are afraid it will jeopardise public peace. Christians ~~on one side~~ aside, the Muhammadan public, who have faith in Christ, will be in open opposition to the Hindus. It therefore behoves Government to remedy this evil, and the Commissioner of Police should take notice of this evil transaction.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Sept. 30th, 1889.

Certain budmashes.

34. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, says vagabonds and budmashes set the police at defiance, and they are not a ~~bit afraid~~ of them. Recently a certain person inflicted severe wounds most audaciously on the person of a young boy in the face of the ~~police~~. We do not know as to whether he will receive his due punishment or ~~passed off~~ let off slightly.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Sept. 30th, 1889.

Widows and children of the servants of the Mysore Raj.

35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, says the Dewan of the Maha Raja of Mysore has submitted a proposal to make the servants who are in receipt of upwards of 25 rupees a-month ~~to~~ insure their lives, so that their families and children may not be left in distress ~~on~~ the above servants ~~being~~ are transferred to the pension list or ~~on their demise~~ die. Upon this the *Shams* remarks that ~~this~~ the undertaking is a laudable one. It is a pity that the British Government adopt no such steps for the benefit of the widows and children of their servants. The introduction of any decent system of like nature will ~~prevent~~ keep hundreds of families from ruin and poverty.

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JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Sept. 28th, 1889.

Chinese officers.

36. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th September, quotes from the *Civil and Military Gazette* a statement that a number of officers of the Chinese armies ~~is~~ are about to come to India for the purpose of having a look at the military organization of this country, ~~regarding which~~ and that the Government of India has issued instructions to allow these officers to inspect all the forts that they may wish to see. *The Urdu Guide*, ~~with reference to this function~~, opines that the liberty enjoyed by ordinary travellers should not be extended to the above officers.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Sept. 21st, 1889.

Muhammadans and the public service.

37. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st September, after inserting the resolution of the Government of Bengal (as regards Muhammadan employment) on the annual report of the Dakka Division for 1888-89, states that the *Muhammadan Observer* has remarked with great force that the practice ~~observed in setting aside~~ of the question of Muhammadans having a fair share in the public service ~~and~~ passing ~~it~~ over as briefly as possible ~~(as far as the above report is concerned)~~ does not at all tend to do good to the community. The only remedy for this is that Local Governments should put pressure upon their subordinate officers to guard against indifference or non-enforcement of their orders.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KALANIDHI,
Sept. 21st, 1889.

Governor's opinion on the present Devastanam Act.

38. The *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 21st September, in commenting on the Governor's reply to the several addresses received by His Excellency during the recent tour for reforming the present Devastanam administration, says that it was very uncharitable on the part of Lord Connemara to have said that the Act of 1863 was sufficient for all practical purposes in spite of the opinions expressed by such gentlemen as Sir William Robinson, Mr. D. F. Carmichael and Mr. H. E. Sullivan, that the present law is defective, as it contains no provision for removing trustees for misconduct. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 25th September, echoes the same sentiment.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Sept 19th, 1889.

The leper bill.

39. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th September, speaking of the leper bill, says:—The Government of India are contemplating a bill to separate lepers from their dearest relations and to maintain them at Government expense in a place set apart for them. It is a cruelty thus to separate husband and wife at an advanced age, and there seems to be no good ground for such a harsh step.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Sept. 21st, 1889.

Devastanam bill.— Urging Government to pass —

40. The leader, *apropos* of the alleged embezzlement of the Tirupati temple property by the Mahant, urges early passing of the Devastanam bill.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

The Maha Raja of Cashmere.

41. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 21st September, in commenting upon the Viceroy's letter to the Maha Raja of Cashmere, says as follows:—The Maha Raja was frightened by Colonel Nisbett, the Resident, into signing the letter to the Government of India, asking them to transfer the administration of the State to a Council of five persons. It was represented to him that, unless he adopted that course, he would have to share the fate of Theebaw, the ex-king of Burma. Had there really existed any treasonous correspondence between the Maha Raja and the Russian Government, of which the Resident pretended he was in possession, such correspondence would have been produced before him and the Government of India. The Viceroy has therefore committed a serious political blunder in having transferred the administration of the State to a Council on the one-sided report of a political officer without hearing the other side also.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 23rd, 1889.

Cashmere.

42. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 23rd September, has the following:—The Maha Raja's letter, in which he is said to have resigned the government of his principality, has been published by our contemporaries. On a careful perusal of the letter we are of opinion that no portion of it can be construed as abdication or resignation. How is then the Supreme Government justified in saying that it was compelled to dethrone the Maha Raja on the representation of the subjects? We believe the "Friend of India" will call for all the papers connected with this affair to be placed before the Parliament.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept 18th, 1889.

Tipperah.

43. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 18th September, says:—There is a Native State called Tipperah in the east of Bengal. This was at one time an independent State, but the Government of India has now placed one of their Agents there. There has of late been some misunderstanding between this Agent and the Bengalee officers of the State, and its independence is threatened. Unless the Government of India lays down definite rules defining the powers of the Political Agents and the Native Princes as against each other, the stability of the Native States is not assured.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Sept 23rd, 1889.

The extravagance of Native Rajas.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd September, says:—The municipality of Mysore have voted Rs. 6,000 for the expenses of the reception of Prince Albert Victor, to which the Government have added Rs. 4,000. The Maha Raja of Travancore has resolved to waste two lakhs on the occasion. It is such reckless waste of money in the reception of the great men of Europe that has led them to look on India as a rich country.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Mysore and its subsidy.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th September, says:—It appears that His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore has made an offer of two cavalry regiments, each consisting of 396 men, and 5 infantry regiments, each of 720 men, to the Government of India for the defences of the frontier, if he should be allowed to increase his army. The subsidiary Tahal Nameh of Seringapatam laid down that the Government of Mysore should grant a certain sum of money whenever the Imperial Government is engaged in a war for the good of the State. This was afterwards changed, and the Maha Raja agreed to furnish troops instead of money on such occasions. In 1881 the Maha Raja was freed from all liability to furnish troops and the annual subsidy was raised from 24½ lakhs to 35 lakhs instead. This increased subsidy will be due from 1896. If therefore the Mysore Government is to supply troops in addition to this subsidy, the whole tribute paid to the Imperial Government by Mysore will amount to something like 45 lakhs. It is therefore the duty of the Government of India either to remit the increased subsidy or to decline the offer of troops. The former measure would be to the honor both of the Government of India and of that of Mysore.

34

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. [illegible]th, 1889.

Cochin Government asked to improve administration of various departments under it.

46. The leader invites the new Dewan to improve the unsatisfactory administration of various departments under the Cochin Government.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, Sept. [illegible], 1889.

Thieves at Cashmere.

47. *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th September, says:—thefts and dacoities are frequently committed in Cashmere now-a-days. Thieves roam about in gangs freely; they not only plunder people of their property at nights and days, but also carry away women, and notices a few cases of the kind which have recently taken place in the vicinity of Cashmere, hence the existence of this state of affairs is attributable to the indifference of the authorities for the time being.

(*Translator's note.*—This is apparently an extract from some Urdu paper.)

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

Cashmere.

48. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th September, inserts from the *Akhbar-i-Am* an elegy deploring the condition to which Cashmere has lately been reduced by the changes made in the administration of the country.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 16th, 1889.

Cashmere.

49. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, says:—We have learnt that the British Government do not wish to annex Cashmere. It is strongly hoped that if they are true to their words the administration of the country ~~would~~ will soon be restored to the Maha Raja. Perhaps the recent changes were made with a view to find out the disposition of self-interested and evil-minded Residents. If this was the intention of the Government of India they acted in good faith by placing the reins of Government in the hands of the Council as a temporary measure. This action of theirs tends to do good in both ways, *i.e.*, the Government ~~had~~ will have the best opportunity to judge the intrinsic value of their Residents, ~~&c.~~, and ~~will equally be productive of good to~~ the Maha Raja ~~who would know~~ will recognise the paramount power of the British Government.

8

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

Vrittanta Chintamani of the 25th September

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Condition of the Indian ryots.

50. The ~~same paper~~ says:—There cannot be an act of greater ingratitude than the indifference shown by the Government to the education of the villagers who pay the bulk of the taxes while the education of the townspeople whose share in the taxes is trifling is taken such great care of. It is the first duty of Government to appoint liberal-minded officers over villages, which are the chief supporters of Government, to look to their sanitation, to impart to the cultivators a knowledge of the best modes of cultivation of land and of the preservation of their cattle, to arrange for the delivery of periodical lectures to them on these subjects and to help the ryots with loans at the time of cultivation. The neglect of this obvious duty has reduced the ryots to a pitiable condition. This condition of the chief props of the State and the greatness of those who contribute little towards the public exchequer does not speak well of the ruling power.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 23rd, 1889.

Mr. Gopalacharlu, the district munsif of Bellary.

51. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 23rd September, speaking of Mr. W. Gopalacharlu, the district munsif of Bellary, says:—"His behaviour on the bench is simply intolerable. His attitude is offensive and his tone repulsive. He is not of quick comprehension, but he is impatient and overbearing. We have often observed with astonishment his utter inability to follow the pleaders in their statement of facts and exposition of law even in ordinary cases, but he always adopted highhanded and abrupt procedure to cut short arguments. He does not appear to have any regard whatever to the time and convenience of parties and witnesses appearing before him. Within the short period he has presided in this court he was more than once irregular and unpunctual in his attendance.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

Abduction of women.

52. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th September, says:—We hear that some people seize on young and pretty women by force and take them for sale to Multan.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

Strikes among workmen.

53. The same paper remarks:—Strike among workmen demanding higher wages are becoming common. A time may shortly come when the Government may itself be compelled by such means to rule with justice.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 16th, 1889.

Distilleries.

54. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th September, hears that the Government of Bengal have decided that there should be only one distillery at the headquarters, and that all others in other places should be closed. It hopes that the Government of Madras will also do the same.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Prospects of a war in Europe.

55. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th September, says that the reception given to the Emperor of Germany in England has roused the jealousy of the French, and there is every likelihood of a war happening in Europe shortly.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

Former and present state of the Hindu community with respect to caste, &c.

56. The leader adduces instances to prove that in early ages exalted caste was attainable by exalted merit and desires a return to such a state of things.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

Calcutta, Simla.— Governor's visit to —

57. A paragraph notices the Governor's return tour and his present visit to Calcutta, Simla, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 28th, 1889.

Arbitrary actions of Malabar landlords.—Advising the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar to devise means to check —

58. The leader regrets that, owing to the peculiar nature of land tenures in Malabar, the tenants are oppressed in various ways by their landlords and advises the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar to devise means to check their arbitrary actions.

Public No. 847 Miscellaneous.

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

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24 Oct. 1889.

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