ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 14. 11. 89
No. 922

Confidential 163
1889

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers. Distributing
Report on Madras — for forwarding
Enclosing 15th October 1889.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

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now agitating. They will never prosper unless they improve their commerce and agriculture and grow more courageous. In order, therefore, to carry out reforms in such matters as infant marriage, prohibition of sea-voyage among the Hindus, &c., there should be formed an association, of which the heads of our various mutts, the trustees of our temples, the pandits and high priests should be members.

KALANIDHI, Oct. 5th, 1889.

The Tirupati temple and its devotees.

64. A correspondent to the *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 5th October, calls upon the devotees of the temple at Tirupati not to be lavish in their offerings to the deity there, as the whole of this immense income is squandered away by the mahant, the trustee of the temple, in wordly pleasures, litigation and other useless purposes.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

The advisability of the native princes joining the National Congress.

65. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd instant, after remarking that the National Congress is dong a great deal of good to the country, says:—"As the prosperity of the Native States is one of the principal subjects which the Congress and its political agency in England have in view, it behoves all native princes and their subjects to help in this movement. Meetings should be held throughout and subscriptions raised and remitted for the expenses of the Congress and the political agency.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

Society for prevention of cruelty to animals.—Travancore Maha Raja's donation to —.

66. The Travancore Maha Raja has given Rs. 200 donation to the Madras Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 9th, 1889.

Theological College fund.—Travancore Maha Raja's donation towards —.

67. The Travancore Maha Raja has given Rs. 500 donation towards the Theological College fund.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Sixth Indian National Congress. — Contemplated meeting of — in London.

68. Several Indian notables are of opinion that the next annual meeting of the Indian National Congress might advantageously be held in London.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

Russian female doctors.

69. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, says that it is rumoured that the Russians intend to send a few female doctors to India for the purpose of affording medical aid to the women of this country with a view to undermine the British power in India. Regarding this news the *Shams* remarks that there is no truth in it, and the conjecture of its reporter is absurd.

Public No. 922 Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE, 14 Dec 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Q = Copy heading only.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th October 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Gnyana Dipam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	August 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	690	1st October 1889.
3	"Sukha Jivani"	Bangalore	440	1st " "
4	"Brahma Gyana Bodhini"	Do.	119	1st " "
5	"Ayul Véda Bhaskaran"	Madras	500	1st " "
6	"Satya Vedanusáram"	Do.	264	1st " "
7	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	1st " "
8	"Srilokaranjani"	Do.	750	1st " "
9	"Swadésabhimani"	Salem	150	1st " "
10	"Sujanollásan"	Tanjore	200	5th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
11	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	20th Sept. and 1st and 10th Oct. 1889.
	Weekly.			
12	"Désabhimáni"	Cuddalore	350	12th October 1889.
13	"Kalánidhi"	Coimbatore	250	5th " "
14	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	5th and 12th October 1889.
15	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	5th October 1889.
16	"Arya Janaratchani"	Do.	500	1st and 9th October 1889.
17	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	5th and 12th " "
18	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	5th and 12th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
19	"Swadésa Mitran"	Madras	800	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th October 1889.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
20	"Hindūjanasamskārini"	Madras	700	5th October 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
21	"Budhavidhēyi"	Masulipatam	300	10th October 1889.
	Weekly.			
22	"Andhraprakāsika"	Madras	500	1st, 7th and 14th October 1889.
23	"Vivēkavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	5th and 8th October 1889.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
24	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	30th September, 7th and 14th October 1889.
25	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	28th " 5th and 12th " "
26	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	19th and 26th September 1889.
27	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	18th and 25th Sept., 2nd and 9th Oct. 1889.
28	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	30th September and 7th October 1889.
	Monthly.			
29	"Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	August.
	Malayalam.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	12th October 1889.
31	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	2nd and 9th October 1889.
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th " "
	Hindustani.			
33	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	7th and 14th October 1889.
34	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	5th and 12th " "
35	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	19th and 26th Sept. and 10th Oct. 1889.
36	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	5th October 1889.
37	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	475	26th and 30th Sept. and 3rd and 7th Oct. 1889.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	12th, 19th and 26th September 1889.
39	"Shoukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	27th September 1889.
40	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th " "
41	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	20th and 27th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1889.
42	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	17th and 24th " and 3rd " "
43	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	20th September and 5th October 1889.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Prince of Wales winning Rs. 1,10,000 by gambling.

1. The Prince of Wales has won Rupees 1,10,000 by gambling. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Queen's proficiency in Hindustani.

2. The Queen speaks Hindustani very fluently. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Queen's appreciation of Indian servants of her household.

3. The Queen likes the Indian servants of her household so well that she has had medallions of all of them made in marble. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Russia's advancement towards Thibet stopped.

4. The Chinese have stopped the progress of Russia towards Thibet at Kashgar. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Russia's proposed Sir Daria-Amu canal.

5. The Russians proposed to join the Sir Daria and Amu by a canal so as to afford easy communication from St. Petersburgh to India. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Russia's preparing for war to protect Armenian Christians.

6. The Russians, with a view to protect the Christians of Armenia, are preparing for war at Erzerûm. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Paris Exhibition. — Crown Prince of Russia's proposed visit to —.

7. The Crown Prince of Russia proposes to visit the Paris Exhibition as the Emperor's representative. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Paris Exhibition.—Emperor William's proposed visit to —.

8. The Emperor William proposes to visit the Paris Exhibition. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Crete.

9. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, dissuades the European powers from interfering with the Cretan affairs, and says that, if they mean to make certain allowances as regards Christians, it behoves them first not to expose their lives in leading them to battle-field, in pursuance with the lesson learnt by us in the late Russo-Turkish war. — Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Russian warlike preparations.

10. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th October, says that as Russia is active in making warlike preparations, it is incumbent on the British Government to be ready to cope with her, and advises them, first, to garrison Mazar-i-Shariff with an army of not less than 50,000 bayonets, after consulting with the Amir; secondly, to construct a railway as far as Shairabad, as the adoption of these steps will check the enemy in his progress. — Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Oct. 12th, 1889.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Theft and burglary at Calicut.

11. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, says that, owing to the negligence of the police, cases of theft and burglary are of frequent occurrence in Calicut. — Vettikkodiyon, Oct. 5th, 1889.

Gamblers in the town of Madura.

12. The *Sathia Varthamáni*, of Pasumalai, of the 1st October, says that gambling is extensively practised in the town of Madura, especially during fairs and festivals, and that many poor people are thus ensnared and ruined. The paper attributes this evil to the connivance of the police. — Sathia Varthamani, Oct. 1st, 1889.

Calicut town police. — Suggesting improvements of —.

13. Leader notices the increase of thefts in Calicut and the necessity of reforming the town police staff and of employing additional men. — Kerala Patrika, Oct. 12th, 1889.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The officials and the public in the mofussil.

14. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 5th October, after describing in detail the several hardships which the public have to undergo owing to the irregular attendance of district munsifs and magistrates — Hindu Janabhushani, Oct. 5th, 1889.

in the mofussil, appeals to Government to adopt stringent measures for enforcing punctual attendance at courts on the part of those officials.

Swadesamitran, Oct 12th, 1889.

15. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says as follows:—That the Judges of the Madras High Court are overworked is a fact admitted both by the Judges and the Local Government. This heavy work has been voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the Judges, for the Original Side of the High Court is altogether unnecessary, and a large saving can be effected by abolishing it, and by delegating the work of the Original Side to a Sub-Judge assisted by two district munsifs, since work of the very same nature is being performed as efficiently as in the High Court, and with much less cost to parties, by the low-paid district munsifs in the mofussil. In Madras the lawyers appropriate to themselves the lion's share of the cost of litigation, and many a wealthy and respectable family has been reduced to a state of abject poverty by instituting suits on the Original Side. The work which is performed by a Judge on the Original Side of the High Court is performed more expeditiously in the mofussil by a district munsif. When Government have repeatedly acknowledged the competency of natives to hold judicial appointments in the mofussil, what necessity is there for appointing highly-paid European judges in the presidency town? Government would be conferring a great boon upon the people of Madras if the work of disposing of civil suits in the town of Madras be entrusted to sub-judges and district munsifs as in the mofussil.

The Madras High Court, Original Side.

Janamitran, Oct. 12th, 1889.

16. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 12th October, complains that Mr. Mir Shujat Ali Khan, the Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, has appointed, in the room of the present village munsif of Manavali, Kulitalai taluk, who is now under suspension for one year, a Muhammadan who is not a resident of the above village, and who does not own any land in it. He has thus overlooked the claims of several respectable Hindu ryots of that village who applied for the above place, and this is in spite of the existence of several Government orders that such appointments should be conferred only on respectable and influential persons who are permanent residents of their respective villages, and who hold lands therein.

Official jobbery.

Andhraprakasika, Oct. 5th, 1889.

17. An editorial in the *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 5th October 1889, entitled "Increase of Litigation," states that the Secretary of State contends that India is now in a flourishing condition on the ground that the suits in the different law courts have increased. The editor compares this statement to that made by the Government of India that natives are in a prosperous condition because they have saved sufficient money to spend it on liquor. According to the editor, it is Government who alone derive any benefit from the establishment of these courts by getting large sums of money through stamp fees which are ruinous and not beneficial to the people. The editor says that, if Government are really inclined to assist the people, they ought to introduce at once the panchayat system.

Increase of litigation.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 14th, 1889.

18. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th October, concerning the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed against the man who caused the death of a Hindu boy in disguise of a monkey, by accidentally setting fire to his disguised dress, during the late mohurrum, says that the above punishment is no punishment at all, considering the heinousness of the crime committed by him, as this would scarcely serve as an example to others.

Homicide.

(c) *Jails.*

Kerala Sanchari, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

19. The jailor and the deputy jailor of the Coimbatore jail have been suspended for conniving at the prisoner Manackji's keeping whisky, soda, and biscuits in his bed.

Coimbatore jail.—Suspension of jailor and deputy jailor of —.

(d) *Education.*

Kerala Patēika, Oct. 12th, 1889.

20. A correspondent calls attention to the low state of primary education in Pálghat.

Low state of primary education in Pálghat.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Vettikkodiyon, Oct. 5th, 1889.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, complains that the Madras municipality, instead of repairing or reforming the roads and streets of Madras in a proper way, execute slight repairs here and there, and thus cause the roads and streets to fall frequently into a frightful state of disrepair.

Road repairs in Madras.

Swadesabhimani, Oct. 1st, 1889.

22. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st October, says that there is a general complaint of the people that the local municipal chairman has this year levied a professional tax of Rs. 25 on every person who is not liable to pay even a tax of Rs. 10, and reports that cholera has broken out in the town owing to the sanitation of the town being utterly neglected by the municipality.

The Salem municipality.

Swadesamitran, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd October, complains that, in spite of the town of Srimushnam, South Arcot district, being a place of pilgrimage and the centre of commerce for hundreds of villages around it, there are no roads for 8 miles all round the place, and that, in consequence, the people in the neighbourhood are put to great inconvenience during the rainy season.

The town of Srimushnam, South Arcot district.

Swadesamitran, Oct. 9th, 1889.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th October, says that the present chairman of the Trivattore union is almost a permanent resident of Madras, paying only occasional visits to that place; and suggests that the affairs of the union would be better managed if a permanent resident of the place be appointed chairman of the said union.

The union panchayat of Trivattore.

Swadesamitran, Oct. 9th, 1889.

25. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th October, writes as follows:—With reference to the petition submitted by the teachers of salary results schools of the Karúr taluk, praying for the continuance of the combined system, they were informed by the president of the local taluk board that the subject of their petition would be brought to the notice of the board by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. Meanwhile, they were ordered to pay into the treasury the school-fee collections, and to forward the treasury receipts to the taluk board's office. They were informed that, if they failed to do so, they would be punished with dismissal. They accordingly paid into the treasury all the fee-collections, and forwarded the treasury receipts to the taluk board's office. But when they asked the treasury officer for their pay, he for some time evaded payment, saying that he was not in possession of the prescribed forms, and he informed them in the end that he could not disburse their pay as he had received no instructions for paying them their salaries. The teachers have not received their pay for the last six months, and the president of the taluk board is deaf to all their prayers.

The salary results schools of the Karúr taluk.

Kerala Sanchari, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

26. The leader calls the attention of the councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore to the insulting style in which respectable people are addressed in the notices sent them.

Tellicherry and Cannanore municipalities.—Alleged insulting style in which notices are issued by councillors of —.

(g) *Forests.*

Swadesamitran, Oct. 12th, 1889

27. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says that the officers of the Forest Department have prohibited people from cutting timber for fuel from the forests of the Chidambaram taluk till the completion of the forest settlement, and that in consequence

Severity of the Forest Department.

the people are put to great distress. He therefore requests that Government will be pleased to pass early and favorable orders on the petition of the Janamanóranjani Sabha of Srimushnam, wherein they pray that the people may be allowed to cut timber either from the forests of Srimushnam or from the Trichinopoly forests which are only half-a-mile from that place.

(j) Salt.

HINDU-JANAASMSKARINI, Oct. 1889.

28. The *Hindújanasamskàrini*, of the month of October 1889, rejoices at, and thanks Government for, the appointment of Mr. Crole as Salt and Abkári Commissioner, and the transfer of Mr. Bliss to the Land Revenue Department. The latter preferred, during his administration as Salt and Abkári Commissioner, other classes to Hindus, made enormous expenses and behaved in an unsatisfactory manner by preventing the sale of cheap salt to the poor people.

On the new appointments in the Revenue Board.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

29. Leader invites attention to the alleged practice of certain fish-curing yard officers exacting money from the curers.

Fish-curing yard officers.—Alleged exaction of money by —.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 5th, 1889.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 5th October, says that a certain charitably-disposed gentleman built, at Anuppapalayam, on the road leading from Tiruppúr to Avanáshi, a choultry for the convenience of passengers travelling along that road, and complains that the officers of the Abkári Department have opened by the side of it a toddy-shop which is resorted to by drunkards who are a source of nuisance to the travellers that halt in that choultry.

The choultry and the toddy-shop.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says that it is very unjust on the part of the Postal authorities to have, instead of reducing the pay of the higher officers of the department, reduced the pay of the poor sub-postmasters of long service in the South Arcot district from Rs. 10 to a small pittance of Rs. 5, which will barely suffice for the maintenance of a single soul even for twenty days. He trusts that hereafter at least the Postal authorities will be pleased to take compassion on them and restore to them their original pay. If not, they will be compelled to resign and thus lose their service.

The post office.

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

32. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, reports that one Devarajam Naidu, the summons clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 3,900, and says that it remains to be seen whether he will be simply asked to make good the deficit, or be charged before a magistrate.

Defalcation in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

33. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, reports that a certain man, Gurusami Pillai by name, while walking over the fire which was kindled as usual at Pálghat during the mohurrum festival, burnt himself and his two children, and that one of the children has since died, he himself and the other child being still in a very precarious state. He therefore trusts that Government will be pleased to put a stop to such inhuman practices in future.

The mohurrum festival at Pálghat.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 9th, 1889.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th October, says that the post office which was newly opened at Anuppapalayam has been working in the most satisfactory manner for the past three months. The postal inspector has not yet provided the above office with the necessary furniture. He trusts that the Postal authorities will make

The post office at Anuppapalayam, Palladam taluk.

it permanent as it is transacting a good deal of postal work, and is thus proving itself to be a source of great convenience to all the people in the neighbourhood, like the one at Avanáshi.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Oct. 12th, 1889.

35. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 12th October, complains that the Secretary of State for India and his Councillors recklessly squander away the revenues of India. Why, the paper asks, should the Councillors, who are retired civilians in receipt of handsome pensions after having held offices carrying high emoluments in India, be paid for their labors at the India Council, while the native members of our Legislative Councils are only honorary? Cannot they also be honorary members at least as a mark of gratitude for the handsome pension of £1,000 a year which they enjoy? It is thus that the Indian Exchequer is drained of its resources. In spite of the remuneration which the civilian members of the India Council enjoy in addition to their pensions, they sometimes issue orders which are detrimental to the interests of the people of this country.

The India Council.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

36. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd instant, says:—The fear of Russian invasion and the distrust of the native princes have made the British Government adopt a shortsighted policy towards the latter, which has been fast destroying the cordiality of relations that has for a long time existed between them and the Imperial Government. The various instances of annexation, the attempts to create disunion in the existing States, the restrictions preventing the native princes from putting their troops in a state of efficiency, and limiting the number of troops that it is allowable for them to maintain, or requiring them to disband their armies altogether—all these are the results of this shortsighted policy. It is calculated merely to create discontent among the feudatories and to weaken the Imperial Government. While the science of war and the weapons of destruction are daily improved in Europe, the armies of native princes are not even drilled regularly. The security afforded by the British Government has made the people of India unwarlike, while it has made them bold in talking. If Russia should now drive away the British from India, our condition would indeed be pitiable. The neglect of the Government to give military training to their Indian subjects is dangerous both to the rulers and the ruled.

The necessity of military training to the people of India.

It is well, however, that the Government have been induced to accept the offer of troops made by the native princes for the defences of the north-western frontier. A want of confidence between the two would be exceedingly favorable to a third party. Many natives are discontented because they are precluded from learning the use of arms. Would it not be better for the Government to place greater confidence in their subjects? The policy of training the armies of native princes is viewed approvingly by all thoughtful people. Even East Indians are allowed to form volunteer corps. But the most patriotic and loyal of Hindus are not permitted to volunteer. If the Government of India would consider this matter and remove the disability under which the best educated and most loyal of natives are laboring, they will stand by Government in the time of need. It is necessary that there should be the same facilities for the people to receive military training and physical exercise as there are for getting an intellectual training. Every school in the western countries devotes a certain time for drilling the boys. There can be no difficulty in introducing the same system in Indian schools, and we think it very necessary.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

37. A correspondent complains of irregularities in the delivery of letters by the Malapuram post office peons.

Malapuram post office peons.—Alleged irregularities of —.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 12th, 1889.

38. A Taliparamba correspondent attributes the increase in the destruction of cattle and human beings by wild beasts to the stringency of the Arms Act.

Arms Act.—Destruction of cattle and human beings by stringency of —.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

Hindu-Muhammadan disturbance at Black Town.

39. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, after noticing the disturbance which took place between the Hindus and Muhammadans in July last at Black Town, and which case is still pending in the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, says that it is a pity that such disturbances often occur in Madras and elsewhere, and which generally terminate in serious injuries to both parties, and also sometimes in the loss of life and property, yet no decisive steps are taken by Government to prevent their occurrence. Why do they not put a stop to processions of the kind? And why do they sit quietly as spectators of the quarrel between two large classes of people and thus give an opportunity to the police and lawyers to swindle their money? We are afraid that such occurrences will eventually assume the aspect of a civil war. It is therefore necessary that orders prohibiting the passing of processions of all kinds, whether marriage, funeral, or religious, through any public road or lane, either in Madras or in the mofussil, should be issued, but, in the absence of any such orders, sparks of riot cannot be put out. People are at liberty to celebrate such feasts in their own houses where there is no fear of a breach of the peace. The adoption of such preventive measure will be a boon to the public in general and to Muhammadans in particular, for they will be saved from extravagance.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, after inserting a translation of the leader in the *Madras Mail* about the riot that took place at Black Town on the 4th instant, remarks that we know well that Mr. Upshon, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, will have to hold himself responsible for the occurrence of the riot, as he refused to interfere in the matter, in spite of a petition submitted by the Muhammadans (through their solicitor, Mr. Reddy Branson), which encouraged the Hindus to act in contravention of the order of Government. Added to this, the police took part in rearranging the procession and aided the Hindus in making them pass the mosque with music and cheers. It was a good thing for the Mussalmans that they remained as prisoners in the mosque, if not their religious enthusiasm would have become stronger and the result would have been more serious. They simply satisfied themselves by throwing brickbats, &c., at the procession from within the compound of the mosque. Is it the duty of the police to contravene the order of Government and inspire one party with courage against the other and thus create a revolt? No! certainly not. Their duty is to prevent mischief and preserve peace, but the Madras police is in the habit of doing the contrary. It is distinctly laid down in the orders of Government that one nation should respect the places of divine worship of the other. Mussalmans play no music in front of Hindu temples and Hindus must abstain from doing the same when passing mosques. In short, we do not know how the Government will proceed in the matter, inasmuch as the Acting Deputy Commissioner has intentionally set aside their orders and has thus provoked the Muhammadans. The news which we have since gathered convinces us that the police treated the Muhammadans very cruelly, and arrested every one of them that was pointed out by the Hindus, even dragged people from their houses very disgracefully, and thus a good many respectable and wealthy Muhammadan merchants, who live in that lane, were most shamefully treated. In fact, the Hindus, through the instrumentality of the police, satisfied their vindictive feelings against the Muhammadans by burning their beards most ignobly with the torches that accompanied the procession. More wonder is this that, notwithstanding all this tyranny and oppression, the police arrested many Muhammadans. This openly shows their ill-feeling towards them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 14th, 1889.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 14th October:—A correspondent (an eye-witness of the riot) says before proceeding with the narrative, I am constrained to remark that the conduct of the police on the night of the 4th October was unprecedented in the history of this presidency, and a

more wholesale and despotic system of arrests could not have taken place on any other occasion.

The number of Muhammadans who had collected on that memorable night in the godown street is estimated by the reporter of the *Madras Mail* at 1,000, whereas the actual strength of the mob could not have exceeded by one-fifth of it. This is proved by the fact that the arrests, which comprised every son of Islam on the spot, whether found on the street, at the mosque, on the top of his house or in his bed, were not more than 145, and no escapes were permitted by the police who had lined the street on both sides; this fact is acknowledged by the above reporter. On the other hand, the number of the processionists was about 10,000, or five times the figure mentioned in the columns of the *Madras Mail*.

The unhappy incident was not a pre-arranged affair on the part of the Muhammadans of the locality, but was purely accidental and the outcome of passionate feelings of some indiscreet members of the lower classes. The residents of the godown street had no wish to interfere with the Hindu procession. They had, as usual, closed their places of business on that evening and retired to their houses; and when the procession arrived, some of them had already gone to their beds and a few lads were found on the balconies of their residences looking at the procession, which is not uncommon on such occasions. In the mosque there were travellers and people from other parts of the presidency, who had come to Madras to make purchases and had no houses. At the entrance of the mosque there was a small gathering of the people of lower order who had some from other parts of the city. These men were repeatedly told by the attendants of the mosque to leave the place, but they did not; and there was nothing from their appearance and conduct to suspect that they were in any way bent on mischief. When the procession arrived within a few yards of the mosque, the Hindus, instead of stopping music, &c., began to play it with more excitement, accompanied with shouts and yells. The allegation that the rush was made at a given signal is entirely unfounded. The police, instigated by the Hindus, now made a general assault on the Muhammadans present and injured and wounded many of them. The torch-bearers were set upon some of these unfortunate Muhammadans, whom they scalded with torches unmercifully. One of them was so severely burnt that he was immediately removed to hospital and has, it is said, since died. The handful of men who are said to have made the rush injured no Hindus and could not possibly have done so, as they were almost trampled to death by the overwhelming numbers of the processionists. I wish that any Hindu might come forward, who would bear testimony as to any one of them having been injured by any Muhammadan, unless the injury ~~might have been~~ subsequently caused deliberately by themselves with a view to serve ulterior purposes. On the other hand, all the Muhammadans, who were in the street or at the gate of the mosque, were most inhumanly burnt and beaten, as almost every one of them bears a wound or a scald. At this stage the Police Commissioner turned up with an additional number of constables, and, contrary to all law and usage, the procession passed the mosque with tom-tom beating and music playing in the wildest manner possible. There is not a particle of truth in the statement that brick and stones were thrown by Muhammadans over the walls of the mosque on the crowd, or chatees and pots containing ashes, dirty water and chilly powder, &c., were flung from the roofs of houses in the street. It is equally untrue that the torch-bearers repulsed the assault made upon them: 500 somarees of the beggar caste were especially employed on that night by the Hindus for bearing torches, amongst whom a very large quantity of liquor and a very large sum of money were distributed. The somarees, under the influence of liquor, committed most violent assaults upon the Muhammadans. Servants and watchmen who were sleeping at their masters' shops were maltreated and their beds and clothes were burnt and destroyed. After the procession passed the mosque, the gallant Commissioner with the police force halted there and ordered the police to charge, who broke open the gate of the mosque, and every innocent

man inside was taken prisoner. Escalading ladders were then brought into use and the houses and shops of most of the leading Muhammadan merchants were trespassed by the police and the inmates taken prisoners. Amongst these shops were those of Hajee Syed Husain Sahib, Salar Nahanay Meah Sahib, Vaniambady Khadir Husain Sahib, Kuddapa Nathur Sahib, T. Rahman Sahib, C. Pachamcan Sahib, and Vellore Muhammad Auzum Muhamad Yoosuf Sahib. The locks of rooms in some of these shops were broken open, ready cash and property pillaged, watches and clocks were destroyed, and the Muhammadan merchants of the street and travellers were deprived of their gold pukdees and currency notes, &c. People were dragged half-naked from their beds like so many sheep, and when they remonstrated against such cruel treatment, rattans and lathees were freely used on their persons by the police and somarees, &c. The duty of the police is to guard against danger and disturbance and not to inspire one party with courage against the other. The long and short of the story is this, that the riot was the outcome of preconcerted intrigue on the part of the Hindus, in proof of which it is observed that they allowed the above beggars to make free use of liquor. The police, contrary to established rule and usage, granted a pass to the Hindus to beat tom-toms in the front of the mosque, and when a few Muhammadans objected to this, they were most cruelly beaten and burnt. In addition to this, the Police Commissioner, having espoused the cause of the Hindus, ordered the processionists to halt in front of the mosque and allowed them to beat drums, &c., with more vigour, and thus aided and abetted them in insulting the sanctified place. Some of the respectable Muhammadan merchants, who did not interfere in the matter, and through whose judicious advice a general rising of the Muhammadans was avoided, were arrested and dragged most disgracefully from their beds, in breach of the gosha system strictly observed by them. They were subsequently released on bail, &c. We hope that our kind and just Government will not pass over the matter and will not leave one stone unturned in making due inquiry into it.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Oct. 5th, 1889.

42. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th October, after inserting a translation of the riot published in the *Madras Times*, says that it is very surprising to notice that thousands of Hindus who were present at the scene of riot did nothing but suffered themselves to be treated cruelly by the Muhammadans.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Oct. 5th, 1889.

43. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th October, complains against the non-removal of night-soil bins from behind the Triplicane big mosque, which part of the land, the editor asserts, is let out by the Dewan of the present Prince of Arcot at 5 rupees per mensem; and also complains of the injustice done in allotting pensions to the heirs and dependants of the late Mumtaz Begum Sahiba, Mirza Mahmud Bakat, Mirza Shujahat Bakat and Mirza Sultan Bakat, and says there were many of them, who had no title to a continuance, were granted pensions, and many who were entitled to the same were denied their right. Wives and children of Mirza Shujahat Bakat are recipients of the Government bounty, whereas the same indulgence was not extended to the daughters of Mirza Mahmud Bakat; there is none to grant them redress; hence, should the Government be pleased to reopen the question and order the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to make due inquiry into the matter, right and wrong will be brought to light.

Non-removal of night-soil bins, and the injustice practised in allotting pensions to Carnatic stipendiaries.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

44. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, complains against the present defective state of the Native army, and suggests that Government should make proper inquiry into the subject of promotion, seniority in rank, good service and special qualifications; and that they are not to be led away by the fabricated statements of the Commanding officers, and try their best to remedy the evil, with a view to insure fidelity on the part of the army.

The Native army of India.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 14th, 1889.

45. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th October, disapproves of the proposal made for the release of the Burmese prisoners during Prince Albert Victor's visit to Mandalay, and says if the imprisoned dacoits were set free Government will involve themselves in great trouble.

Prince Albert Victor's visit.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SATHIA VETHANUSARAM, Oct. 1st, 1889.

46. The *Sathia Vethánusáram*, of Madras, of the 1st October, advocates the introduction of a law for abolishing the institution of dancing girls in this country, similar to the one which has been introduced in Ceylon.

A law for abolishing the institution of dancing girls.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Oct. 5th, 1889.

47. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 5th October, commenting upon the memorial addressed to Government by the legal practitioners of Madura, recommends that, instead of all the pleaders being indiscriminately divided into two classes assessed at Rs. 25 and Rs. 12, respectively, the Madras Act No. IV of 1884 should be so amended as to provide for their being assessed in proportion to their incomes as in the case of the income-tax.

The vakils and the municipalities.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889.

48. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says that a notification has been issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces to the effect that if any person suffering from leprosy or other contagious disease sells eatables or touches eatables exposed for sale, he shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine of Rs. 50, and thinks that, if a similar notification be brought into force throughout India, it will greatly check the growth of contagious diseases.

Leprosy and other contagious diseases.

SUJANOLLASAN Oct. 5th, 1889.

49. The *Sujanóllásan*, of Tanjore, of the 5th October, complains that the English Government do not pay the least attention to the work of putting the administration of our religious and charitable institutions on a better footing.

The Hindu religious and charitable institutions.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889.

50. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, regrets to observe certain defects in our existing Devastanam Act, due mainly to the ignorance of our English rulers. He says that, since the appointment of the members of the devastanam committees is for life, great scope is given for the members wasting the temple money as they please, without having to account for such wilful waste to anybody. Many of the members do not possess such essential qualifications as birth, education, character, earnestness and piety, and, as a consequence of this, the temples are mostly ill-managed, only such men as are willing to be privy to their malpractices being entertained by the members for performing worship, &c., in the temples. He therefore prays that the members appointed to consider and amend the present Devastanam Act will carefully provide for removing the defects stated above.

The Hindu devastanams.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1889.

51. The *Hindūjanasamskārini*, of the month of October 1889, remarks that in India the adulterer alone is punished, but not the adulteress. This is very unjust, for, if adultery is regarded as a criminal offence, both parties should be punished, or the Indian law code should be altered, and adultery, like in England, should not be taken as a crime.

Whether adultery should be a criminal offence for men alone.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

52. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, regrets to observe that Lord Connemara has shut his ears to the complaints of the people of Travancore and Pudukóta regarding the maladministration of their respective Dewans.

Travancore and Pudukóta.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Oct. 5th, 1889.

53. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 5th instant, has the following:—Colonel Nisbet, who has succeeded by his tricks in misappropriating the State of Cashmere

The annexation of Tipperah.

without the use of arms, seems not likely to be without imitators. Mr. Grier, the Magistrate and Political Agent of Tipperah, following in the footsteps of Colonel Nisbet, took the Maha Raja of Tipperah to a garden, and there, in the presence of his assistants, forced him to consent to renounce the government of the State for a time and sign a document to that effect. Mr. Lyall reported unfavorably of the State and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal sent Mr. Grier to Agartollah where he arranged for receiving this resignation from the Maha Raja. We are surprised that Sir Steuart Bayley, so renowned for the impartiality of his administration, should have allowed this injustice to prevail, especially even after the falsity of Mr. Lyall's allegations against the Maha Raja has been clearly proved.

Once it was very difficult for the Government to depose a native prince—at least a show of an impartial inquiry was to be made. But the new mode discovered and adopted by Lord Lansdowne renders all such farce unnecessary, and it is a pity that it had not been discovered some years ago, for, if it had been, the whole of the map of India should have been painted red by this time. Within one year of His Excellency's administration Cashmere and Tipperah have been added to the British dominions.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Oct. 7th, 1889.

54. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th instant, says:—It is reported that the Rana of Porebunder has been entrusted with the administration of his State. But it is said that the Political Agent went to visit the Rana accompanied by Dewan Haridas of Junagas, and in the course of conversation gave the Rana to understand that, while Government had great pleasure in restoring the State to him, their chief object in doing so was to secure from him the city of Porebunder, the most important port in the country. To this, however, the Rana did not agree. But the Political Agents have in their hands all the means of securing his consent to the arrangement in spite of his reluctance, and therefore it is not a difficult thing for the Government to get what they want.

The state of Porebunder.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 11th, 1889.

55. A correspondent invites the attention of the Cochin Dewan to the alleged fact that ferry tolls are arbitrarily collected from certain petty officers in spite of their producing their passes.

Cochin ferry charge.—Inviting Dewan's attention to alleged arbitrary collection of —.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

56. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, with reference to the statement made by Viscount Cross, to the effect that Cashmere will not be annexed to the British dominions, but its administration will be conducted by a council guided by the advice of the Resident until its affairs are well organised, says that it is probable that Cashmere will not be restored to the Maha Raja, as it is necessary that that country should remain under British sway as the advent of the Russians is apprehended.

Cashmere.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Oct. 5th, 1889.

57. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th October, has an article from the *Am* stating that the present state of affairs of Cashmere will ever be remembered by all the well-wishers of Government with regret and sorrow, and shall always remain on the pages of the political history of India. The policy of Government has not only ruined the family of the late Maha Raja Ghulab Sing, but also shaken the confidence and trust of all native chiefs and rulers. Time ought to have been allowed to the Maha Raja to reorganise his affairs, after the expiration of which, if the present policy had been adopted, the procedure of Government in the matter would not have been found fault with.

Cashmere.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 14th, 1889.

58. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th October, inserts an article from the *Novoe Vremya*, to the effect that Russia is quite confident that the British Government will annex Cashmere, although it has been on several occasions asserted that the intention of the latter Government was just the reverse. As a thief knows the circumstances of another thief well, the apprehension of the Russian Government is not unfounded; any person who has a knowledge of the British Indian History will smile on hearing the statements made by Lord Cross and Lord Salisbury. All Native States were annexed to the British Raj one by

Cashmere.

one in like manner. Why do the Ministry at Home abstain from saying plainly that as the Sikhs are intolerant and their system of administration is despotic, hence the British Government will by degrees take complete possession of the country on political grounds?

DAKKHAN PUNCH, Sept. 17th, 1889.

59. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th September, states that, as the present Resident is a man of business, dispenser of justice and steady and impartial in his dealings, it is hoped that he will not follow the policy adopted by Messrs. Cordery and Howell by helping the stronger party against the weaker, but he will be active in rendering assistance to the Nizam and his minister. Paying, however, no attention to what the press says, we do not agree with the opinion expressed by one of the correspondents of the *Hyderabad Record* to the effect that our Resident should hold public durbars in the same way as Sir Richard Mead had done; this we observe is unfavorable to the present state of affairs. People are habituated to tell lies and the Residency will, in fact, become an appellate court by false suits being brought before it. Also says that the interference of the British Government with the affairs of Native States, such as Bhopal, Gwalior, Rampore and Cashmere, is looked upon by the public as uncalled for and in breach of former treaty engagements, &c.; but we agree with our contemporary as regards the auditing of the accounts of the two late ministers, and we are of opinion that the Resident and his staff should not be mixed up with the high native officials of Hyderabad, and should take no part in the invitations given by them or call them to private dinners, &c., as by doing so it lowers the Residency in the estimation of the public. Visits should only take place between the Resident, His Highness the Nizam and the Prime Minister, and only those high officials may be permitted to visit the Resident; whose fidelity can be fully trusted upon by His Highness or his minister. Recommends that Nawab Sir Asman Jah may be allowed the salute with which the late Sir Salar Jung the first was honored. Since the Nizam and his minister are true and staunch friends of the British Government, the latter is a deserving object for receiving the above mark of distinction.

Hyderabad.

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

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

60. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, complains that, owing to the absence of a union panchayat in such a big town as Tiruvannámalai, containing more than 400 houses with a population of about 10,000 people, the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected; that the people are in the most backward state owing to there being no anglo-vernacular schools in the town; and that the pilgrims to the shrine at Tiruvannámalai are put to the greatest inconvenience during festivals for want of railway communication.

The condition of Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district.

SATHIA VARTHAMANI, Oct. 1st, 1889.

61. The *Sathia Varthamani*, of Pasumalai, of the 1st October, reports that cholera is raging everywhere in the district of Madura.

Cholera in the Madura district.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESABHIMANI, Oct. 1st, 1889.

62. The *Swadésabhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st October, after describing the various evils and dangers to which Hindu children are exposed by their parents loading them with jewels, exhorts the parents to give up such foolish and cruel practices.

The jewel mania among the Hindus.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

63. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd October, says as follows:—Unless the people of this country try to effect reforms in their social customs and habits, they can never hope to be benefited by the grant to them by Government of the political rights and liberties for which they are

An association for effecting internal reforms among the Hindus.

163

220

Public (1889) Deptt.

Confidential No

From,

L. Garthwaite Esquire B.A.
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To,

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
26 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated. 25th }
Recd. } October 1889.

Malayalam Newspapers—
Report on — for the first
fortnight of October 1889.

Pers.
Please [illegible]
30/10

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

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(c) - Jails-

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Nil

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Nil.

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Nil.

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Nil.

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Nil.

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Nil.

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	Hindujanasamskarini	Madras	700	5th October 1889
	Bi-monthly.			
2.	Budhavidheyi	Masulipatam	300	10th October 1889
	Weekly.			
3.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	12th, 7th & 14th Octr. 1889
4.	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry	300	5th & 8th October 1889.

II.

Andhraprakāsika, dated 5th October 1889.

An Editorial "Increase of litigation".

states that the Secretary of State contends that India is now in a flourishing condition on the ground that the suits in the different Law Courts have increased. The Editor compares this statement to that made by the Government of India that natives are in a prosperous condition, because they have

(b) Courts.

In the Andhraprakāsika, of the 5th October 1889, entitled "Increase of litigation" the Secretary of State contends that India is now in a flourishing condition on the ground that the suits in the different Law Courts have increased. The Editor compares this statement to that made by the Government of India that natives are in a prosperous condition, because they have

saved sufficient money to spend it on

the Editor it is Government who alone

from the establishment of these Courts

sums of money through Stamp-fees wh

not beneficial to the people. The Editor

ment are really inclined to assist the peo

duce at once the Panchayet System.

(j) Salt.

2. The Hindujanasamskārini, of the

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ple, they ought to intro-

month of October 1889,

Hindujanasamskārini,
Oct.r 1889.

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On the new appointments in the Revenue Board.

Government for the appointment of Mr.

Abkāri Commissioner and the transfer

Land Revenue Department. The latter

administration as Salt and Abkāri

classes to Hindus, made enormous ex

in an unsatisfactory manner by preve

cheap salt to the poor people.

Hindujanasamskārini,
Oct.r 1889.

3. The Hindu

Whether adultery should be a criminal offence for men alone?

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just, for if adultery

both parties should

should be altered, a

taken as a crime.

janasamskārini, of the month of October

1889, remarks that in India the adulter

ut not the adulteress. This is very un-

is regarded as a criminal offence,

be punished, or the Indian law code

ed adultery, like in England, should not be

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 19th October 1889.

Justus Appert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

Confidential No 462

From

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
21 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 19th October 1889.
Received

Subject.

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

Press
Please print

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(a) Police.	
Calicut Town Police	— suggesting improvements ?
(b) Courts —	Nil.
(c) Jails.	
Cuddapah	one jail — Suspension of jailor and
Deputy Jailor	of —.
(d) Education —	
Low state	of Primary Education in Palghat.
(e) Local and	Municipal.
Tellicherry	and Cannanore Municipalities —
Alleged in	setting style in which notices are
issued by	Councillors of —.
(f) Land Revenue	and Settlement — Nil.
(g) Forests —	Nil.
(h) Railways	— Nil
(i) Public works	— Nil.

(f) Salt.
Fish curing yard officers
of money by —.
(k) Jeneral.
(1) Malapuram Postoffice
-larities of —.
(2) Arms Act — Destructio
beings by stringency
III. Legislation — Nil.
IV. Native states.
Cochin ferry - Charge —
attention to alleged ar
V. Prospects of the Crops and the
VI. Miscellaneous.
(1) Society for Prevention of
Travancore Maharaja's
(2) Theological College Fu
Maharaja's donation to
(3) Sixth Indian National
meeding of — in London

— Alleged exaction

peons — Alleged irrega-

r of Cattle and human
—.

viting Dewan's
ibrary Collection of —.
Condition of the people - Nil

Cruelty to Animals —
onation to —.
ed — Travancore
wards —.
Congress — Contemplated

papers for the

Report on Malayalam News
first fortnight of October 1889.

No.	Name of the Paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of and en the fo	papers read. mined during tnight.	No. of copies issued.	
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut.	12th Oc	October.	about 900.	Telugu
2	Kerala Sanchari	Calicut	2nd and	October.	1,000.	knight
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st and	October.	700.	er 1889.

I Foreign Politics.

1. Kerala Mi
The Prince of Wales
2. Same issue.
Hindustani very f
3. Same issu
the Indian Servant
she has had med
marble.
4. Same iss
have stopped the
Thibet at Kashga
5. Same i
propose to join t
Canal so as to a
from St. Petersbu
6. Same
with a view to p
are preparing f
7. Same
Prince of Russia
Exhibition as the
8. Same
Emperor Willia
Paris Exhibition

from 11th October - (Paragraph) -
has won 10,000 Rs by gambling.
(Paragraph) - The Queen speaks
quently.
e. (Paragraph) - The Queen likes
s of her household so well that
allions of all of them made in
ue. (Paragraph) - The Chinese
progress of Russia towards
r.
ue. (Paragraph) - The Russians
the Sir Daria and Amu by a
ford easy Communication
g to India.
ue. (Paragraph) - The Russians
protect the Christians of Armenia
r war at Erzerûm.
issue. (Paragraph) - The Crown
proposes to visit the Paris
Emperor's representative.
issue. (Paragraph) — The
proposes to visit the

II. Home administ ation.

(a) Police.

9. Kerala Patrika 12" ctober — Leader notices the increase of thefts i . Calicut and the necessity of reforming the Tou n Police, staff and of employing additional men.

(b) Courts — Nil.

(c) Jails.

10. Kerala Sanchari 2 "ctober :- (Paragraph) — The gailor and the Deputy gai lor of the Coimbatore jail have been suspended for Conniving at the prisoner Manaekji's keeping whiskey, soda and biscuits in his bed.

(d) Education.

11. Kerala Patrika 12" ctober - A Correspondent Calls attention to the low stat e of Primary Education in Palghat.

(e) Local and Muni cipal.

12. Kerala Sanchari 2 "ctober — The leader Calls the attention of the Councillors of the Municipalities of Telli cherry and Cannanore to the insulting style in which respectable people are addr essed in the notices sent them.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - Nil.

(g) Forests — Nil.

(h) Railways — Nil.

blic works — Nil.

(i) Pu

(j) Sa

13. Kerala Telugu invites attention Certain Fish Cu knight money from the

(k) Je

14. Kerala ber 1889. Correspondent in the delivery Post office peons

15. Kere Taliparambe Co increase in the human beings by of the Arms Act

III. Leg

IV. Na

16. Kerala Correspondent Cochin Dewan t ferry tolls are from Certa their

l.

a Sanchari 2" October — Leader to the alleged practices of ring Yard officers exacting Curers.

ner al.

e Sanchari 2" October — A Complains of irregularities of letters by the Malapuram

leo-Patrika 12" October — A respondent attributes the destruction of Cattle and wild beasts, to the Strungency

lation — Nil.

States.

ili Tram 11" October — A invites the attention he to the alleged fact that arbitrarily Collected petty officers in Spite of ing their passes.

V. Prospects of the C… rops and the
Condition of the p… people – Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

17. Kerala Sanchari 2… October – (Paragraph) –
The Travancore Maharaja… has given 200 Rs
donation to the Madras So… iety for the
Prevention of Cruelty to An… mals.

18. Kerala Sanchari 9… October – (Paragraph) –
The Travancore Maharaja… has given 500 Rs
donation towards the Theo… logical College Fund.

19. Kerala Mitram 11… October – (Paragraph) –
Several Indian Notables a… re of opinion that
the next Annual meeting … of the Sixth
Indian National Congres… might advanta-
geously be held in Londo… n.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Kolar, 25th October 1889.

… 2
…he
Malayala… n Translator to Govt.

…n Telugu
…fortnight
…tober

X.

Public (1889) Deptt.

Confidential No.

From,

L. Garthwaite Esquire Ba.
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To,

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
26 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 25th
Recd. } October 1889.

Malayalam Newspapers—
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fortnight of October 1889.

Telugu

fortnight

ber 188

Confidential No. 459.

Public (1889) Department.

From

Rai Bahadur P. Ranganada
Mudaliyar M. A.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
19 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT.

No. 209.

Dated 19th October 1889

Received

Subject.

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

Please pu
CS
22/10/89.

Should be Members.

The Tripati temple and its devotees.

28. A correspondent to the Kalánidhi of Coimbatore of the 5th October calls upon the devotees of the temple at Tripati not to be lavish in their offerings to the Deity there, as the whole of this immense income is squandered away by the Mahant, the trustee of the temple, in worldly pleasures, litigation and other useless purposes.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras 19th October 1889.

J. Ranganadan
Tamil Translator to Government.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The jewel mania among the Hindus.

26. The Swadésábhimáni of Salem of the 1st October, after describing the various evils and dangers to which Hindu Children are exposed by their parents loading them with jewels, exhorts the parents to give up such foolish and cruel practices.

An Association for effecting girls-nal reforms among the Hindus.

27. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 2nd October says as follows:—

Unless the people of this country try to effect reforms in their social customs and habits, they can never hope to be benefited by the grant to them by Government of the political rights and liberties for which they are now agitating. They will never prosper unless they improve their commerce and agriculture, and grow more courageous. In order, therefore, to carry out reforms in such matters as infant marriage, prohibition of sea voyage among the Hindus, &c., there should be formed an association of which the heads of our various Mutts, the trustees of our temples, the pandits and high priests

Should

Travancore and Pudukottah. 23. The Vettik Kodiyon of Madras of the 5th October regrets to observe that Lord Connemara has shut his ears to the complaints of the people of Travancore and Pudukottah, regarding the maladministration of their respective Dewans.

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

The Condition of Tiruvannámalai South Arcot District. 24. A Correspondent to the Vettik Kodiyon of Madras of the 5th October complains that owing to the absence of all Union Panchayat in such a big town as Tiruvannámalai, containing more than 400 houses with a population of about 10,000 people, the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected, that the people are in the most backward state owing to there being no Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the town, and that the pilgrims to the shrine at Tiruvannamalai are put to the greatest inconvenience during festivals for want of railway Communication.

Cholera in the Madura District. 25. The Sathia Varthamani of Dindigul of the 1st October reports that Cholera is raging everywhere in the District of Madura.

VI. Miscellaneous

putting the administration of our Religious and Charitable Institutions on a better footing.

The Hindu Devastanams. 22. A Correspondent to the Swadésa-mitran of Madras of the 12th October regrets to observe certain defects in our existing Devastanam Act due mainly to the ignorance of our English rulers. He says that, since the appointment of the members of the Devastanam Committees is for life, great scope is given for the members wasting the temple money as they please without having to account for such wilful waste to anybody. Many of the members do not possess such essential qualifications as birth, education, character, earnestness and piety, and as a consequence of this, the temples are mostly ill-managed, only such men as are willing to be privy to their malpractices being entertained by the members for performing worship &c. in the temples. He therefore prays that Members appointed to Consider and amend the present Devastanam Act will carefully provide for removing the defects stated above.

IV. Native

of the 5th October commenting upon the memorial addressed to Government by the Legal Practitioners of Madura, recommends that, instead of all the pleaders being indiscriminately divided into two classes assessed at Rs. 25 and Rs. 12 respectively, the Madras Act No. 4 of 1884 should be so amended as to provide for their being assessed in proportion to their incomes as in the case of the Income-tax.

Leprosy and other Contagious diseases.

20. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the 12th October says that a notification has been issued by the Government of the North West Provinces to the effect that if any person suffering from leprosy or other contagious disease sells eatables or touches eatables exposed for sale, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine of Rs. 50, and thinks that if a similar notification be brought into force throughout India, it will greatly check the growth of Contagious diseases.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions.

21. The Sujanoddharan of Tanjore of the 5th October complains that the English Government do not pay the least attention to the work of putting

squander away the revenues of India. Why, the paper asks, should the Councillors, who are retired Civilians in receipt of handsome pensions after having held offices carrying high emoluments in India, be paid for their labours at the India Council, while the native members of our Legislative Councils are only honorary? Cannot they also be honorary members at least as a mark of gratitude for the handsome pension of £1,000 a year which they enjoy?

It is thus that the Indian Exchequer is drained of its resources. In spite of the remunerative which the Civilian members of the India Council enjoy in addition to their pensions, they sometimes issue orders which are detrimental to the interests of the people of this Country.

III Legislation.

A law for abolishing the institution of dancing girls.

18. The Sathia Vetha Murasaran of Madras of the 1st October advocates the introduction of a law for abolishing the institution of dancing girls in this Country similar to the one which was been introduced in ~~Cey~~ Ceylon.

The Vakils and the of Municipalities.

19. The Hindu Janabhimani of Madras

man, Guruvanni Pillai by name, while walking over the fire which was kindled as usual at Palghat during the Moharrum festival, burnt himself and his two children, and that one of the children has since died, he himself and the other child being still in a very precarious state. He therefore trusts that Government will be pleased to put a stop to such inhuman practices in future.

The Post Office at Anuppapalayam, Palladam Taluq.

16. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 9th October says that the Post Office which was newly opened at Anuppapalayam has been working in the most satisfactory manner for the past three months. The Postal Inspector has not yet provided the above office with the necessary furniture. He trusts that the Postal Authorities will make it permanent as it is transacting a good deal of postal work, and is thus proving itself to be a source of great convenience to all the people in the neighbourhood like the one at Avinasi.

The India Council.

17. The Hindu Janabhushani of Madras of the 12th October complains that the Secretary of State for India and his councillors recklessly squander

The Post Office.

13. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 12th October says that it is very unjust on the part of the Postal Authorities to have, instead of reducing the pay of the higher officers of the Department, reduced the pay of the poor Sub-postmasters of long service in the South Arcot District from Rs 10 to a small pittance of Rs. 5, which will barely suffice for the maintenance of a single soul even for 20 days. He trusts that hereafter at least the Postal authorities will be pleased to take compassion on them, and restore to them their original pay. If not, they will be compelled to resign and thus lose their service.

Defalcation in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

14. The Vettikkodiyon of Madras of the 6th October reports that one Devarajam Naidu, the summons clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, has misappropriated a sum of about Rs. 3,900, and says that it remains to be seen whether he will be simply asked to make good the deficit, or be charged before a Magistrate.

The Moharrum.

15. A correspondent to the Vettikkodiyon of Madras of the 5th October reports that a certain festival at Palghat,

man,

pass early and favourable orders on the petition of the Jonamanóranjani Sabha of Trimmohnam, wherein they pray that the people may be allowed to cut timber either from the forests of Trimmohnam, or from the Trichinopoly forests which are only half a mile from that place.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

The Choultry and the toddy shop.

12. A Correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 5th October says that a certain charitably disposed gentleman built, at Anuppapalayam on the road leading from Tiruppur to Avinasi, a Choultry for the convenience of passengers travelling along that road, and complains that the officers of the Abkari Department have opened by the side of it a toddy shop which is resorted to by drunkards who are a source of nuisance to the travellers that halt in that Choultry.

13. The

They accordingly paid into the Treasury all the fee-Collections, and forwarded the Treasury receipts to the Taluq Board's office. But when they asked the Treasury officer for their pay, he for some time evaded payment, saying that he was not in possession of the prescribed forms, and he informed them in the end that he could not disburse their pay as he had received no instructions for paying them their salaries. The teachers have not received their pay for the last six months, and the President of the Taluq Board is deaf to all their prayers.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Severity of the Forest Department.

11. A Correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 12th October says that the officers of the Forest Department have prohibited people from cutting timber for fuel from the forests of the Chidambaram Taluq till the completion of the Forest Settlement, and that in consequence, the people are put to great distress. He therefore requests that Government will be pleased to

pass

that in Consequence the people in the neighbourhood are put to great inconvenience during the rainy season.

The Union Panchayat of Trivattore.

9. A Correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 9th October says that the present Chairman of the Trivattore Union is almost a permanent resident of Madras, paying only occasional visits to that place; and suggests that the affairs of the Union would be better managed if a permanent resident of the place be appointed Chairman of the said Union.

The Salary Results Schools of the Karur Taluq.

10. A Correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 9th October writes as follows:—

Taluq.

With reference to the petition, submitted by the teachers of Salary Results Schools of the Karur Taluq, praying for the Continuance of the Combined System, they were informed by the President of the Local Taluq Board that the subject of their petition would be brought to the notice of the Board by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. Meanwhile they were ordered to pay into the Treasury the School-fee Collections and to forward the Treasury receipts to the Taluq Board's Office. They were informed that, if they failed to do so, they would be punished with dismissal.

They

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Road Repairs in Madras.

6. The Vellikkodiyan of Madras of the 6 October complains that the Madras Municipality instead of repairing or reforming the roads and streets of Madras in a proper way, execute slight repairs here and there, and thus cause the roads and streets to fall frequently into a frightful state of disrepair.

The Salem Municipality.

7. The Swadesabhimani of Salem of the 8th October says that there is a general complaint of the people that the Local — Municipal Chairman has this year levied a professional tax of Rs. 25 on every person who is not liable to pay even a tax of Rs. 10, and reports that Cholera has broken out in the town owing to the sanitation of the town being utterly neglected by the Municipality.

The town of Srimushnam, South Arcot Dist.

8. A Correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 2nd October complains that in spite of the town of Srimushnam, South Arcot District, being a place of pilgrimage and the centre of Commerce for hundreds of villages around it, there are no roads for 8 miles all round the place, and that

Natives to hold Judicial appointments in the Mofussil, what necessity is there for appointing highly paid European Judges in the Presidency town? Government would be conferring a great boon upon the people of Madras if the work of disposing of civil suits in the town of Madras be entrusted to Sub-Judges and District Munsifs as in the Mofussil.

Official Jobbery.

5. A correspondent to the Janamitran of Tanjore of the 12th October complains that Mr. Mir Shujat Ali Khan, the Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, has appointed, in the room of the present village Munsif of Manavali, Kulitalai Taluq, who is now under suspension for one year, a Mahomedan who is not a resident of the above village, and who does not own any land in it. He has thus overlooked the claims of several respectable Hindu ryots of that village who applied for the above place, and this in spite of the existence of several Government Orders that such appointments should be conferred only on respectable and influential persons who are permanent residents of their respective villages, and who hold lands therein.

(C) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

The Madras High Court, Original Side.

4. The Swadesamitran of Madras of the October says as follows:—

That the Judges of the Madras High Court over-worked is a fact admitted both by the Judges and the Local Government. This heavy work has been voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the Judges, for the Original Side of the High Court is altogether unnecessary, and a large saving can be effected by abolishing it, and by delegating the work of the Original Side to a Sub-Judge assisted by two District Munsifs, since work of the very same nature is being performed as efficiently as in the High Court and with much less cost to parties, by the low-paid District Munsifs in the Mofussil. In Madras the lawyers appropriate to themselves the lion's share of the cost of litigation, and many a wealthy and respectable family has been reduced to a state of abject poverty by instituting suits on the Original Side. The work which is performed by a Judge on the Original Side of the High Court is performed more expeditiously in the Mofussil by a District Munsif. When Government have repeatedly acknowledged the competency of

Natives

I Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Theft and burglary at Madura.

1. The Vettikkodiyon of Madras of the 5th October says that, owing to the negligence of the Police, cases of theft and burglary are of frequent occurrence in Madura.

Gamblers in the town of Madura.

2. The Sathia Vartamani of Pasumalai of the 1st October says that gambling is extensively practised in the town of Madura, especially during fairs and festivals, and that many poor people are thus ensnared and ruined. The paper attributes this evil to the connivance of the Police.

(b) Courts.

The officials and the publicum of the Mofussil.

3. The Hindu Janabhushani of Madras of the 5th October, after describing in detail the several hardships which the public have to undergo owing to the irregular attendance of District Munsifs and Magistrates in the Mofussil, appeals to Government to adopt stringent measures for enforcing punctual attendance at Courts on the part of those officials.

4. The

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.	Gnyana Dipam	Jimmenelly	1,400	August 1889.
	Bi-monthly			
2.	Satya Vartamani	Pasumalai	690	1st October 1889
3.	Sukha Jivani	Bangalore	440	1st October 1889
4.	Brahma Gyana Bodhini	Bangalore	179	1st October 1889
5.	Agni Veda Bhaskaran	Madras	500	1st October 1889
6.	Satya Vedanusaram	Madras	264	1st October 1889
7.	Arya Jana Paripalini	Madras	1,000	1st October 1889
8.	Srilokaranjani	Madras	750	1st October 1889
9.	Swadesabhimani	Salem	150	1st October 1889
10.	Sujanollasan	Tanjore	200	5th October 1889
	Tri-monthly			
11.	Travancore Abhimani	Nagercoil	450	20th Sept & 1st & 10th October 1889
	Weekly			
12.	Desabhimani	Cuddalore	350	12th October 1889
13.	Kalanidhi	Coimbatore	250	5th October 1889
14.	Tanjai Jana mitran	Tanjore	450	5th & 12th October 1889
15.	Vettikkodiyon	Madras	200	5th October 1889
16.	Arya Janaratchani	Madras	500	1st & 9th October 1889
17.	Hindu Janabhushani	Madras	200	5th & 12th October 1889
18.	Vikata Dutan	Madras	1,400	5th & 12th October 1889
	Bi-Weekly			
19.	Swadesa Mitran	Madras	800	2d, 5th, 9th, & 12th October 1889

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 209 of 1889.

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II. Home Administration—

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2. Gamblers in the town of Madura

(b) Courts.

3. The officials & the public in the Mofussil
4. The Madras High Court, Original Side
5. Official Jobbery

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

6. Road Repairs in Madras
7. The Salem Municipality
8. The town of Srimushnam, South Arcot District
9. The Union Panchayat of Trivattore
10. The Salary Results Schools of the Karur Taluq

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

11. Severity of the Forest Department

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil

(i) Public Works.

Nil

(j) Salt.

Nil

(k) General.

12. The Choultry and the Toddy-shop
13. The Post Office
14. Defalcation in the Court of Small Causes, Madras
15. The Mohurrum festival at Palghat
16. The Post office at Anuppapalayam, Palladam Taluq
17. The India Council.

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18. A law for abolishing the institution of dancing girls
19. The Vakils and the Municipalities.
20. Leprosy and other Contagious diseases.
21. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions.
22. The Hindu Devastanams.

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23. Travancore and Pudukotah.

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

24. The Condition of Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot District.
25. Cholera in the Madura District.

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26. The Jewel Mania among the Hindus.
27. An Association for effecting internal reforms among the Hindus.
28. The Tripati temple and its devotees.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

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FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th October 1889.

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(g)—*Forests*—
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(h)—*Railways*—
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(i)—*Public Works*—
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.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Gnyana Dipam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	August 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	690	1st October 1889.
3	"Sukha Jivani"	Bangalore	440	1st ,, ,,
4	"Brahma Gyana Bodhini"	Do.	119	1st ,, ,,
5	"Ayul Véda Bhaskaran"	Madras	500	1st ,, ,,
6	"Satya Vedanusáram"	Do.	264	1st ,, ,,
7	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	1st ,, ,,
8	"Srilokaranjani"	Do.	750	1st ,, ,,
9	"Swadésabhimani"	Salem	150	1st ,, ,,
10	"Sujanollásan"	Tanjore	200	5th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
11	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	20th Sept. and 1st and 10th Oct. 1889.
	Weekly.			
12	"Désabhimáni"	Cuddalore	350	12th October 1889.
13	"Kalánidhi"	Coimbatore	250	5th ,, ,,
14	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	5th and 12th October 1889.
15	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	5th October 1889.
16	"Arya Janaratchani"	Do.	800	1st and 9th October 1889.
17	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	5th and 12th ,, ,,
18	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	5th and 12th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
19	"Swadésa Mitran"	Madras	800	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th October 1889.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
20	"Hindūjanasamskārini"	Madras	700	5th October 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
21	"Budhavidhēyi"	Masulipatam	300	10th October 1889.
	Weekly.			
22	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	1st, 7th and 14th October 1889.
23	"Vivēkavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	5th and 8th October 1889.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
24	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	30th September, 7th and 14th October 1889.
25	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	28th ,, 5th and 12th ,, ,,
26	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	19th and 26th September 1889.
27	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	18th and 25th Sept., 2nd and 9th Oct. 1889.
28	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	30th September and 7th October 1889.
	Monthly.			
29	"Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	August.
	Malayálam.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	12th October 1889.
31	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	2nd and 9th October 1889.
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th ,, ,,
	Hindustani.			
33	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	7th and 14th October 1889.
34	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	5th and 12th ,, ,,
35	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	19th and 26th Sept. and 10th Oct. 1889.
36	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	5th October 1889.
37	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	475	26th and 30th Sept. and 3rd and 7th Oct. 1889.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	12th, 19th and 26th September 1889.
39	"Shoukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	27th September 1889.
40	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	14th ,, ,,
41	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	20th and 27th Sept. and 5th Oct. 1889.
42	"Dakkhun Punch"	Do.	300	17th and 24th ,, and 3rd ,, ,,
43	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	20th September and 5th October 1889.

Prince of Wales winning Rs. 1,10,000 by gambling.

Queen's proficiency in Hindustani.

Queen's appreciation of Indian servants of her household.

Russia's advancement towards Thibet stopped.

Russia's proposed Sir Daria-Amu canal.

Russia's preparing for war to protect Armenian Christians.

Paris Exhibition. — Crown Prince of Russia's proposed visit to —.

Paris Exhibition.—Emperor William's proposed visit to —.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The Prince of Wales has won Rupees 1,10,000 by gambling. — Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1889.

2. The Queen speaks Hindustani very fluently.

3. The Queen likes the Indian servants of her household so well that she has had medallions of all of them made in marble.

4. The Chinese have stopped the progress of Russia towards Thibet at Kashgar.

5. The Russians proposed to join the Sir Daria and Amu by a canal so as to afford easy communication from St. Petersburgh to India.

6. The Russians, with a view to protect the Christians of Armenia, are preparing for war at Erzerûm.

7. The Crown Prince of Russia proposes to visit the Paris Exhibition as the Emperor's representative.

8. The Emperor William proposes to visit the Paris Exhibition.

Crete.

9. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, dissuades the European powers from interfering with the Cretan affairs, and says that, if they mean to make certain allowances as regards Christians, it behoves them first not to expose their lives in leading them to battle-field, in pursuance with the lesson learnt by us in the late Russo-Turkish war. — Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Russian warlike preparations.

10. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th October, says that as Russia is active in making warlike preparations, it is incumbent on the British Government to be ready to cope with her, and advises them, first, to garrison Mazar-i-Shariff with an army of not less than 50,000 bayonets, after consulting with the Amir; secondly, to construct a railway as far as Shairabad, as the adoption of these steps will check the enemy in his progress. — Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Oct. 12th, 1889.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Theft and burglary at Calicut.

11. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, says that, owing to the negligence of the police, cases of theft and burglary are of frequent occurrence in Calicut. — Vettikkodiyon, Oct. 5th, 1889.

Gamblers in the town of Madura.

12. The *Sathia Varthamáni*, of Pasumalai, of the 1st October, says that gambling is extensively practised in the town of Madura, especially during fairs and festivals, and that many poor people are thus ensnared and ruined. The paper attributes this evil to the connivance of the police. — Sathia Varthamani, Oct. 1st, 1889.

Calicut town police. — Suggesting improvements of —.

13. Leader notices the increase of thefts in Calicut and the necessity of reforming the town police staff and of employing additional men. — Kerala Patrika, Oct. 12th, 1889.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The officials and the public in the mofussil.

14. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of Madras, of the 5th October, after describing in detail the several hardships which the public have to undergo owing to the irregular attendance of district munsifs and magistrates — Hindu Janabhushani, Oct. 5th, 1889.

in the mofussil, appeals to Government to adopt stringent measures for enforcing punctual attendance at courts on the part of those officials.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct 12th, 1889.

15. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says as follows:—That the Judges of the Madras High Court are overworked is a fact admitted both by the Judges and the Local Government. This heavy work has been voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the Judges, for the Original Side of the High Court is altogether unnecessary, and a large saving can be effected by abolishing it, and by delegating the work of the Original Side to a Sub-Judge assisted by two district munsifs, since work of the very same nature is being performed as efficiently as in the High Court, and with much less cost to parties, by the low-paid district munsifs in the mofussil. In Madras the lawyers appropriate to themselves the lion's share of the cost of litigation, and many a wealthy and respectable family has been reduced to a state of abject poverty by instituting suits on the Original Side. The work which is performed by a Judge on the Original Side of the High Court is performed more expeditiously in the mofussil by a district munsif. When Government have repeatedly acknowledged the competency of natives to hold judicial appointments in the mofussil, what necessity is there for appointing highly-paid European judges in the presidency town? Government would be conferring a great boon upon the people of Madras if the work of disposing of civil suits in the town of Madras be entrusted to sub-judges and district munsifs as in the mofussil.

The Madras High Court, Original Side.

JANAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889.

16. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 12th October, complains that Mr. Mir Shujat Ali Khan, the Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, has appointed, in the room of the present village munsif of Manavali, Kulitalai taluk, who is now under suspension for one year, a Muhammadan who is not a resident of the above village, and who does not own any land in it. He has thus overlooked the claims of several respectable Hindu ryots of that village who applied for the above place, and this is in spite of the existence of several Government orders that such appointments should be conferred only on respectable and influential persons who are permanent residents of their respective villages, and who hold lands therein.

Official jobbery.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Oct. 5th, 1889.

17. An editorial in the *Andhraprakāsiku*, of the 5th October 1889, entitled "Increase of Litigation," states that the Secretary of State contends that India is now in a flourishing condition on the ground that the suits in the different law courts have increased. The editor compares this statement to that made by the Government of India that natives are in a prosperous condition because they have saved sufficient money to spend it on liquor. According to the editor, it is Government who alone derive any benefit from the establishment of these courts by getting large sums of money through stamp fees which are ruinous and not beneficial to the people. The editor says that, if Government are really inclined to assist the people, they ought to introduce at once the panchayat system.

Increase of litigation.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 14th, 1889.

18. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th October, concerning the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed against the man who caused the death of a Hindu boy in disguise of a monkey, by accidentally setting fire to his disguised dress, during the late mohurrum, says that the above punishment is no punishment at all, considering the heinousness of the crime committed by him, as this would scarcely serve as an example to others.

Homicide.

(c) *Jails.*

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

19. The jailor and the deputy jailor of the Coimbatore jail have been suspended for conniving at the prisoner Manackji's keeping whisky, soda, and biscuits in his bed.

Coimbatore jail.—Suspension of jailor and deputy jailor of —.

(d) *Education.*

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 12th, 1889.

20. A correspondent calls attention to the low state of primary education in Pálghat.

Low state of primary education in Pálghat.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

21. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, complains that the Madras municipality, instead of repairing or reforming the roads and streets of Madras in a proper way, execute slight repairs here and there, and thus cause the roads and streets to fall frequently into a frightful state of disrepair.

Road repairs in Madras.

SWADESABHIMANI, Oct. 1st, 1889.

22. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st October, says that there is a general complaint of the people that the local municipal chairman has this year levied a professional tax of Rs. 25 on every person who is not liable to pay even a tax of Rs. 10, and reports that cholera has broken out in the town owing to the sanitation of the town being utterly neglected by the municipality.

The Salem municipality.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

23. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd October, complains that, in spite of the town of Srimushnam, South Arcot district, being a place of pilgrimage and the centre of commerce for hundreds of villages around it, there are no roads for 8 miles all round the place, and that, in consequence, the people in the neighbourhood are put to great inconvenience during the rainy season.

The town of Srimushnam, South Arcot district.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 9th, 1889.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th October, says that the present chairman of the Trivattore union is almost a permanent resident of Madras, paying only occasional visits to that place; and suggests that the affairs of the union would be better managed if a permanent resident of the place be appointed chairman of the said union.

The union panchayat of Trivattore.

25. Another correspondent writes as follows:—With reference to the petition submitted by the teachers of salary results schools of the Karúr taluk, praying for the continuance of the combined system, they were informed by the president of the local taluk board that the subject of their petition would be brought to the notice of the board by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. Meanwhile, they were ordered to pay into the treasury the school-fee collections, and to forward the treasury receipts to the taluk board's office. They were informed that, if they failed to do so, they would be punished with dismissal. They accordingly paid into the treasury all the fee-collections, and forwarded the treasury receipts to the taluk board's office. But when they asked the treasury officer for their pay, he for some time evaded payment, saying that he was not in possession of the prescribed forms, and he informed them in the end that he could not disburse their pay as he had received no instructions for paying them their salaries. The teachers have not received their pay for the last six months, and the president of the taluk board is deaf to all their prayers.

The salary results schools of the Karúr taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

26. The leader calls the attention of the councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore to the insulting style in which respectable people are addressed in the notices sent them.

Tellicherry and Cannanore municipalities.—Alleged insulting style in which notices are issued by councillors of —.

(g) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889

27. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says that the officers of the Forest Department have prohibited people from cutting timber for fuel from the forests of the Chidambaram taluk till the completion of the forest settlement, and that in consequence

Severity of the Forest Department.

the people are put to great distress. He therefore requests that Government will be pleased to pass early and favorable orders on the petition of the Janamanóranjani Sabha of Srimushnam, wherein they pray that the people may be allowed to cut timber either from the forests of Srimushnam or from the Trichinopoly forests which are only half-a-mile from that place.

(*j*) *Salt.*

HINDU-JANAASMSKARINI, Oct. 1889.

28. The *Hindújanasamskárini*, of the month of October 1889, rejoices at, and thanks Government for, the appointment of Mr. Crole as Salt and Abkári Commissioner, and the transfer of Mr. Bliss to the Land Revenue Department. The latter preferred, during his administration as Salt and Abkári Commissioner, other classes to Hindus, made enormous expenses and behaved in an unsatisfactory manner by preventing the sale of cheap salt to the poor people.

On the new appointments in the Revenue Board.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

29. Leader invites attention to the alleged practice of certain fish-curing yard officers exacting money from the curers.

Fish-curing yard officers.—Alleged exaction of money by —.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 5th, 1889.

30. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 5th October, says that a certain charitably-disposed gentleman built, at Anuppapalayam, on the road leading from Tiruppúr to Avanáshi, a choultry for the convenience of passengers travelling along that road, and complains that the officers of the Abkári Department have opened by the side of it a toddy-shop which is resorted to by drunkards who are a source of nuisance to the travellers that halt in that choultry.

The choultry and the toddy-shop.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says that it is very unjust on the part of the Postal authorities to have, instead of reducing the pay of the higher officers of the department, reduced the pay of the poor sub-postmasters of long service in the South Arcot district from Rs. 10 to a small pittance of Rs. 5, which will barely suffice for the maintenance of a single soul even for twenty days. He trusts that hereafter at least the Postal authorities will be pleased to take compassion on them and restore to them their original pay. If not, they will be compelled to resign and thus lose their service.

The post office.

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

32. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, reports that one Devarajam Naidu, the summons clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 3,900, and says that it remains to be seen whether he will be simply asked to make good the deficit, or be charged before a magistrate.

Defalcation in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

33. A correspondent reports that a certain man, Gurusami Pillai by name, while walking over the fire which was kindled as usual at Pálghat during the mohurrum festival, burnt himself and his two children, and that one of the children has since died, he himself and the other child being still in a very precarious state. He therefore trusts that Government will be pleased to put a stop to such inhuman practices in future.

The mohurrum festival at Pálghat.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 9th, 1889.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 9th October, says that the post office which was newly opened at Anuppapalayam has been working in the most satisfactory manner for the past three months. The postal inspector has not yet provided the above office with the necessary furniture. He trusts that the Postal authorities will make

The post office at Anuppapalayam, Palladam taluk.

it permanent as it is transacting a good deal of postal work, and is thus proving itself to be a source of great convenience to all the people in the neighbourhood, like the one at Avanáshi.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Oct. 12th, 1889.

35. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 12th October, complains that the Secretary of State for India and his Councillors recklessly squander away the revenues of India. Why, the paper asks, should the Councillors, who are retired civilians in receipt of handsome pensions after having held offices carrying high emoluments in India, be paid for their labors at the India Council, while the native members of our Legislative Councils are only honorary? Cannot they also be honorary members at least as a mark of gratitude for the handsome pension of £1,000 a year which they enjoy? It is thus that the Indian Exchequer is drained of its resources. In spite of the remuneration which the civilian members of the India Council enjoy in addition to their pensions, they sometimes issue orders which are detrimental to the interests of the people of this country.

The India Council.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

36. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd instant, says:—The fear of Russian invasion and the distrust of the native princes have made the British Government adopt a shortsighted policy towards the latter, which has been fast destroying the cordiality of relations that has for a long time existed between them and the Imperial Government. The various instances of annexation, the attempts to create disunion in the existing States, the restrictions preventing the native princes from putting their troops in a state of efficiency, and limiting the number of troops that it is allowable for them to maintain, or requiring them to disband their armies altogether—all these are the results of this shortsighted policy. It is calculated merely to create discontent among the feudatories and to weaken the Imperial Government. While the science of war and the weapons of destruction are daily improved in Europe, the armies of native princes are not even drilled regularly. The security afforded by the British Government has made the people of India unwarlike, while it has made them bold in talking. If Russia should now drive away the British from India, our condition would indeed be pitiable. The neglect of the Government to give military training to their Indian subjects is dangerous both to the rulers and the ruled.

The necessity of military training to the people of India.

It is well, however, that the Government have been induced to accept the offer of troops made by the native princes for the defences of the north-western frontier. A want of confidence between the two would be exceedingly favorable to a third party. Many natives are discontented because they are precluded from learning the use of arms. Would it not be better for the Government to place greater confidence in their subjects? The policy of training the armies of native princes is viewed approvingly by all thoughtful people. Even East Indians are allowed to form volunteer corps. But the most patriotic and loyal of Hindus are not permitted to volunteer. If the Government of India would consider this matter and remove the disability under which the best educated and most loyal of natives are laboring, they will stand by Government in the time of need. It is necessary that there should be the same facilities for the people to receive military training and physical exercise as there are for getting an intellectual training. Every school in the western countries devotes a certain time for drilling the boys. There can be no difficulty in introducing the same system in Indian schools, and we think it very necessary.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

37. A correspondent complains of irregularities in the delivery of letters by the Malapuram post office peons.

Malapuram post office peons.—Alleged irregularities of —.

KERALA PATRIKA Oct. 12th, 1889.

38. A Taliparamba correspondent attributes the increase in the destruction of cattle and human beings by wild beasts to the stringency of the Arms Act.

Arms Act.—Destruction of cattle and human beings by stringency of —.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 7th, 1889.

Hindu-Muhammadan disturbance at Black Town.

39. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, after noticing the disturbance which took place between the Hindus and Muhammadans in July last at Black Town, and which case is still pending in the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, says that it is a pity that such disturbances often occur in Madras and elsewhere, generally terminating in serious injuries to both parties, and sometimes also in the loss of life and property, yet no decisive steps are taken by Government to prevent their occurrence. Why do they not put a stop to processions of the kind? And why do they sit quietly as spectators of the quarrel between two large classes of people and thus give an opportunity to the police and lawyers to swindle their money? We are afraid that such occurrences will eventually assume the aspect of a civil war. It is therefore necessary that orders prohibiting the passing of processions of all kinds, whether marriage, funeral, or religious, through any public road or lane, either in Madras or in the mufassal, should be issued, but, in the absence of any such orders, sparks of riot cannot be put out. People are at liberty to celebrate such feasts in their own houses where there is no fear of a breach of the peace. The adoption of such preventive measure will be a boon to the public in general and to Muhammadans in particular, for they will be saved from extravagance.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

40. The same paper, after inserting a translation of the leader in the *Madras Mail* about the riot that took place at Black Town on the 4th instant, remarks that we know well that Mr. Upshon, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, will have to hold himself responsible for the occurrence of the riot, as he refused to interfere in the matter, in spite of a petition submitted by the Muhammadans (through their solicitor, Mr. Reddy Branson), which encouraged the Hindus to act in contravention of the order of Government. Added to this, the police took part in rearranging the procession and aided the Hindus in making them pass the mosque with music and cheers. It was a good thing for the Mussalmans that they remained as prisoners in the mosque, if not their religious enthusiasm would have become stronger and the result would have been more serious. They simply satisfied themselves by throwing brickbats, &c., at the procession from within the compound of the mosque. Is it the duty of the police to contravene the order of Government and inspire one party with courage against the other and thus create a revolt? No! certainly not. Their duty is to prevent mischief and preserve peace, but the Madras police is in the habit of doing the contrary. It is distinctly laid down in the orders of Government that one nation should respect the places of divine worship of the other. Mussalmans play no music in front of Hindu temples and Hindus must abstain from doing the same when passing mosques. In short, we do not know how the Government will proceed in the matter, inasmuch as the Acting Deputy Commissioner has intentionally set aside their orders and has thus provoked the Muhammadans. The news which we have since gathered convinces us that the police treated the Muhammadans very cruelly, and arrested every one of them that was pointed out by the Hindus, even dragged people from their houses very disgracefully, and thus a good many respectable and wealthy Muhammadan merchants, who live in that lane, were most shamefully treated. In fact, the Hindus, through the instrumentality of the police, satisfied their vindictive feelings against the Muhammadans by burning their beards most ignobly with the torches that accompanied the procession. More wonder is this that, notwithstanding all this tyranny and oppression, the police arrested many Muhammadans. This openly shows their ill-feeling towards them.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 14th, 1889.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

41. A correspondent (an eye-witness of the riot) says—Before proceeding with the narrative I am constrained to remark that the conduct of the police on the night of the 4th October was unprecedented in the history of this presidency, and a more wholesale and despotic system of arrests could not have taken place on any other occasion.

The number of Muhammadans who had collected on that memorable night in the godown street is estimated by the reporter of the *Madras Mail* at 1,000, whereas the actual strength of the mob could not have exceeded by one-fifth of it. This is proved by the fact that the arrests, which comprised every son of Islam on the spot, whether found on the street, at the mosque, on the top of his house or in his bed, were not more than 145, and no escapes were permitted by the police who had lined the street on both sides; this fact is acknowledged by the above reporter. On the other hand, the number of the processionists was about 10,000, or five times the figure mentioned in the columns of the *Madras Mail*.

The unhappy incident was not a pre-arranged affair on the part of the Muhammadans of the locality, but was purely accidental and the outcome of passionate feelings of some indiscreet members of the lower classes. The residents of the godown street had no wish to interfere with the Hindu procession. They had, as usual, closed their places of business on that evening and retired to their houses; and when the procession arrived, some of them had already gone to their beds and a few lads were found on the balconies of their residences looking at the procession, which is not uncommon on such occasions. In the mosque there were travellers and people from other parts of the presidency, who had come to Madras to make purchases and had no houses. At the entrance of the mosque there was a small gathering of the people of a lower order who had come from other parts of the city. These men were repeatedly told by the attendants of the mosque to leave the place, but they did not; and there was nothing from their appearance and conduct to suspect that they were in any way bent on mischief. When the procession arrived within a few yards of the mosque, the Hindus, instead of stopping music, &c., began to play it with more excitement, accompanied with shouts and yells. The allegation that the rush was made at a given signal is entirely unfounded. The police, instigated by the Hindus, now made a general assault on the Muhammadans present and injured and wounded many of them. The torch-bearers were set upon some of these unfortunate Muhammadans, whom they scalded with torches unmercifully. One of them was so severely burnt that he was immediately removed to hospital and has, it is said, since died. The handful of men who are said to have made the rush injured no Hindus and could not possibly have done so, as they were almost trampled to death by the overwhelming numbers of the processionists. I wish that any Hindu might come forward, who would bear testimony as to any one of them having been injured by any Muhammadan, unless the injury was subsequently caused deliberately by themselves with a view to serve ulterior purposes. On the other hand, all the Muhammadans, who were in the street or at the gate of the mosque, were most inhumanly burnt and beaten, as almost every one of them bears a wound or a scald. At this stage the Police Commissioner turned up with an additional number of constables, and, contrary to all law and usage, the procession passed the mosque with tom-tom beating and music playing in the wildest manner possible. There is not a particle of truth in the statement that brick and stones were thrown by Muhammadans over the walls of the mosque on the crowd, or that chatees and pots containing ashes, dirty water and chilly powder, &c., were flung from the roofs of houses in the street. It is equally untrue that the torch-bearers repulsed the assault made upon them: 500 somarees of the beggar caste were especially employed on that night by the Hindus for bearing torches, amongst whom a very large quantity of liquor and a very large sum of money were distributed. The somarees, under the influence of liquor, committed most violent assaults upon the Muhammadans. Servants and watchmen who were sleeping at their masters' shops were maltreated and their beds and clothes were burnt and destroyed. After the procession passed the mosque, the gallant Commissioner with the police force halted there and ordered the police to charge, who broke open the gate of the mosque, and every innocent man inside was taken prisoner. Escalading ladders were then brought into

use and the houses and shops of most of the leading Muhammadan merchants were trespassed upon by the police and the inmates taken prisoners. Amongst these shops were those of Haji Saiyid Husain Sahib, Salar Nhanne Miyan Sahib, Vaniambadi Khadir Husain Sahib, Kuddapa Nathur Sahib, T. Rahman Sahib, C. Pachamiyan Sahib, and Vellore Muhammad Auzum Muhammad Yusuf Sahib. The locks of rooms in some of these shops were broken open, ready cash and property pillaged, watches and clocks were destroyed, and the Muhammadan merchants of the street and travellers were deprived of their gold pukdees and currency notes, &c. People were dragged half-naked from their beds like so many sheep, and when they remonstrated against such cruel treatment, rattans and lathees were freely used on their persons by the police and somarees. The duty of the police is to guard against danger and disturbance and not to inspire one party with courage against the other. The long and short of the story is this, that the riot was the outcome of preconcerted intrigue on the part of the Hindus, in proof of which it is observed that they allowed the above beggars to make free use of liquor. The police, contrary to established rule and usage, granted a pass to the Hindus to beat tom-toms in the front of the mosque, and when a few Muhammadans objected to this, they were most cruelly beaten and burnt. In addition to this, the Police Commissioner, having espoused the cause of the Hindus, ordered the processionists to halt in front of the mosque and allowed them to beat drums, &c., with more vigour, and thus aided and abetted them in insulting the sanctified place. Some of the respectable Muhammadan merchants, who did not interfere in the matter, and through whose judicious advice a general rising of the Muhammadans was avoided, were arrested and dragged most disgracefully from their beds, in breach of the gosha system strictly observed by them. They were subsequently released on bail. We hope that our kind and just Government will not pass over the matter and will not leave one stone unturned in making due inquiry into it.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Oct. 5th, 1889.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

42. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th October, after inserting a translation of the riot published in the *Madras Times*, says that it is very surprising to notice that thousands of Hindus who were present at the scene of riot did nothing but suffered themselves to be treated cruelly by the Muhammadans.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Oct. 5th, 1889.

Non-removal of night-soil bins, and the injustice practised in allotting pensions to Carnatic stipendiaries.

43. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th October, complains against the non-removal of night-soil bins from behind the Triplicane big mosque, which part of the land, the editor asserts, is let out by the Diwan of the present Prince of Arcot at 5 rupees per mensem; and also complains of the injustice done in allotting pensions to the heirs and dependants of the late Mumtaz Begum Sahiba, Mirza Mahmud Bakat, Mirza Shujaat Bakat and Mirza Sultan Bakat, and says there were many of them, who had no title to a continuance, were granted pensions, and many who were entitled to the same were denied their right. Wives and children of Mirza Shujaat Bakat are recipients of the Government bounty, whereas the same indulgence was not extended to the daughters of Mirza Mahmud Bakat; there is none to grant them redress; hence, should the Government be pleased to reopen the question and order the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to make due inquiry into the matter, right and wrong will be brought to light.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

The Native army of India.

44. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, complains against the present defective state of the Native army, and suggests that Government should make proper inquiry into the subject of promotion, seniority in rank, good service and special qualifications; and not be led away by the fabricated statements of the Commanding officers, but try their best to remedy the evil, with a view to insure fidelity on the part of the army.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 14th, 1889.

Prince Albert Victor's visit.

45. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th October, disapproves of the proposal made for the release of the Burmese prisoners during Prince Albert Victor's visit to Mandalay, and says if the imprisoned dacoits are set free Government will involve themselves in great trouble.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SATHIA VETHANUSARAM, Oct. 1st, 1889.

A law for abolishing the institution of dancing girls.

46. The *Sathia Vethánusáram*, of Madras, of the 1st October, advocates the introduction of a law for abolishing the institution of dancing girls in this country, similar to the one which has been introduced in Ceylon.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Oct. 5th, 1889.

The vakils and the municipalities.

47. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 5th October, commenting upon the memorial addressed to Government by the legal practitioners of Madura, recommends that, instead of all the pleaders being indiscriminately divided into two classes assessed at Rs. 25 and Rs. 12, respectively, the Madras Act No. IV of 1884 should be so amended as to provide for their being assessed in proportion to their incomes as in the case of the income-tax.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889.

Leprosy and other contagious diseases.

48. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, says that a notification has been issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces to the effect that if any person suffering from leprosy or other contagious disease sells eatables or touches eatables exposed for sale, he shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine of Rs. 50, and thinks that, if a similar notification be brought into force throughout India, it will greatly check the growth of contagious diseases.

SUJANOLLASAN Oct. 5th, 1889.

The Hindu religious and charitable institutions.

49. The *Sujanóllásan*, of Tanjore, of the 5th October, complains that the English Government do not pay the least attention to the work of putting the administration of our religious and charitable institutions on a better footing.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 12th, 1889.

The Hindu devastanams.

50. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 12th October, regrets to observe certain defects in our existing Devastanam Act, due mainly to the ignorance of our English rulers. He says that, since the appointment of the members of the devastanam committees is for life, great scope is given for the members wasting the temple money as they please, without having to account for such wilful waste to anybody. Many of the members do not possess such essential qualifications as birth, education, character, earnestness and piety, and, as a consequence of this, the temples are mostly ill-managed, only such men as are willing to be privy to their malpractices being entertained by the members for performing worship, &c., in the temples. He therefore prays that the members appointed to consider and amend the present Devastanam Act will carefully provide for removing the defects stated above.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1889.

Whether adultery should be a criminal offence for men alone.

51. The *Hindūjanasamskārini*, of the month of October 1889, remarks that in India the adulterer alone is punished, but not the adulteress. This is very unjust, for, if adultery is regarded as a criminal offence, both parties should be punished, or the Indian law code should be altered, and adultery, like in England, should not be taken as a crime.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

Travancore and Pudukóta.

52. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, regrets to observe that Lord Connemara has shut his ears to the complaints of the people of Travancore and Pudukóta regarding the maladministration of their respective Dewans.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Oct. 5th, 1889.

The annexation of Tipperah.

53. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 5th instant, has the following:—Colonel Nisbet, who has succeeded by his tricks in misappropriating the State of Cashmere

without the use of arms, seems not likely to be without imitators. Mr. Grier, the Magistrate and Political Agent of Tipperah, following in the footsteps of Colonel Nisbet, took the Maha Raja of Tipperah to a garden, and there, in the presence of his assistants, forced him to consent to renounce the government of the State for a time and sign a document to that effect. Mr. Lyall reported unfavorably of the State and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal sent Mr. Grier to Agartollah where he arranged for receiving this resignation from the Maha Raja. We are surprised that Sir Steuart Bayley, so renowned for the impartiality of his administration, should have allowed this injustice to prevail, especially even after the falsity of Mr. Lyall's allegations against the Maha Raja has been clearly proved.

Once it was very difficult for the Government to depose a native prince—at least a show of an impartial inquiry was to be made. But the new mode discovered and adopted by Lord Lansdowne renders all such farce unnecessary, and it is a pity that it had not been discovered some years ago, for, if it had been, the whole of the map of India should have been painted red by this time. Within one year of His Excellency's administration Cashmere and Tipperah have been added to the British dominions.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Oct. 7th, 1889.

The state of Porebunder.

54. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 7th instant, says:—It is reported that the Rana of Porebunder has been entrusted with the administration of his State. But it is said that the Political Agent went to visit the Rana accompanied by Dewan Haridas of Junagas, and in the course of conversation gave the Rana to understand that, while Government had great pleasure in restoring the State to him, their chief object in doing so was to secure from him the city of Porebunder, the most important port in the country. To this, however, the Rana did not agree. But the Political Agents have in their hands all the means of securing his consent to the arrangement in spite of his reluctance, and therefore it is not a difficult thing for the Government to get what they want.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Cochin ferry charge.—Inviting Dewan's attention to alleged arbitrary collection of —.

55. A correspondent invites the attention of the Cochin Dewan to the alleged fact that ferry tolls are arbitrarily collected from certain petty officers in spite of their producing their passes.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

Cashmere.

56. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, with reference to the statement made by Viscount Cross, to the effect that Cashmere will not be annexed to the British dominions, but its administration will be conducted by a council guided by the advice of the Resident until its affairs are well organised, says that it is probable that Cashmere will not be restored to the Maha Raja, for it is necessary that that country should remain under British sway as the advent of the Russians is apprehended.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Oct. 5th, 1889.

Cashmere.

57. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th October, has an article from the *Am* stating that the present state of affairs of Cashmere will ever be remembered by all the well-wishers of Government with regret and sorrow, and will always remain on the pages of the political history of India. The policy of Government has not only ruined the family of the late Maha Raja Ghulab Sing, but also shaken the confidence and trust of all native chiefs and rulers. Time ought to have been allowed to the Maha Raja to reorganise his affairs, after the expiration of which, if the present policy had been adopted, the procedure of Government in the matter would not have been found fault with.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 14th, 1889.

Cashmere.

58. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th October, inserts an article from the *Novoe Vremya*, to the effect that Russia is quite confident that the British Government will annex Cashmere, although it has been on several occasions asserted that the intention of the latter Government is just the reverse. As a thief knows the circumstances of another thief well, the apprehension of the Russian Government is not unfounded; any person who has a knowledge of the British Indian History will smile on hearing the statements made by Lord Cross and Lord Salisbury. All Native States were annexed to the British Raj one by

one in like manner. Why do the Ministry at Home abstain from saying plainly that as the Sikhs are intolerant and their system of administration is despotic, hence the British Government will by degrees take complete possession of the country on political grounds?

DAKKHAN PUNCH, Sept. 17th, 1889.

Hyderabad.

59. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 17th September, states that, as the present Resident is a man of business, dispenser of justice and steady and impartial in his dealings, it is hoped that he will not follow the policy adopted by Messrs. Cordery and Howell by helping the stronger party against the weaker, but he will be active in rendering assistance to the Nizam and his minister. Paying, however, no attention to what the press says, we do not agree with the opinion expressed by one of the correspondents of the *Hyderabad Record* to the effect that our Resident should hold public durbars in the same way as Sir Richard Meade did; this we observe is unfavorable to the present state of affairs. People are habituated to tell lies, and the Residency will, in fact, become an appellate court by false suits being brought before it. Also says that the interference of the British Government with the affairs of Native States, such as Bhopal, Gwalior, Rampore and Cashmere, is looked upon by the public as uncalled for and in breach of former treaty engagements; but we agree with our contemporary as regards the auditing of the accounts of the two late ministers, and we are of opinion that the Resident and his staff should not be mixed up with the high native officials of Hyderabad, and should take no part in the invitations given by them or call them to private dinners, &c., as by doing so the Residency is lowered in the estimation of the public. Visits should only take place between the Resident, His Highness the Nizam and the Prime Minister, and only those high officials may be permitted to visit the Resident, whose fidelity can be fully trusted by His Highness or his minister. Recommends that Nawab Sir Asman Jah may be allowed the salute with which the late Sir Salar Jung the first was honored. Since the Nizam and his minister are true and staunch friends of the British Government, the latter is a deserving object for receiving the above mark of distinction.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

VETTIKKODIYON, Oct. 5th, 1889.

The condition of Tiruvannàmalai, South Arcot district.

60. A correspondent to the *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 5th October, complains that, owing to the absence of a union panchayat in such a big town as Tiruvannámalai, containing more than 400 houses with a population of about 10,000 people, the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected; that the people are in the most backward state owing to there being no anglo-vernacular schools in the town; and that the pilgrims to the shrine at Tiruvannámalai are put to the greatest inconvenience during festivals for want of railway communication.

SATHIA VARTHAMANI, Oct. 1st, 1889.

Cholera in the Madura district.

61. The *Sathia Varthamani*, of Pasumalai, of the 1st October, reports that cholera is raging everywhere in the district of Madura.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

SWADESABHIMANI, Oct. 1st, 1889.

The jewel mania among the Hindus.

62. The *Swadésabhimáni*, of Salem, of the 1st October, after describing the various evils and dangers to which Hindu children are exposed by their parents loading them with jewels, exhorts the parents to give up such foolish and cruel practices.

SWADESAMITRAN, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

An association for effecting internal reforms among the Hindus.

63. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 2nd October, says as follows:—Unless the people of this country try to effect reforms in their social customs and habits, they can never hope to be benefited by the grant to them by Government of the political rights and liberties for which they are

now agitating. They will never prosper unless they improve their commerce and agriculture and grow more courageous. In order, therefore, to carry out reforms in such matters as infant marriage, prohibition of sea-voyage among the Hindus, &c., there should be formed an association, of which the heads of our various mutts, the trustees of our temples, the pandits and high priests should be members.

KALANIDHI, Oct. 5th, 1889.

The Tirupati temple and its devotees.

64. A correspondent to the *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 5th October, calls upon the devotees of the temple at Tirupati not to be lavish in their offerings to the deity there, as the whole of this immense income is squandered away by the mahant, the trustee of the temple, in wordly pleasures, litigation and other useless purposes.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

The advisability of the native princes joining the National Congress.

65. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd instant, after remarking that the National Congress is dong a great deal of good to the country, says:—"As the prosperity of the Native States is one of the principal subjects which the Congress and its political agency in England have in view, it behoves all native princes and their subjects to help in this movement. Meetings should be held throughout and subscriptions raised and remitted for the expenses of the Congress and the political agency.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 2nd, 1889.

Society for prevention of cruelty to animals.—Travancore Maha Raja's donation to —.

66. The Travancore Maha Raja has given Rs. 200 donation to the Madras Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

KERALA SANCHARI, Oct. 9th, 1889.

Theological College fund.—Travancore Maha Raja's donation towards —.

67. The Travancore Maha Raja has given Rs. 500 donation towards the Theological College fund.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 11th, 1889.

Sixth Indian National Congress. — Contemplated meeting of — in London.

68. Several Indian notables are of opinion that the next annual meeting of the Indian National Congress might advantageously be held in London.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 7th, 1889.

Russian female doctors.

69. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th October, says that it is rumoured that the Russians intend to send a few female doctors to India for the purpose of affording medical aid to the women of this country with a view to undermine the British power in India. Regarding this news the *Shams* remarks that there is no truth in it, and the conjecture of its reporter is absurd.

Public No. 922, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14th October 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated

21/11.

Confidential] [No 68 of 1889.

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

Contents.

I Foreign Politics — — — Nil

II Home Administration

(a) Police — — — Nil
(b) Courts — — — Nil
(c) Jails — — — Nil
(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

1 The necessity of military training to the people of India.

III Legislation — — — Nil

IV Native States

2 The annexation of Tipperah
3 The State of Porebunder.

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

VI Miscellaneous

4. The advisability of the Native Princes' joining the National Congress.

List of Newspapers

No	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication	Reputed circulation	Dates of the Newspapers received and examined during the fortnight
		Weekly		
1	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	Sept. 30; Oct. 7, 14
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	Sept 28, Oct 6, 12
3	The Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	Sept 19, 26
4	The Vrittanta Chintamony	Mysore	1000	Sept 18, 25, Oct. 2, 9
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275	Sept. 30; Oct 7.
		Monthly		
6	The Sudarsana.	Eldipi	.	August.

II. Home Administration.
(K) General

The Vrittanta Chintamony of October 2.

1. The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 2nd Instant says:-

The fear of Russian invasion and the distrust of the natives princes have made the British Government adopt a short-sighted policy towards the latter which has been fast destroying the cordiality of relations that has for a long time existed between them and the Imperial Government. The various instances of annexation, the attempts to create dissension in the existing states, the restrictions preventing the native princes from putting their troops in a state of efficiency, and limiting the number of troops that it is allowable for them to maintain, or requiring them to disband their armies altogether — all these are the results of this short-sighted policy. It is calculated merely to create discontent among the feudatories and to weaken the

The necessity of Military Training to the people of India.

the Imperial Government. While the Sciences of
wear and the weapons of destruction are daily
improved in Europe the armies of Native
Princes are not even drilled regularly. The
security afforded by the British Government
has made the people of India unwarlike while
it has made them bold in talking. If Russia
should now drive away the British from India
our condition would indeed be pitiable. The
neglect of the Government to give military
training to their Indian Subjects is dangerous
both to the rulers and the ruled.

It is well however that the Government
have been induced to accept the offer of troops
made by the native princes for the defence
of the north-western frontier. A want of
confidence between the two would be exceedingly
favourable to a third party. Many natives are
discontented because they are precluded from learn-
ing the use of arms. Would it not be better for the
Government to place greater confidence in their
Subjects? The policy of training the armies of
native princes is viewed approvingly by all
thoughtful people. Even East-Indians are
allowed to form volunteer corps. But the most
patriotic and loyal of Hindus are not permitted
to

to volunteer. If the Government of India would
consider this matter and remove the disability
under which the best educated and most
loyal of natives are labouring they will
stand by Government in the time of need.
It is necessary that there should be the
same facilities for the people to receive
military training and physical exercise
as there are for getting an intellectual train-
ing. Every school in the western countries
devotes a certain time for drilling the boys.
There can be no difficulty in introducing
the same System in Indian schools, and
we think it very necessary.

IV Native States

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of October 5. } 2. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 5th
Instant has the following:- Colonel Nisbet
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Annexation of Tipperah.

IV Native States

The Karnataka Prakasika of October 7.

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The state of Porebunder.

VI. Miscellaneous

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The advisability of the Native Princes joining the National Congress

objects which the Congress and its political agency in England have in view it behoves all Native Princes and their subjects to help in this movement. Meetings should be held throughout and subscriptions raised and remitted for the expenses of the Congress and the political agency.

Canarese Translator's Office,
Madras. 16th October. 1889.

V. Rangaviah Row
Canarese Translator
to Government.

Confidential 450

Public (1889) Department.

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

To The Chief Secretary
to Government,

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 68

Dated 16th October 1889.

Received

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th October 1889.

24/10/89

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(b) Courts
(3) Homicide " " " " " " " ib
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
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(j) Nil
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(4) Hindu Muhammadan disturbance at Black Town " " ib 2
(5) Serious Hindu Muhammadan riot at Black Town " " " 2/4
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Khadir Husain Sahib, Kuddapa
Sahib, T Rahman Sahib, C. Pachama
...re Muhammad Azum Muhamma
The locks of rooms in some
were broken open, ready cash
pillaged, watches and clocks
and the Muhammadan mer
street and travellers were
gold puttdees & currency
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...nstrated against such cruel
...ts and lathees were freely
persons by the police and
... The duty of the police is to
... danger and disturbance
...e one party with courage
...her. The long and short of the
...at the riot was the outcome
...ted intrigue on the part
... in proof of which it is observed
...ed the above beggars to
... of liquor. The police con
...lished rule and usage
...es to the Hindus to beat tom
... of the mosque and when
...ammadans objected to this
... cruelly beaten and burnt.
...to this the Police Commissioner
...d the cause of ...
...red the process.
... mosque and a
... &c. with morning ...
... abetted them in insulting the
...ce. Some of the respectable
merchants who did not inter
... and through whose judicious
...ising of the Muhammadans

… was awarded, were arrested and …
disgracefully from their beds in …
goosha system strictly observed …
subsequently released on bail …
that our kind and just Governm…
over the matter and will not le…
unturned in making due enqu…

(7) Jaridah-i-Rozgar …
after inserting a translation of …

Serious Hindu Muhammadan riot at Black Town

in the Ma…
that it is …
notice that thousands of Hi…
sent at the scene of riot …
suffered themselves to be …
the Muhammadans.

(8) Tilism-i-Hairatt of the …
plains against the non remova…

Non removal of night soil bins, & the injustice practised in allotting pensions to Carnatic Stipendiaries

from …
Big Mo…
Of the …
asserts is let out by the Dewan…
Prince of Arcot at Rs. 5 per …
complains of the injustice done …
to the heirs and dependents of …
Begum Sahiba, Mirza Mahmud …
Shujahat Bakat and Mirza S…
says there were many of them, …
to a continuance, were granted …
who were entitled to the same w…
Wives and children of Mirza …
… ls of the Government …
… ence was not …
of Mirza … Bakat; there …
… hence, should the Government …
… question and order the …
… to make due enquiri…
right and wrong will be br…

(9) Khassim-al-Akhbar …

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Paper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	7th and 14th October/89
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rayapettah	640	5th and 12th "
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane	100	19th & 26th Septr. & 10th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairatt	"	100	5th "
5	Salva-i-Sakhun	"	150	Not received
6	Khassim-al-Akhbar	Bangalore	470	26th & 30th Septr. & 3rd Octr.
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar		500	12th, 19th and 26th Septr.

…port
…n
Newspapers
…r the
…th Octr. 1889
…tents

(12) Kashmir . . . . . 9 to 10
(13) Do 10
(14) Hyderabad . . . . . 10 to 11
V Nil
VI Miscellaneous
(15) Russian Female Doctors .. 11 to 12

Tou...

1

(1) K...
dissuades the ...
Crete
says that if the...
as regards Chri...
to expose their ...
in pursuance ...
in the late Ru...

(2) Ja...
says that as R...
Russia warlike preparations
ready to cope w...
to garrison Ma...
not less than ...
with the Amir. ...
as far as Shair...
steps will check...
Hom...

(3) Sha...
concerning the ...
Homicide
boy in disguise ...
setting fire to his ...
Muharrum, says ...
punishment at a...
of the crime co...
serve as an example...

(4) S...
after noticing the ...
Hindu Muhammadan disturbance at Black Town

	Shoukat-ul-Islam	Hyderabad	500	27th Sept
9	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"	425	4th "
10	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"	325	20th, 27th " & 5th
11	Lakhkhan Shamsh	"	300	17th, 24th " & 3rd
12	Safir-i-Dakhan	"	150	20th " & 5th

lack Town Fasi-
at it is a pity that
in Hadrus and
ly terminate in
ew also sometimes
y, yet no decisive
to prevent their
a stop to processions
ustly as spectators.
e classes of
tunity to the police
money? We are
ill eventually assume
: is therefore neces-
the passing of
ether marriage
any public road
the Mufassil
the absence of
ist can not
ety to celebrate
where there is
ce. The adoption
ill be a boon to
hammad ans in
extravagance.
the 7th October
the leader in the
the riot
Black Town
emarks that
ely Deputy
himself responsible
as he refused
ite of a petition
through their Solicitor
raged the Hindu
of Government

to this the police
procession and
pass the Mosque
a good thing for
as prisoners in
enthusiasm won
the result would
simply satisfied
ers at the proce
the Mosque. Is it
the order of Gov.
courage against
no! certainly no
and persevere pe
the habit of doing
down in the order
should respect
other. Mussalman
Hindu temples an
the same when p
not know as to
in the matter, in a
missioner has n
and has thus pa
news which we
us that the police
very cruelly and
was pointed out
people from the
this good many
Merchants who
shamefully treate
the instrumentali
vindictive feeli
by burning their
torches that a
more wonder is
this tyranny exer

eign Politics

hassim-ul- Akhbar of the 30th Sept.
European powers from interfering
with the Cretan affairs and
y mean to make certain allowances
stians, it behoves them first not
lines in leading them to battle field
ith the lesson learnt by pas
sso Turkish war.

idah i Rozgar of the 12th Oct.
Russia is active in making war-
like preparations it is incumbent
on the British Govern t
with her and advises on
zar is Shariff with an army of
50,000 bayonets, after consulting
Secondly, to construct a Railway
abad, as the adoption of these
the enemy in his progress.

e Administration

" Courts

s-ul- Akhbar of the 4th October
tence of 6 months imprisonment
passed against who
caused the de Hindu
of a monkey, accidentally
disguised dress, during the late
that the above punishment is no
ll considering the heinousness
mitted by him, as this would scarcely
le to others.

" General"

hams-ul- Akhbar of the 7th Oct.
disturbance which took place between
the Hindus and Muhammadans in July
ast at Black Town and which

case is still pending in the B
dency Magistrate Court, says the
such disturbances often occur
elsewhere and which generally
serious injuries to both parties a
in the loss of life and prosper
steps are taken by Government
occurrence. Why do they not put
e kind? and why do they sit q
quarrel between two large
le and thus give an opport
lawyers to swindle their
id that such occurrences w
pect of a civil war. It
that orders prohibiting
processions of all kinds wo
funeral or religious through
or lane either in Madras or in
should be issued, but in
any such orders, sparks o
be put out. People are at li
such feasts in their own house
no fear of a breach of the pea
of such preventive measure w
the public in general and to Mu
particular, for they will be saved fro

(5) Shams-ul-Akhbar of
after inserting a translation of
Madras mail a
that took place
On the 4th inst
we know well, that Mr. Upsho
Commissioner will have to hold
for the occurrence of the riot,
to interfere in the matter, in sp
submitted by the Muhammadans (
Mr. Reddy Branson) which encou
to act in contravention of the order

Serious Hindu Muhammadan riot at Black Town

heen their ill feelings

the 4th October, a
the riot) says
ding with the narrative
ed to remark that
night of the 4th
the History of this
sale and despotic
ence taken place

mmadans who had
night in the Godown
ster of the Madras
al strength of the
ly one fifth of
the arrests which
the spot whether
sque, on the top
not more than
ted by the police
rides, this fact
porters. On the
cessionists was
igure mentioned
ial.
s not a pre-
of the Muhammadans
idental and the
of some indiscrete
e residents of the
to interfere with
as usual closed
evening and retired
procession arrived
to their beds and
balconies of their
sion (which is not

unconnon on
there were two
part of the M
to make purch
entrance of the
gathering of the
had come from
men were repe
but they did n
their appearance
were in any way
procession ar
of the mosque
music &c. began
accompanied
that the rush w
entirely upon
the Hindus, now
the Muhamma
wounded man
were set upo
Muhammadans
unmerciful
burnt that
Hospital
handful of m
the rush, injur
not possibly
almost trample
numbers of the
any Hindu might
bear testimony
been injured b
the injury migh
deliberately
serve ulterior
all the Muhamm
or at the gate

took part in rearranging the
aided the Hindus in marking them
with music and cheers. It was
the Mussalmans that they remained
the mosque, if not their religious
ld have become stronger and
d have been more serious. They
themselves by throwing birth tests
sion from within the compound of
the duty of the police to contravene
ernment and inspire one party with
the other and thus create a revolt?
t, their duty is to prevent mischief
ace, but the Madras police in
the contrary. It is distinctly
of Government that one
the places of devine worship of the
s play no music in front of
Hindus must abstain from doing
passing mosques. In short we do
how the Government will proceed
such as the Asst. Deputy Com-
ially set aside their orders
ted to Muhammadans. The
have since gathered confidence
ie treated the Muhammadans
arrested every one of them that
t by the Hindus, even dragged
houses very disgracefully and
spectable and wealthy Muhammada
lice in that lane were most
d. In fact the Hindus through
ty of the police satisfied their
go against the Muhammadans
hearts do not ignobly with the
accompanied the procession
this, that notwithstanding all
oppression, the police arrested

many Muhammadans. This openly [illegible]
towards them. &c
(6) Shams-ul-Akhbar of [illegible]
correspondent (an eye witness of [illegible]
Serious Hindu Muhammadan riot at Black town
before proce[illegible]
I am constrain[illegible]
the conduct of the police on the [illegible]
October was unprecedented in [illegible]
Presidency and a more wholesale [illegible]
system of arrests could not ha[illegible]
on any other occasion. &c
The number [illegible]
collected on that [illegible]
[illegible] is estimated [illegible]
[illegible] 1000 where [illegible] exceeded
[illegible] fact that
[illegible] could not have [illegible] of Islam on
funer[illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]
or low on the street, at the mo[illegible]
shop house or in his bed, were [illegible]
any and no escapes were pos[illegible]
he pu[illegible] lined the street on both [illegible]
such acknowledged by the above [illegible]
no [illegible] hand the number of the pro[illegible]
of [illegible] 10000 or five times the [illegible]
the [illegible] the columns of the Madras Ma[illegible]
pa[illegible] The unhappy incident wa[illegible]
(3) ranged affair on the part [illegible]
of the locality, but was purely a[illegible]
outcome of passionate feeling [illegible]
members of the lower classes. [illegible]
Godown street had no wish [illegible]
the Hindu procession. They had [illegible]
their places of business on that [illegible]
to their houses, and when the[illegible]
some of them had already gone [illegible]
a few lads were found on the [illegible]
residences looking at the proces[illegible]

6

[illegible] almost every one
[illegible] scald. At this
[illegible] turned up
[illegible] of constables
[illegible] usage. The
[illegible] mosque with
[illegible] playing in the
[illegible]. There is not a
[illegible]ment that brick
[illegible] by Muhammadans
[illegible] on the crowd,
[illegible] ashes, dirty
[illegible] were flung
[illegible] in the street.
[illegible] torch bearers
[illegible] upon them.
[illegible] caste were
[illegible] night by the
[illegible] at whom
[illegible] and a very
[illegible]stributed. The
[illegible] of liquor com-
[illegible] upon the
[illegible] watchmen who
[illegible] shops were
[illegible] clothes were
[illegible] the procession
[illegible] Commissioner
[illegible] these and
[illegible], who broke
[illegible] every innocent
[illegible]soners. Escalated
[illegible] to use and
[illegible] the leading
[illegible] trespassed
[illegible] taken prisoners
[illegible] of Hajee Syed
[illegible] Sahib

7

Vaniambady [illegible]
Nathur [illegible]
Sahib, and Vell[illegible]
Yoosuf Sahib. [illegible]
of these shops [illegible]
and property [illegible]
were destroyed [illegible]
chants of tha[illegible]
deprived of th[illegible]
notes &c. [illegible]
from their be[illegible]
when they removed [illegible]
treatment, [illegible]
used on their [illegible]
Somarees &c [illegible]
guard against [illegible]
and not inspi[illegible]
against the o[illegible]
story is this [illegible]
of preconcer[illegible]
of the Hin[illegible]
that they [illegible]
make [illegible]
trary to [illegible]
granted [illegible] pa[illegible]
tons in front [illegible]
a few Muhamma[illegible]
they were [illegible]
In addition [illegible]
having espouse[illegible]
the Hindus ord[illegible]
in front of the [illegible]
to beat [illegible]
thus aided and [illegible]
sanctified pla[illegible]
Muhammadan [illegible]
fere in the mo[illegible]
advice a gene[illegible]

such occasions. In the mosque
[illegible] ellers and people from other
[illegible] Presidency, who had come to Madras
[illegible] dases and had no houses. At the
mosque there was a small [illegible]
a people of lower order, who
[illegible] other parts of the city. These
[illegible]atedly told by the attendants of the mosque to leave the plac[illegible]
th[illegible], and there was nothing [illegible]
[illegible] and conduct to inspec[illegible]
[illegible] on mischief. When [illegible]
[illegible]rived within a few [illegible]
, the Hindus, instead of [illegible]
[illegible] to play it with more [illegible] ammu[illegible]
[illegible] shouts and yells. The [illegible]
[illegible] was made at a given sig[illegible]
[illegible]nded. The police instigat[illegible]
[illegible] made a general [illegible]
[illegible]dans present and
[illegible] of them. The torch bearers
[illegible] of these [illegible]
whom they scalded with [illegible]
One of them was so severely [illegible]
was immediately removed to
[illegible] has, it is said, since died. The
[illegible] who are said to have made
[illegible] no Hindus and could
[illegible] have done so, as they were
[illegible] by the overwhelming
[illegible] of [illegible]ists. I wish that
[illegible] wards, who would
[illegible] them having been
[illegible] Muhammadan, unless
[illegible] have been [illegible]sequently, caused
[illegible] themselves [illegible] The view to
purposes. On [illegible] the hand
[illegible]madans, who were [illegible] street
of the mosque were [illegible] in-

4

humanly burnt and beaten, a
of them bears a wound or a
stage the Police Commissione
with an additional numbe
and contrary to all law an
procession passed the
tom tom beating and music
oldest manner possible
tiele of truth in the stat
stones were thrown
the walls of the Mos
lates and pots conta
and chilly powder
the roofs of houses.
equally untrue that the
furnished the assault mad
or lu sarees of the beggar
phonthois employed by the
bearing torches
a very large quantity of liq
large sum of money were d
Somarees under the influence
mitted most violent assault
Muhammadans. Servants and
were sleeping at their mast
maltreated and their beds a
burnt and destroyed. After the
passed the mosque the galli
with the police force halted
ordered the police to char
open the gate of the Mosque
man, inside, was taken pr
ing ladders were then brought
the houses and shops of Mos
Muhammadan merchants w
by the police and the inmates
amongst these shops were those
Husain Sahib, Salar Nahawaz

8

d dragged most
breach of the
by them. They were
We hope
t will not pass
leave one stone
ry into it.
of the 5th Octr
the riot, published
dras Times, says
ry surprising to
ndus who were pre
nothing but
ted cruelly by
5th October com
l of night-soil bins
hind the Triplicane
gue, which part
and, the Editor
of the present
nrusen; and also
allotting pensions
the late Mumtaz
Bakat; Mirza
ultan Bakat and
who had no title
pensions and many
ere denied their right.
Shyarat Bakat
bounty whereas
tended to the daughters
is none to grant them
be pleased to re-
Paymaster Carnatic
into the matter
ught to light.
the 7th Octob

9

complains again
The Native Army of India
enquiry into the In
good service a
that they are n
statements of the
their best to reco
fidelity on the
(10) Shams
disapproves of
Prince Albert Victor's visit
Mandalay and
were set free
in great trouble
(11) Shams-
with reference to
Kashmir
will not be anne
but its adminis
Council guided
its affairs are
probable that
to the Maharaja
country should
as the advent
(12)
an article from
Kashmir
ever be renounce
Government with
always re
History of
has not noti
rajah Ghul

that the Russians intend to se
doctors to India for the purpos
medical aid to the women o
a view to undermine the
in India. Regarding this n
remarks that there is no
the conjecture of its report

Pres. & Rcd: Trans. Office
Chepauk 17th Octr/89

Muhamm
is
In charge of
Hindustani
aid

To

The Chief Secr
to Gover
Fort

the Resident should hold public
of same way as Sir Richard
this we observe is unfavourable
state of affairs. People are
tell lies and the Residency will
be an appellate court by false
brought before it. Also says that
of the British Government with
Native States such as Bhopal
pore and Kashmir, is looked
public as uncalled for and in
treaty engagements &c. but
our Contemporary as regards
the accounts of the two late
we are of opinion that the Residency
should not be mixed up with
the Officials of Hyderabad
take no part in the invitations
call them to private dinners
so it lowers the Residency
tion of the public. Visits
take place between the Resident
Nizam and the Prime Minister
High Officials may be permitted
Resident whose fidelity can be
by His Highness or his
commends that Nawab Sir Asman
allowed the salute with which
Jung the first was honored.
and his Minister are true
friends of the British Government
deserving object for receiving
of distinction.

Miscellaneous

...s-ul-Akhbar of the 7th October
Says that it is rumoured

...s and rules. True
Maharajah to
desperation of
been adopted the
matter would
with.
the 4th October
Novoe Vremya to
Russia is quite
ernment will annex
on several
the intention of the
reverse. As
of another
of the Russian
ed; any person
British India
the statements
Lord Salisbury.
ed to The British
Why do the
saying plainly
ant and their
pote hence the
ress take com-
on political
the 17th September
sident is a many business
justice and steady
hoped that he will
Messrs. Cordery
stronger party against
ice in rendering
Minister, paying
days, we do
pressed by one of
Record to the

10

11

effect that our
Durbars in the
Mead had done
to the present
habituated to
in fact becom
suits being broug
the interference
the affairs of
Gwalior, & an
upon by the pu
breach of fore
we agree with
the auditing of
Ministers, and w
and his staff
the high nati
and should b
given by them
&c. as by doing
in the estim
should only
His Highness the
and only those h
to visit the Re
fully trusted up
Minister. Re
Jah may be
the late Sir Sa
Since the Niz
and staunch f
the latter is a
the above ma

Mi

(15)
Russian female doc

and trust of all native Chief
ought to have been allowed to the
reorganize his affairs, after the
which if the present policy had
procedure of Government in the
not have been found fault w
(13) Shams-ul-Akhbar of
inserts an article from the N
Kashmir the effect that
Confident that the British Gov
Kashmir, although it has been
Occasions asserted by the
latter Government was just the
a thief knows the circumstan
thief well the apprehension
Government is not unfound
who has a knowledge of the
History will smile on hearing
made by Lord Cross and
All native States were anne
raj one by one in like mann
Ministry at Home abstain from
that as the Sikhs are intole
system of administration is desp
British Government will by de
plete possession of the country
grounds.
(14) Dakkhan Punch of
states that as the present Re
Hyderabad dispenses of
and impartial in his dealings, it
not follow the policy adopted by
and Howell by helping the
the weaker but he will be ac
assistance to the Nizam and
however no attention to what the p
not agree with the opinion exp
the correspondents of the Hydera

...et the present defective state of
...of the Native Army and suggests
...that Government should make proper
...ject of promotion, seniority in rank
...d special qualifications, and
...ot to be led away by the fabricated
...Commanding officers and by
...edy the evil, with a view to insure
...best of the army.

...l. A Khabar of the 4th October
...the proposal made for the release
...of the Burmese prisoners during
...Prince Albert Victor's visit to
...Days if the imprisoned dacoits
...Government will involve themselves.

Native States

...l. A Khabar of the 7th October
...the Statement made by Viscount
...Cross to the effect that Kashmir
...ceed to the British dominions
...tration will be conducted by a
...by the advice of the Resident until
...well organized, says that it is
...Kashmir will not be restored
...ch as it is necessary that that
...remain under British sway
...the Russians is apprehended.

...l. Hairath of the 5th October has
...the "Am" stating that the present
...state of affairs of Kashmir will
...ceived by all the well wishers of
...regret and sorrow and shall
...on the pages of the political
...dia. The policy of Government
...ained the family of the late Maha
...Singh but also shaken the confidence

...nd a few females
...ity of affording
...of this country with
...British powers
...ews the Sham
...truth in it and
...r is absurd.

...ar Ishaq (Khan Bahadur)
...the Office of Persian and
...Translator to Government

...Secretary
...Government
...Saint George

Confidential 457

Public (1889) Depts

From

Muhammad Ishaq Khan Bahadur
Incharge of the office of the Provincial
Hindustani Translator to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt
Fort Saint George

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 17th
Received } October 1889

Report on Hindustani Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 15th Octr/89

Press
Please print
[illegible] 18/10

DO Correspondence
with Mr Rees
from August 1888 to
November 1890
regarding appointments
+
G O 934 Pub ds. 20 - 11 - 89

1888