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Public Department.
G.O., dated 26th Sept. 88
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[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers.

Report on — for fortnight ending
31st August 1888

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

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*N.B.*—

A = Copy in full.
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As for other matters, the postal authorities may adopt measures which may suit their own convenience.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Aug. 21st, 1888.

32. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 21st instant, publishes a memorial to the Dewan of Mysore. Therein, the memorialist charges the Dewan with having too great a regard for self-interest and sarcastically congratulates him on his having attained the object of his ambition and on his having been able to reward his friends who had helped him to attain that object. The memorialist complains that the Dewan has conferred the highest posts in the State on his friends, though undeservedly, as a return for their past services to himself. He looks with disfavour on the following appointments made by the Dewan, namely:—That of Mr. Rungasamy Iyengar, as the Palace Comptroller; of his brother, as the Manager of the Dewan's office; of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, as the Deputy Commissioner; of Mr. A. Narasinha Iyengar, as the Palace Bhashi, and, lastly, of Mr. Chidambara Iyer as an Additional Deputy Commissioner.

The third memorial to the Dewan of Mysore.

It would appear that all the abovenamed gentlemen have risen to their present high position from the lowest grades in the service. For instance, the late Manager of the Dewan's office rose to that position from a post of Rs. 35. Mr. Madhava Rau had been holding a post of Rs. 30 when he was suddenly made a Deputy Commissioner. The case of Mr. A. Narasinha Iyengar is too well known to be mentioned here. Although there was no necessity for creating an additional post of a Deputy Commissioner, the Dewan has appointed Mr. Chidambara Iyer as an Additional Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 700 and has placed him in charge of the District Treasury. Although there is hardly one hour's work in the Palace, the Dewan has appointed Messrs. Narasinha Iyengar and Chidambara Iyer to such high posts, each carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 700. The reason of this is not far to seek. These two gentlemen have been appointed to such high posts in order to be constantly in attendance on His Highness the Maha Raja and to communicate his wishes to the Dewan so that he might act according to those wishes and make himself ever acceptable to the Maha Raja.

The memorialist then goes on to say that the Dewan's policy of keeping a close watch on the Maha Raja proceeds from his own sense of the injustice of his Government. He then exhorts the Dewan to be just and impartial and to reform the Maha Raja's Legislative Council. He suggests that this council should consist of the heads of all departments and an equal number of educated and patriotic rate-payers, such as, merchants, lawyers and teachers. The Dewan should not think that, by this means, his own powers will be very much curtailed.

It would appear that the late Dewan, Mr. Rangacharlu, had, at the time of his death, repeatedly instructed the present Dewan to organise a national representative assembly. Although it is now five or six years since that statesman died, yet the present Dewan has not followed his instructions.

In conclusion, the memorialist complains that the members of the representative assembly are appointed by the Government. The evil resulting from this is that only those who are in favor with the Government become its members, and consequently they do not expose the misdeeds of the Government.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 21st, 1888.

33. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st August, continues the hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin, to guide him in the administration of the country. The portion now given deals with the irregularities in the Public Works Department of that State.

Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 21st, 1888.

34. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that, by the Dewan Peishkar of Quilon, in Travancore, transacting his office work at his residence, great inconvenience to parties and delay in the disposal of cases are often caused.

The Dewan Peishkar of Quilon, in Travancore, doing his work at his residence.



MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

35. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 23rd August, says Holkar has been threatened with deposition unless he lends Government three crores.

Maha Raja Holkar.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

36. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 18th August, considers that the natives have not advanced much, and do not possess the requisite qualifications for being entrusted with the management of administrative matters. Their selfishness, envy, and want of unity, preclude them from aspiring to positions of command. The way in which the members of municipal councils and local boards now discharge the work entrusted to them, points to the fact that they will never be fit to be rulers in their generation.

The incapacity of natives for administration.

TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 25th, 1888.

37. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 25th August, remarks that the sight of killing dogs with clubs in public streets is cruel, and advocates the use of chloroform or the adoption of other means in destroying them.

The killing of dogs.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

38. The *Rast Goftar* says that the Government, besides giving a pension to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the late Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has made him a grant of a jahagir worth Rs. 10,000. Is not this very strange? The Government has adopted the principle of rewarding people who have done service to the State by means of empty titles or complimentary words, and has abandoned the policy of making grants of jahagirs. Therefore, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee may be congratulated on his good fortune of having got something substantial. If the Government had only added another letter to the title of C.S.I., already conferred on him, the Government would have lost nothing and Mr. Framjee would have gained nothing.

The grant of a jahagir.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

39. Mr. Kough has a phenomenal dread of cholera. I shall be obliged if anybody would enlighten me if Mr. Kough was ever present at any place when that place was infected with the dreadful plague. There was cholera in Kurnool the other day, and where was he? He was fifty miles away at that sanitarium of the district, Peapally! It is said that he would not receive petitions personally while on circuit lest cholera *bacillirœ* be transmitted to him by the petitioners! His orders to the village Reddis for adopting preventive measures are oppressive and impracticable. The ryots must he forced to remove the manure outside their villages, and to scrape all soiled earth from their cattle-sheds and bury the same under $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface! Every Reddi must send a report post-haste as soon as a person is attacked with cholera. It is no easy matter, you know, to at once learn the news of an attack of cholera, for villagers are generally loath to admit till last hope is over, that cholera is the disease that has broken out in their homes. Mr. Kough is, of course, impelled by very good motives in punishing Reddis for making a delay of a few hours with suspensions and dismissals! He believes no doubt that medical aid could reach the patient in case an immediate report is sent to the authorities! But has he considered the practicability of the same? Mr. Kough is a person that acquits the ravens, but falls foul of the doves; and he cannot therefore understand the severity of sentences he passes upon the poor Reddis for the imaginary dereliction of duty. One word more! It is not easy to approach the presence of the Collector. Mr. Kough is accessible only through his Sheristadar! At least, this is the prevailing belief. Perhaps some big-wigs are occasionally allowed the privilege, rather sulkily; and the smaller fry, of course, are not to hope for audience! The secret is that he desires to enjoy his princely salary without a bother, for he understands very well indeed that dear life is short, and it is an Indian district he administers! There is, however, one redeeming feature in him, and that is, he takes some interest in criminal administration of the district. And this is well and good in any Collector. As for the rest, they are not in his line!

Mr. Kough's phenomenal dread of cholera.

become known to the world. Therefore whenever a charge has been brought against a European, the natives of India do not hesitate to predict that the case will end in nothing but smoke. No sooner were extraordinary charges brought against Mr. Crawford and no sooner was he brought into trouble than the newspapers began to sing that song, and now they say that the result was just what they expected it would be.

After Nawab Salar Jung, late Dewan of Hyderabad, was compelled to retire from his high office on account of the ill-feeling that arose between him and his master, the Nizam, the Government of India appointed Colonel Marshall as the Nizam's Private Secretary on a salary of Rs. 3,000. The Calcutta *Statesman* boldly affirms that this Colonel Marshall has been charged with having accepted valuable presents from officers in the service of the Hyderabad State. The truth of this charge is known to God and to Colonel Marshall. But people believe that this will end just in the same way as the charge of misappropriation of State jewels brought against Sir James Gordon ended. Cases like that of Mr. Crawford are the cause of this belief. If no room be given to scandals of this sort, the reputation of the Government will remain unsullied; otherwise there is no doubt that ignominy will attend it.

The newspapers will not fail to regard the Crawford case as a farce of short duration.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

21. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15fh August, in making suggestions for improving the status of village officials, says that every village should have an office for the custody of records, &c.; that owing to the increase of work, each village should have two karnams; that the fact that any candidate for the office of a village official holds the sanad should not of itself constitute a sufficient qualification; that certain qualifying tests should be instituted for them; that their salaries should be increased; that this increased expenditure might be met from the levy of a court fee on civil suits; and that village officials should not unnecessarily be called away from their duties to headquarters.

Suggestions for improving the status of village officials.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

22. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper regrets that in the recent outbreak of cholera at Badagara proper medical aid was not rendered to its victims by Government.

Medical aid during the recent outbreak of cholera at Badagara.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

23. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th August, after stating the services of Rai Bahadur K. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, who was lately convicted of bribery, regrets the fate which has overtaken him. The same issue also contains two paragraphs relating to him—the former of which considers that the punishment was too severe, while the latter regrets that during the trial he was placed in the dock among other prisoners.

The services of Rai Bahadur K. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, &c.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 9th, 1888.

24. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th August: A London telegram says nothing has been settled about the Commission recommendations but the age of candidates for the Civil Service is not to be altered. Government merely wish to delay matters and have another Commission to keep us quiet; we should ask for the decision on this one, and that the age rules may be changed or we shall have to wait for ages. The Mussalmans also asked that they might be admitted to the public service without examination, otherwise they will soon be entirely ousted from public employment. If examinations are retained, let these be only amongst Mussalmans, but if the Government have not yet come to a settlement on the Commission recommendations, we do not know when they will think of this other matter.

Public Service Commission.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Aug. 9th, 1888.

25. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th August, says though India has in appearance gained in dignity by the transfer to the Empress from a company of merchants, she has lost in this, that, whereas formerly our rulers were all experienced, kind-hearted

Government in India.



men, now young inexperienced men are appointed; we do not say it is only our misfortune or a punishment for sins which we must always bear, we hope thinking men will consider the cause of it. These qualities are not well considered now; moreover, military officers are now generally put over us; we trust our high rulers will consider this and remove these troubles.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 13th, 1888.

26. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th August, says the reason why the leaders of the Indian Muhammadans abstain from taking part in the national congress is that the mass of their fellows have not sufficient education to distinguish between rebellion and demanding their rights, and so the leading men have decided to send no delegates to the congress.

National Congress.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Aug. 25th, 1888.

27. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th August, has an article on this subject, which says it is impossible for the Mussalmans to join the Hindus for this object—they have different religions, ideas and motives; the Hindus would like to rule the Mussalmans. At a recent meeting at Benares, which was composed of influential men, the Maha Raja Dhuraj particularly objected to the word delegate and said the people who called themselves delegates were certainly not delegated by any one. We have not forgotten Salem or how the Hindus quarrel with the Mussalmans every year over religious matters, cow killing, &c.

National Congress.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 27th, 1888.

28. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th August, says, it makes no difference whether Mussalmans join or not, as they are unfit by want of education. Some think it would appear as being against Government, but this is not so; for when people become educated they begin to think of their political rights.

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29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th August, says it is said by a prejudiced writer that the Mussalmans have far more than their fair share of public service in the North-Western Provinces; this is accidental; let him look elsewhere; he will find the opposite.

Mussalmans in Government employ.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Aug. 15th, 1888.

30. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th August, in an article on this subject, says the object of the Hindus in trying to stop the selling of beef is really directed against the English and not against the Muhammadans.

Cow slaughter.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

31. As it is resolved to make over the Mysore anche department to the Post Master General of Madras, the *Vrttanta Patrika*, of 23rd instant, makes the following suggestions for the consideration of the Post Master General:—

The Mysore anche department.

*First.*—It is not advisable to remove the officials that are now in the anche department. Great inconvenience would result if these men were removed and men from the Madras Post Office were employed in their stead. For, the latter do not and cannot know the names of taluks and villages in the Mysore Province, and so there is every likelihood of the covers being misdirected. Although they may be able to read the Canarese alphabet in print, they will not be able to decipher the handwriting of the addresses. It will be particularly impossible for them to decipher the handwriting of the people of the interior parts. Therefore, if it is thought necessary to employ men from the Madras Post Office, the men that are already in the department may be appointed as their assistants.

A second suggestion is that the present system of giving receipts, even for ordinary letters that are posted, should be continued. For, this ensures the delivery of letters. This system has been in existence in Mysore for upwards of a hundred years.

and experienced European officer as a Commissioner to inquire into disputes concerning coffee holdings, and by a fresh and accurate re-survey to define and limit such holdings once for all. This suggestion of ours receives confirmation in the fact as noted above by Sir Harry Prendergast, that the people of Coorg are more inclined to go to law than to settle their disputes by private arbitration and to make use of the criminal courts for the purpose of attempting to settle civil rights. There are two ways in which the magistrates presiding over the criminal courts in the province might help to bring about a better state of things amongst the Coorgs, so as to minimise the evil results of family disputes of a purely civil nature and which only civil courts can rightly adjust. One mode would be to conciliate disputants and get them to compromise and withdraw the cases they may have brought against each other. Another mode would be to be very careful and cautious in issuing warrants and summonses in cases in which a criminal case has been the outcome of a dispute in a household about civil rights, especially when the dispute has arisen amongst members of the same family.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

A sentence of the Calicut Sessions Court found inadequate.

4. A paragraph in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th August, observes that at the late Calicut Sessions the punishment awarded to a Mapilla woman, who had deserted her child, was inadequate.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

The tyranny of Europeans.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd August, has an extract from a Patna paper complaining of the tyranny and want of justice of the white-skinned Collectors. Judges conspire to give trouble to the people, decide cases without hearing the evidence, refuse bail unless the prisoner has a white-skinned barrister on his side.

*(c) Jails.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

About the escape of a convict from the Penitentiary.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, mentions that a convict named Vaidyalinga Mudali escaped from the Penitentiary by means of a ladder, and is surprised that the warders and peons of the jail have not been punished for their negligence.

*(d) Education.*

DESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

Agricultural schools.

7. The *Deshabimauny*, of the 18th August, states that Government should establish agricultural schools in the presidency, as the people are very backward in a knowledge of agriculture.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 21st, 1888.

State of education in India.

8. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st August, in reviewing the resolution of the Government of India on the report on education prepared by Sir Alfred Croft says that the people are not in so good a position to support education as the Government supposes.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 18th, 1888.

On the partiality shown by the municipality.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th August, states that some Natukota Chetties in Coral Merchant Street, Muthiyal Pettah, North Black Town, Madras, have water-pipes in their houses; that another inhabitant of the same street applied in the month of May to the Madras Municipality for a pipe in his house, but that they declined his request as the rules concerning water-pipes have lately been modified. Yet, another inhabitant of the same street, as a municipal official, could build in the month of June a house with a water-pipe. When the first applicant heard of this, he petitioned again to the municipality, who, referring to the case in question, regarded it as a special one and refused again his request. The editor points out the injustice of applying one rule to municipal servants and another to rate-payers.



VIJAYADHWAJA. Aug. 23rd, 1888.

*Local Boards.*

10. The subject of village sanitation should undoubtedly receive the serious consideration both of the Government and of the Local Boards. The villages, especially in the Ceded Districts, are in the filthiest condition, and no improvement has been effected even under the British administration. Annually or at other stated intervals the Inspector-General of Sanitation or his Deputy visits a few villages close to railway stations and submits an elaborate report throwing the whole blame of the insanitary condition of the villeges on the devoted heads of the Reddis and embodying a few impracticable suggestions. An abstract of the report is forwarded by the Government to the Revenue Board for the necessary action being taken. The latter send a copy thereof to the Collector with similar directions. In the office of the Collector, an unintelligible *takeed* is drawn up by an uneducated clerk who does not understand the greater portion of what he translates. On the strength of this *takeed* the divisional officer inflicts a fine of one or two rupees on the Reddi and administers to him a severe reprimand and warning. With this the matter is allowed to drop. This has been the state of things for many years together. No rules have been framed, and no definite and clear instructions have been laid down for the guidance of the villagers and village officers. Sanitation is a difficult subject and the unprofessional members of the Local Boards cannot be expected to do much in this matter. We are glad to notice that the Governor-General in Council promises to take an early opportunity of addressing the Government of Madras on the general subject of sanitation in urban and rural areas, and we hope His Excellency in Council will make some sensible and practicable suggestions for the guidance of all concerned.

*(h) Railways.*

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The special train between Tirúr and Calicut may be run up to Pálghat.

11. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th August, thinks that the extension to Pálghat of the present special train arrangement between Calicut and Tirúr will be a great boon to the people.

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DESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

Irrigation channels in Tirupápuliyúr.

12. A correspondent of the *Deshabimauny*, of the 18th August, calls the attention of the authorities to the irrigation channels in Tirupápuliyúr, which have been allowed to fall into disrepair.

*(j) Salt.*

HINDUDESABHIMANI, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Salt and its defects at present.

13. The *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 11th August, contains, under the heading "Salt and its defects at present," the following English article:—" . . . . . There is a complaint prevalent against the salt generally used in the bazaars, that it is much adulterated and is consequently conducive for bringing in diseases into the fold of the populace; and the present unhealthy condition of the people is positively attributed to the impure salt which they are unconsciously using. Formerly, it is said that the Salt Department took every care when the system of paying *kudivaram* to the manufacturers of salt to see that no unwholesome salt was stored and to throw away the bad salt into the sea. Now, under the excise system, the manufacturers of salt store whatever salt the swamp may produce, which is generally used by the people, as they have neither compulsion nor necessity to store good salt only. Of course, this is one of the main causes for the general unhealthy condition of the country, though not the sole, and it is the duty of the Medical Department to examine all the unhealthy and noxious things and report upon them to the Government, so that the people may not suffer any more from such things. We hope that the Salt Department will hereafter take every care to order the manufacturers to collect good salt only.

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*(k) General.*

TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 18th, 1888.

14. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 18th August, is of opinion that the civilians in India are too highly paid, and that the financial deficit of Government should be made good by large reductions in their salaries.

Reduction in the salaries of civilians.

VICATATOOTHAN, Aug. 18th, 1888.

15. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 18th August, considers the India Office is an antiquated institution and speaks approvingly of the proposal of the Secretary of State to diminish the expenditure of that office.

The India Office.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 25th, 1888.

16. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 25th August, suggests that the Indian Exchequer may be replenished by the abolition of certain useless offices. The various engineering offices in the presidency have little work to do during a great part of the year, all minor public works being undertaken by the Local Boards and Revenue officers. The Revenue Board office costs a great deal simply for being the medium of communication between Government and the District Collectors. This office will not be missed if the Collectors were authorised to correspond direct with Government. The office for the payment of family pensions is superfluous, and may be amalgamated with the office for the payment of civil pensions.

Abolition of some public offices.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 18th, 1888.

17. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th August, writes as follows:—This country can be likened to a carriage: the Government officials appointed to administer the country are the horses attached to the carriage, and we the natives of the country are the owners who ride in the carriage. We have assigned to those officials the task of administering public matters, having provided sufficient money by means of taxes for the purpose. If they, like horses rushing madly along without a driver, rule the country as they like and waste our money, what evils to us and our country may not be anticipated? The people of this country now act exactly in the same way as a man who allows his horse to run away with the carriage and does not employ a driver to guide it. If the people would employ proper men to control immediately the actions of Government officers, they will without doubt enjoy many benefits under this Government. Though the Members of Parliament have control over the offices of this country they do not exercise it, for they are a long way off, and cannot know the wants of the people. They have enough to do to control the public officers of their own country and carry out the desires of their own countrymen. As it is necessary that every carriage should possess a driver, so it is necessary that there should be a body to control locally the actions of the officers of each individual Government. The controlling body, moreover, should have a knowledge of local affairs and wants. Thus it is necessary that the Government officers of this country should be controlled by a body of men, appointed by the people themselves, and vested with sufficient powers by the English Government. Only then will the country prosper and the sufferings of the people end.

The need of control over the Indian Administrations by elective bodies.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 29th, 1888.

18. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 29th August, says that many of the native members appointed by Government to the Legislative Council act like puppets in the hands of English officials. Does it not command one's admiration to see Government picking out such men for seats in the Legislative Councils, and administering through them the public affairs of this country?

Native members of Legislative Councils.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 25th, 1888.

19. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th August, observes as follows:—Is it proper on the part of Her Majesty to have proclaimed, when India passed into the hands of the Crown, that her Indian subjects will be treated in every respect like her English subjects, and allow her officers to

Unequal treatment of natives and Englishmen.



govern India with race bias? The English officials in this country enjoy privileges and benefits which they deny to the natives. In England the law provides that every criminal should be tried by a judge and jury; in India also the same holds good only with respect to Englishmen. Even an East Indian, however low in rank he may be, when he is charged with grave offences, is privileged to be tried by a judge and jury; but it is not so even in the case of the wealthiest native. Why should the law create such distinctions. If the Legislative Council were reformed and natives in a goodly proportion admitted to it, will not such distinctions be done away with? The natives of India are Her Majesty's subjects equally with Englishmen. Life is as sweet and honor as dear to them as to the English and East Indians. Why, then, should the latter alone be tried by a jury, while the natives are not so tried? The system of trial by jury, though prevailing in the presidency towns, is not in full force in the districts. If the people of this country had but a little knowledge and sense, will they not compel Government to alter such laws? The fact is we have no unity, no sensibility, and no manliness. Why should the privileges enjoyed by the meanest East Indians be not possessed even by native princes? Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, who was charged with bribery, was sentenced to imprisonment by a judge with the aid of assessors. Why should he not be tried by a jury? In what respect is he inferior to Englishmen in this country? In his case, the Government have acted with much injustice. In the first place there was no need for investigating his case magisterially. Kunhan Menon applied to the High Court to have his case transferred to another district. Why should not his application be granted? Was he not a great official? If the trials of such cases are not by jury, what justice can the natives expect at the hands of Englishmen? In the case of Mr. Larpent, Government appointed Commissioners to investigate the charges against him; and why should not Government follow the same procedure in the case of Kunhan Menon also? The charges against Mr. Larpent were fully proved, and the same Government which allowed him to go back to England has now sent Kunhan Menon to jail. What was the mode of procedure adopted with regard to Messrs. Wilson, Atkinson, and Crawford? What is the reason of the English Government making such distinctions? Is it not because we belong to a black race, and the English to a white race? If we would but proclaim to the English public these injustices embedded in the law, will they not find a remedy? It is not fitting that the people of this country should brood over their wrongs and rage in secret. They should proclaim in public the injustices they labor under.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

20. On the cases of Mr. Crawford and Colonel Marshall the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th instant, under the heading "All is well that ends well," comments as follows:—

"All is well that ends well."

People cannot believe their own eyes and ears on account of the telegram of the 9th instant announcing from Poona the news of Mr. Crawford's discharge. This gives room to the alarming belief that, under this Government too, as under the Moguls, no regard is paid to justice. The scrape into which Mr. Wilson, the Political Agent of Cambay, had got, the embarrassing position of Mr. Ross, the co-respondent in the Madras Ross-Morgan case, and many other difficulties in which European officers and merchants involved themselves appeared to be insurmountable in the beginning; yet, in the end, they dwindled into nothing. But the difficulties in which native officers get involved, though insignificant in the beginning, assume in the end a serious aspect. Many instances of this may be cited, but the case of Mr. Kunjen Menon, now pending at Tellicherry, is the most prominent at the present moment. All this gives room to the belief that the Government is partial towards Europeans. But what chiefly leads to this inference is the fact that the Government has kept secret its chief motive for withdrawing the prosecution against Mr. Crawford. When any charge is brought against a European each and every newspaper gives publicity to it; and the fact of his acquittal or nominal punishment when justice demands conviction or exemplary punishment does not fail to

become known to the world. Therefore whenever a charge has been brought against a European, the natives of India do not hesitate to predict that the case will end in nothing but smoke. No sooner were extraordinary charges brought against Mr. Crawford and no sooner was he brought into trouble than the newspapers began to sing that song, and now they say that the result was just what they expected it would be.

After Nawab Salar Jung, late Dewan of Hyderabad, was compelled to retire from his high office on account of the ill-feeling that arose between him and his master, the Nizam, the Government of India appointed Colonel Marshall as the Nizam's Private Secretary on a salary of Rs. 3,000. The Calcutta *Statesman* boldly affirms that this Colonel Marshall has been charged with having accepted valuable presents from officers in the service of the Hyderabad State. The truth of this charge is known to God and to Colonel Marshall. But people believe that this will end just in the same way as the charge of misappropriation of State jewels brought against Sir James Gordon ended. Cases like that of Mr. Crawford are the cause of this belief. If no room be given to scandals of this sort, the reputation of the Government will remain unsullied; otherwise there is no doubt that ignominy will attend it.

The newspapers will not fail to regard the Crawford case as a farce of short duration.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

21. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15fh August, in making suggestions for improving the status of village officials, says that every village should have an office for the custody of records, &c.; that owing to the increase of work, each village should have two karnams; that the fact that any candidate for the office of a village official holds the sanad should not of itself constitute a sufficient qualification; that certain qualifying tests should be instituted for them; that their salaries should be increased; that this increased expenditure might be met from the levy of a court fee on civil suits; and that village officials should not unnecessarily be called away from their duties to headquarters.

Suggestions for improving the status of village officials.

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The services of Rai Bahadur K. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, &c.

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Public Service Commission.

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25. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 9th August, says though India has in appearance gained in dignity by the transfer to the Empress from a company of merchants, she has lost in this, that, whereas formerly our rulers were all experienced, kind-hearted

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and experienced European officer as a Commissioner to inquire into disputes concerning coffee holdings, and by a fresh and accurate re-survey to define and limit such holdings once for all. This suggestion of ours receives confirmation in the fact as noted above by Sir Harry Prendergast, that the people of Coorg are more inclined to go to law than to settle their disputes by private arbitration and to make use of the criminal courts for the purpose of attempting to settle civil rights. There are two ways in which the magistrates presiding over the criminal courts in the province might help to bring about a better state of things amongst the Coorgs, so as to minimise the evil results of family disputes of a purely civil nature and which only civil courts can rightly adjust. One mode would be to conciliate disputants and get them to compromise and withdraw the cases they may have brought against each other. Another mode would be to be very careful and cautious in issuing warrants and summonses in cases in which a criminal case has been the outcome of a dispute in a household about civil rights, especially when the dispute has arisen amongst members of the same family.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

4. A paragraph in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th August, observes that at the late Calicut Sessions the punishment awarded to a Mapilla woman, who had deserted her child, was inadequate.

A sentence of the Calicut Sessions Court found inadequate.

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5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd August, has an extract from a Patna paper complaining of the tyranny and want of justice of the white-skinned Collectors. Judges conspire to give trouble to the people, decide cases without hearing the evidence, refuse bail unless the prisoner has a white-skinned barrister on his side.

The tyranny of Europeans.

*(c) Jails.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

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DESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

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Agricultural schools.

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8. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st August, in reviewing the resolution of the Government of India on the report on education prepared by Sir Alfred Croft says that the people are not in so good a position to support education as the Government supposes.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 31st August 1888.

## CONTENTS.


| I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 187 |
| **II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.** | |
| *(a)—Police—* | |
| Reduction of the police establishment .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| *(b)—Courts—* | |
| Criminal justice in Coorg .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| A sentence of the Calicut Sessions Court found inadequate .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 188 |
| The tyranny of Europeans .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| *(c)—Jails—* | |
| About the escape of a convict from the Penitentiary .. | *ib.* |
| *(d)—Education—* | |
| Agricultural schools .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| State of education in India .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| *(e)—Local and Municipal—* | |
| On the partiality shown by the municipality .. | *ib.* |
| Local Boards .. .. .. .. .. .. | 189 |
| *(f)—Land Revenue and Settlement—* | |
| Nil. | |
| *(g)—Forests—* | |
| Nil. | |
| *(h)—Railways—* | |
| The special train between Tirúr and Calicut may be run up to Pálghat .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| *(i)—Public Works—* | |
| Irrigation channels in Tirupápuliyúr .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| *(j)—Salt—* | |
| Salt and its defects at present .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| *(k)—General—* | |
| Reduction in the salaries of civilians .. .. .. | 190 |
| The India Office .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Abolition of some public offices .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |

| II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.* | PAGE |
|---|---|
| *(k)—General*—cont. | |
| The need of control over the Indian administrations by elective bodies .. .. .. .. .. .. | 190 |
| Native members of Legislative Councils .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Unequal treatment of natives and Englishmen .. | *ib.* |
| "All is well that ends well" .. .. .. .. | 191 |
| Suggestions for improving the status of village officials. | 192 |
| Medical aid during the recent outbreak of cholera at Badagara .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| The services of Rai Bahadur K. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, &c. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Public Service Commission .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Government in India .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| National Congress .. .. .. .. .. .. | 193 |
| Mussalmans in Government employ .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| **III.—LEGISLATION.** | |
| Cow slaughter .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| **IV.—NATIVE STATES.** | |
| The Mysore anche department .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| The third memorial to the Dewan of Mysore .. .. | 194 |
| Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| The Dewan Peishkar of Quilon, in Travancore, doing his work at his residence .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Maha Raja Holkar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 195 |
| **V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.** | |
| Nil. | |
| **VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| The incapacity of natives for administration .. .. | *ib.* |
| The killing of dogs .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| The grant of a jahagir .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Mr. Kough's phenomenal dread of cholera .. .. | *ib.* |
| Commencement of business of the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company .. .. .. .. .. | 196 |
| Dhulip Singh .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Russian intrigues .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| What Lord Dufferin has done .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Russian Pishin Railway .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| The new Governor-General .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Sir Lepel Griffin .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Newspapers by post .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Russia, Persia and England .. .. .. .. | 197 |
| War with Russia .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Dhulip Singh .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |
| Russian's activity .. .. .. .. .. .. | *ib.* |

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 | "Janairnodiny" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 300 | July 1888. |
| 2 | "Aroonodaiyam" .. .. .. | Tranquebar .. .. | 580 | August 1888. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 3 | "Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay" .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 15th August 1888. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 4 | "Travancore Abhimauny" .. .. | Nagercoil .. .. .. | 450 | 20th August 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Vettikodiyon" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 200 | 18th and 25th August 1888. |
| 6 | "Vicatatoothan" .. .. .. | Do. .. . .. | 1,500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 7 | "Hindoo Janabhooshany" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 200 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Tarangay Naison" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 150 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 9 | "India Osay" .. .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | .. | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Deshabhimauny" .. .. .. | Tirupápuliyúr .. .. | 350 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Coodandeymitran" .. .. .. | Kumbakónam .. .. | 500 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 12 | "Swadeshamitran" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 1,000 | 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th August 1888. |
| | TELUGU. | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 13 | "Budhavidheyi .. .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 100 | 25th August 1888. |
| 14 | "Sanmargadarsini" .. .. .. | Pittapore .. .. .. | 120 | 31st ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Andhraprakasika" .. .. .. | Madras .. .. .. | 500 | 20th and 27th August 1888. |
| 16 | "Hindudesabhimani" .. .. | Masulipatam .. .. | 350 | 22nd, 27th and 31st August 1888. |
| | CANARESE. | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Karnataka Prakasika" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 400 | 13th, 20th and 27th August 1888. |
| 18 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" .. | Do. .. .. .. | 12 | 11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Vrittanta Patrika" .. .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 2,000 | 16th and 23rd August 1888. |
| 20 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" .. .. | Mysore .. .. .. | 1,000 | 14th ,, 21st ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Vijayadhwaja" .. .. .. | Bellary .. .. .. | 275 | 16th ,, 23rd ,, ,, |
| | MALAYALAM. | | | |
| 22 | "Kerala Patrika" .. .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 900 | 25th August 1888. |
| 23 | "Kerala Mitram" .. .. .. | Cochin .. .. .. | 700 | 21st ,, ,, |
| 24 | "Vijnanachintamani" .. .. | Calicut .. .. .. | 600 | 15th ,, ,, |
| | HINDUSTANI. | | | |
| 25 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" .. .. .. | Triplicane, Madras .. | 700 | 20th and 27th August 1888. |
| 26 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" .. .. .. | Royapetta, do. .. | 640 | 18th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" .. .. .. | Triplicane, do. .. | 100 | 9th, 16th and 23rd August 1888. |
| 28 | "Tilism-i-Hairath" .. .. .. | Do. do. .. | 100 | 10th and 20th August 1888. |
| 29 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" .. .. .. | Do. do. .. | 150 | 15th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 30 | "Tuhafa" .. .. .. .. | Do. do. .. | 200 | 15th ,, 25th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Khassim-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Bangalore .. .. .. | 450 | 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th and 23rd August 1888. |
| 32 | "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" .. .. | Do. .. .. .. | 300 | 16th and 23rd August 1888. |

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd August, writing of the fresh troubles in this country, says the Afghans can never be content with their ruler. The revolt of Ishak Khan is doubtless due to Russian influence, and, if so, Alikhanoff will help him, in which case the British policy will be that, in spite of the Amir being their friend, they will not assist him but rather be a powerful enemy to him, by loosing Ayub and his friends on the borders and proclaiming him as the prince the Afghans love and the British respect, on which not only the rebellious ones but also the troops will take his side. Abdur Rahman will be helpless and appeal to Russia, and if Ayub Khan succeeds in establishing himself before the help comes, well; otherwise, the fighting will go on till it becomes war between England and Russia.

Afghanistan.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### *(a) Police.*

2. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 16th August, has the following:—We understand that it is in contemplation to reduce the existing police staff and the number of police stations in almost all the districts in the presidency. It is a notorious fact that the present staff is unequal to the multifarious and responsible duties expected of it. Prior to the introduction of the police system every village had its watchmen, who had intimate knowledge of the character of the people and took personal interest in the prevention and detection of crime in the village. They enjoyed large inams and all the members of a watchman's family were interested in maintaining the prestige of the family. Since the establishment of the police the village watchman has dwindled into insignificance and has been reduced to the position of a village messenger. The police stations are few and far between and the staff attached to each station is not sufficiently strong to keep in check the suspected and troublesome character within its range. In the majority of stations the police seem to exist by sufferance. We know many instances in which the constables have been put to flight by a handful of puny villagers. It is the moral influence of the British Government that preserves order and peace in the mofussil; the physical and numerical strength of the constabulary is simply contemptible. We therefore think it extremely unwise to reduce the existing staff. We do not suppose that the District Superintendents, who have had large experience, will approve of the proposed changes. It is said that the savings effected by the reduction of the staff will be utilised for increasing the allowances paid to the Inspectors and the salary of the station-house officers. This improvement in the pecuniary prospect of these officers will not compensate for the weakness of the staff.

Reduction of the police establishment.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 16th, 1888.

### *(b) Courts.*

3. We regret to learn that the Coorgs are not such domesticated and quiet people as has hitherto been the popular belief, and they evidently do not know how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; but it seems to us that the European officers, to whom has been entrusted the administration of the province, especially the judges and magistrates, might endeavour more than they seem to have heretofore done to try persuasion and conciliation in the suits and actions which come before them, and in which disputants are members of the same family or connected with each other by family ties. As to the other cause of quarrels and misunderstandings which are dragged into the public courts for settlement, namely, the undefined character of the coffee holdings, the only efficacious remedy appears to us to be the interference of Government, which might appoint some well-known

Criminal justice in Coorg.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINY, Aug. 25th, 1888.

and experienced European officer as a Commissioner to inquire into disputes concerning coffee holdings, and by a fresh and accurate re-survey to define and limit such holdings once for all. This suggestion of ours receives confirmation in the fact as noted above by Sir Harry Prendergast, that the people of Coorg are more inclined to go to law than to settle their disputes by private arbitration and to make use of the criminal courts for the purpose of attempting to settle civil rights. There are two ways in which the magistrates presiding over the criminal courts in the province might help to bring about a better state of things amongst the Coorgs, so as to minimise the evil results of family disputes of a purely civil nature and which only civil courts can rightly adjust. One mode would be to conciliate disputants and get them to compromise and withdraw the cases they may have brought against each other. Another mode would be to be very careful and cautious in issuing warrants and summonses in cases in which a criminal case has been the outcome of a dispute in a household about civil rights, especially when the dispute has arisen amongst members of the same family.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Aug. 15th, 1888.

A sentence of the Calicut Sessions Court found inadequate.

4. A paragraph in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th August, observes that at the late Calicut Sessions the punishment awarded to a Mapilla woman, who had deserted her child, was inadequate.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 23rd, 1888.

The tyranny of Europeans.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd August, has an extract from a Patna paper complaining of the tyranny and want of justice of the white-skinned Collectors. Judges conspire to give trouble to the people, decide cases without hearing the evidence, refuse bail unless the prisoner has a white-skinned barrister on his side.

*(c) Jails.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 25th, 1888.

About the escape of a convict from the Penitentiary.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, mentions that a convict named Vaidyalinga Mudali escaped from the Penitentiary by means of a ladder, and is surprised that the warders and peons of the jail have not been punished for their negligence.

*(d) Education.*

DESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 18th, 1888.

Agricultural schools.

7. The *Deshabimauny*, of the 18th August, states that Government should establish agricultural schools in the presidency, as the people are very backward in a knowledge of agriculture.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 21st, 1888.

State of education in India.

8. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st August, in reviewing the resolution of the Government of India on the report on education prepared by Sir Alfred Croft says that the people are not in so good a position to support education as the Government supposes.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 18th, 1888.

On the partiality shown by the municipality.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th August, states that some Natukota Chetties in Coral Merchant Street, Muthiyal Pettah, North Black Town, Madras, have water-pipes in their houses; that another inhabitant of the same street applied in the month of May to the Madras Municipality for a pipe in his house, but that they declined his request as the rules concerning water-pipes have lately been modified. Yet, another inhabitant of the same street, as a municipal official, could build in the month of June a house with a water-pipe. When the first applicant heard of this, he petitioned again to the municipality, who, referring to the case in question, regarded it as a special one and refused again his request. The editor points out the injustice of applying one rule to municipal servants and another to rate-payers.

Public (1888) Dept.

From CURRENT NO. 3034

The Persian & Hindustani Translator to Govt.

To

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 6 SEP 88

The Chief Secretary to Government Octacamund

Dated 4 Sept. 88
Read 6 Sept. 88

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st Augt. 88

of the Report on Malayalam Allowance
for the eight of August 1888.

Page.

ual.

tion.

the Calicut Sessions Court found in-

ration in India.
ii appeal — ual.
and Settlement — ual.

Train between Tirur and Calicut may
be Belgaut.
to — ual.

ons for improving the status of
officials.
aid during the recent outbreak of
at Badagara.
ers of Rai Bahadur C. Kumhan Nayar,
Sub-Judge of Telicherry, &c.

Maharaja of Cochin.
Sh Kar of Kollam in Travancore
ork at his residence.
Prospects and the condition of the people.

ent of business of the Malabar
Weaving Company.

g of papers — P.T.O.

Report on Malayalam newspapers
Weekly of August 1888.

| No. | Name of the paper. | Place of publication. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kerala Patrika | Calicut |
| 2 | Kerala Mitram | Cochin |
| 3 | Vijnanachintamani | Calicut |



I. Foreign Politics—Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police—Nil.

(b) Courts.

...h is the "Vijnanachintamani" of the ...
...lished at the late Calicut Sessions ...
...warded to a Mappila woman who had ...
...was inadequate.

(c) Jails—Nil.

(d) Education.

...in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st August ...
...solution of the Government of India on the ...
...n prepared by Sir Alfred Croft, says ...
...not in so good a position to interpret ...
...vernment supposes.

(e) Local and Municipal—Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—Nil.

(g) Forests—Nil.

(h) Railways.

...in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 25th August ...
...rtion to Palghat, of the present Special ...
...between Calicut and Tiroor, with the ...
...people.

(i) Public works—Nil

(j) Salt—Nil.

(k) General.

...in the "Vijnanachintamani" of the 15th May ...
...ures for improving the status of ...
...says that every village should have ...
...custody of records, &c; that owing to ...
...ls, each village should have two Ka... ...
...that any candidate for the office of ...
...holds the Lannad should not of it... ...
...sufficient qualification; that Cut... ...
...ats should be instituted for them; ...
...es should be increased; that this in... ...
...ase might be met from the levy of ...
...il Suits; and that Village officials ...
...easily be called away from their duties

5. A paragraph in the same is
regrets that in the recent outbrea
dagara, proper medical aid was
victions by Government.

6. An article in the Straits Sett
after stating the services of Kai
Kahor, the late Reb. Judge of Selic
convicted for bribery, regrets the
overtaken him. The same issue als
graphs relating to him. We form
that the punishment was too seve
regrets that during the trial, h
dock among other prisoners.

III. Legislation

IV. Native

7. An article in the "Straits Ti
Coatives the hints for the Malac
him in the administration of
now given deals with the irrigat
Works Department of that State

8. A Correspondent in the Sa
says that by the Dewan Peshkar
one transacting his office work at hi
in communicating with parties and dela
cases are often caused.

V. Prospects of

Condition of

VI. Miscellaneous

9. The "Straits Patriot" of the 25th
two articles relating to the Malac
Shipping Company. The former
reap the full benefit of the insti
be commenced at an early date,
describing the following extrac
that the high officials, such as
the District Judge, did not ho

although the object of Govern
may encouragement to such institutions

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

CURRENT NO. 3034

Newspapers

31st Augt/88

VII Miscellaneous

(11) Dulip Singh 4
(12) Do Do do
(13) Russian intrigues do
(14) What Lord Dufferin has done do
(15) Russian Peshin Railway do
(16) The new Governor General 5
(17) Sir Lepel Griffin do
(18) Newspapers by post do
(19) Russia, Persia & England 6
(20) War with Russia do
(21) Dulip Singh do
(22) Russian Activity 7

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Wheaton | | | | |
| 7 | Wheaton - N. Dakota | do | do | do | |
| 8 | Dakota - N. Dakota | Pomeroy | | 4.50 | 9 ft 13 ft 16 ft 20 ft 23 ft |
| | | do | | 3.00 | 16 ft Low Water |

...ssim-ul-Akhbar of the 23rd Augt
...o fresh troubles in this country
...l, says the Afghans can neve
...r their rules. The revolt of Ishák
...less due to Russian influence
...ikhanoff will help him in which
...h policy will be that in spite
...ing their friend, they will not assist
... be a powerful enemy to him,
...k and his friends on the borders
... him as the prince, the Afghans
...ritish respect, on which not only
...es but also the troops will take
...r Rahman will be helpless and
...ia and if Ayub Khan succe
... himself before the help com
...e the fighting will go on till i
...between England and Russia

...me Administration

"Courts"

...im-ul-Akhbar of the 23rd A
...from a Patna Paper compla
of the tyranny and want of
Justice of the White Skinned
...es conspire to give trouble to the
... cases without hearing the evidence
...less the prisoner has a White Skinned
...side.

"General"

...im-ul-Akhbar of the 9th Augt
...am says nothing has been settled
about the Commission re
mendations but the age
...the Civil Service is ...

Government merely wish to delay
ance another Commission to keep
should ask for the decision on th
the age rules may be changed o
to wait for ages. The Mussal
that they might be admitted to
without examination otherwise
be entirely ousted from Publi
If examinations are retained,
amongst Mussalmans, but if the
not yet come to a settlement o
recommendations, we do not th
think of this other matter.

(4) Muzhar-ul-Ajaib of
says though India has in appear
Government in India dignity
the Empress
Merchants. She has lost in m
ermerly our rulers were all
d hearted men, now young i
appointed, we do not say
ine or a punishment from
always bear, we hope th
he cause of it. These gra
well considered now moreover Engli
now generally put over us - w
rulers will consider this and

(5) Khassim-ul-Akhbar
says the reason why the leader
National Congress Muhamm
from taking part in the National
mass of their fellows have not
to distinguish between rebe
this and so the leading men
no delegates to the Cong

4

-i- Sahun of the 25th August
on this subject, which says -i-
is impossible for the Mussalmans
for this object - they have differen
and motives, the Hindus would
Mussalmans. At a recent
Benares which was composed
nrn the Maharajah Dhuraj
objected to the word Delegate
ople who called themselves
certainly not delegated by
have not forgotten Salem or
quarrel with the Mussalmans
religious matters, Cow killing etc
-l- Akhbar of the 27th August
no difference whether Mussal
join or not, as they are
-l- of education. Some then etc
ear as being against Governme
-l- so for when people become
egin to think of their politica etc
Do says it is sai
d writer that the Mussalman
have far more than their
fair share of Public Service
Western Provinces, this is accidenta
lse where he will find the opposite
Legislation

-i- Sahun of the 15th August
an article on this subject -
-i- of the Hindus in trying to stop
ef is really directed against
ot against the Muhammadans
Native States
-l- Ajaib of the 23rd A

Gaekwar Kolhapur has been threatened
Maharajah Kolhapur unless he le
Sk 3 Crores.

Miscellaneous

(11) Imtzhar-ul-Ajaib of
has letter signed Panjab Singh
Dulip Singh there is no tru
any difference between Dulip
the less we hear of Dulip
we may be he is plotting
(12) Imtzhar-ul-Ajaib of
has an article from "Am" m
Dulip Singh that Da
the report comes from a Pathan
Court against these Cabuli (
who should be kept well un

(13) Do Do extra
Russian intrigues of the fro
settlement. Was with Russia

(14) Do Do has an
that Lord Dufferin says
has done about
resident in Kashmir, Estranged
and then annexed Burmah, Fought
Sikkim. Emptied the treasuries of
frontier defence. Forced Subs
Dufferin's Fund. Put on the Sa
the Salt Tax. Sowed the seed of
religious disputes have every
(15) Saridah-i-Rozgar of the
article from "Am" insisting on the
Pishin of a war with
can easily rest

5

Government should warn the Ag
on the alert. The Amir dissatisfied
dition has sent his old companion
on a mission to the Czar. Some
repent of helping the Amir with
ey.
al. Akhbar of the 20th August
his truth is proved by his deeds
Whenever a new Viceroy or Governor
comes out he protests that he
, in his acts by truth and justice
of the people, but after assuming
gets all this and is governed only
tyranny and self seeking, and cares
and he imposes new taxes and
Lord Lansdown has made this
but every one is not a Ripon or
" best and we shall see if he
done the obnoxious taxes
forbearance. We do not ask
but we want justice.
Akhbar of the 18th Augus
Works says Sir Lepel Griffin
must mean to get into Parli
ide of Politics in Parliamen
to adjutor. It is also said he has
dency of Hyderabad, this is lead
the good feeling between Gover
and persecuted state.

Do Says "it is said that
newspapers are to go fre
in Singapore, this is an A
the Government of India who a
whatever the condition of the people

(19) Shams-ul-Ulmah says the Persians have had a de... long time, b... by to help th... them to their side they will fail for ... Only Russia. England's policy is still ... neither Persia nor Afghanistan wi... would help them if attacked. Rus... Persia increases daily and ... and it will not be astonishing ... a Railway through Persia and estab... port to Bombay and Kurrachee ... the Persian Gulf. Russia has conq... it will be the turn of Persia an... excl: Russia will take Herat a... England will look on. England wo... take Khandahar but who know... will do in such a case? There ... the Russians will advance on ... will help them and we think Englan... bad result of its faithlessness ... wor...

Russia, Persia and England

(20) Do Do ... up Russia only awaits the oppor... was with Russia arise soon be... between Afghanistan and herself ... foot in Afghanistan she will not ... driven out. In case of an Euro... Soldier British or Native can be ... nor can any British Soldiers come. Eur... all necessary preparations without t...

(1) Muzhar-ul-Ajaib of the 2d ... vide extract from some paper sol... reported that ... ligh... ...ble people in Amritsar ...

6

... for good behaviour in Rs 1000-2... wherefore no one knows and even ... can not discover themselves. No one ... right of Government to take Securi... ...ay why. It is reported for want of ... that Government suspect these people ... ...onable communication with Dulip Sing ... to do away with such Communicat... ...ted with contempt that no one may ... in.

Do has two articles (extract ... of Russia and the certainty of ... was soon - the necessity ... that Herat the folly of helping ... arms &c.

R Lyons
Colonel
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Calcutta

Public (1888) Dept.

From CURRENT No. 3034

The Persian & Hindustani
Translator to Govt.

To

CHIEF SECRETARY.
6 SEP 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Political Department

Dated 4
Recd 7 Sept. 88

Report on Hindustani News-
papers for the fortnight ending 31st Augt. 88

to give security
&c. but why or
on appeal they
will dispute the
but it should
a better reason
of holding treaty
this is not the
Let him be
take notice of
(22) Do
on the approval
Russias activity
of an Agent
the Amir with

Perm. Mind. Wars. Office
Chepauk 4th Septr/88



the 27th Augt
sire for Herat a
but if the English
em to it now to draw
Persia thinks now of
un decided and
ow if England
sia's influence in
England's decreases
if Russia makes
blishes a rival
i on the Shores of
ered Central Asian
d Afghanistan
nd Khurasan and
ld then probably
o what the Afghans
will be was and
ndia and the Afghans
d will see the
in the Russo Turkish

the next article
etuity which must
g frontier disputes
if she sees puts
return unless
pean war lost a
e spared from India
gland should make
delay.
3rd August
ying it is generally
a number of old men of Nepal
have been forced

… with deposition
… Government

… the 9th. August
… from "Am" saying
… th in there being
… and the Czar
… the more sure
… some where &c. &c.
… the 16th. August
… tioning a report
… lip Singh is in Cabul
… and we warn
… pretended) merchants
… Surveillance
… et on the inutility
… ntier Commission
… is bear- but far

… extract which
… "Created wrangling
… marriages, Pul-
… Bhopal, Irritated
… with Libel- and
… the Princes for
… criptions for Lady
… come Tax, Increased
… internal discord
… where arisen &c."

… 18th Augt has an
… immediate danger
… th Russia who
… ened he Samarkhand



Railway to Herat
in Cabul to be
with Ayub's recep
Ahmed Khan
day we shall
arms and mon
(16) Shans-
says every mo

The New Governor
General

will be governed
and the welfare
authority he
by favouritism,
ness of his duties
robs the people.
Sort of speech,
Hobart who du
new Viceroy will
and reduce the
impossibilities
(17) Sultan-
has an extract

Sir Lepel Griffin
How can the Lord
such a man as
accepted the Resi
it will destroy
and this young

(18) Do

Newspapers
by post-

rule, when will
in want of money

For

(1) Khan
writing of the
Afghanistan
he content with
Khan is doubl
and if so Ab
case the Britis
of the Amir he
him but rather
by loosing Ayub
and proclaiming
love and the B
the rebellious
his side. Abd
appeal to Rus
in establishing
well; otherwis
becomes war

(2) Khan
has an extract
The tyranny
of Europeans
Collectors judg
people, decide
refuse bail in
barristers on his

(3) Khan
a London telegr
Public Service
Commission
candidates for

For

(1) Khan
writing of the
Afghanistan
be content with
Khan is doubl
and if so Ab
case the British
of the Amir be
him but rather
by loosing Ayub
and proclaiming
love and the B
the rebellious
his side. Abdu
appeal to Rus
in establishing
well; otherwise
becomes war

(2) Khan
has an extract
The tyranny
of Europeans
Collectors judg
people, decide
refuse bail in
barristers on his

(3) Khan
a London teleg
Public Service
Commission
candidates for

Rep

Hindustani

for

fortnight ending

Page

I Foreign Politics

(1) Afghanistan ... ... ... ... 1

II Home Administration

(a) Nil

(b) Courts

(2) The tyranny of Europeans ib

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(k) General

(3) Public Service Commission ib

(4) Government in India ib

(5) National Congress ib

(6) Do Do ib

(7) Do Do ib

(8) Mussalmans in Government Employ ... ... ... ... ... ib

III Legislation

(9) Cow Slaughter ib

IV Native States

(10) Maharajah Holkar ib

V Nil

Public (1888) Sept

Current no 3095

From

W. Sumergne Esq.

Malayalam Translator

to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Dated 10th

Recd 12/3 September 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12 SEP 88

Malayalam Newspapers —

&

Report on — for the Second

fortnight of August 1888.

1. At paragraph
15th August observes
the permanent ac
declared by child

2. The article
in all viewing the
report on Educatio
that the people are
Education as the fo

3. At paragraph
thinks that the Ed
Irain arrangement
a great boon to the

4. An article
in making suggest
Village officials, s
an office for the
the increase of bou
wards; that the fact
a village official
self Constitute a
law qualifying th
that their salarie
Creased Expenditu
a Council to Civ
should not be accep

for the Second Form

| Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. | No. and number of Copies issued. |
|---|---|
| 25th August | 900 |
| 21st August | 700 |
| 15th August | 600 |

Index of Contents of
pers for the Record

I. Foreign Politics —
II. Home administra
(a) Police — Civil
(b) Courts
of the
adequate.
(c) Jails — Civil.
(d) Education.
State of Edu
(e) Local and Mu
(f) Land Revenue
(g) Forests — Civil
(h) Railways.
The Special
be run a
(i) Public Work
(j) Salt — Civil.
(k) General.
(1) Jaggrot
Village
(2) Medical
Cholera
(3) The Sanit
the Cante
III. Legislation — Civil.
IV. Native States
(1) Visits for the
(2) The Dewan Peis
doing his
V. Prospects of the
VI. Miscellaneous.
Commercial
Spinning and

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1. At paragraph
15th August observes
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2. The article
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Report on Educatio
that the people are
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3. At paragraph
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train arrangement
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4. The article
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the increase of bon
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a village official
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Index of Contents to
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I. Foreign Politics
II. Home administra
(a) Police—Civil
(b) Courts
of the Bench of
adequate.
(c) Jails—Civil.
(d) Education.
State of Edu
(e) Local and Mu
(f) Land Revenue
(g) Forests—Civil
(h) Railways.
The Special
be remu
(i) Public Work
(j) Salt—Civil.
(k) General.
(l) Aggregati
Village
(2) Medical
Cholera
(3) The Servi
the Cadre
III. Legislation—Civil.
IV. Native States
(1) Visit to the
(2) The Dewan Pe
doing his
V. Prospects of the
VI. Miscellaneous.
Conservancy
Spinning and

For Lie

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| | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. | Number of Apices issued. |
|---|---|---|
| | 25th August | 900 |
| | 21st August | 700 |
| | 15th August | 600 |

s for the second fort.

| Dates of papers received and examined during the fort-night. | Number of copies issued. |
|---|---|
| 25th August | 900 |
| 21st August | 700 |
| 15th August | 600 |

3215

Public

*From* C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,

*Tamul Translator*

to *Government*,

CHIEF SECRETARY 22SEP88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

*To* The Chief Secretary

to Government

No. 177

*Dated* 18th September 1888

*Received*

*Subject.*

Report on Tamul News-

=papers for the fortnight

ending 31st August 1888.

9. The Hindu Janabhooshany of the 18th August considers that the natives have not advanced much, and do not possess the requisite qualifications for being entrusted with the management of administrative matters. Their selfishness, envy, and want of unity, preclude them from aspiring to positions of command. The way in which the members of Municipal Councils and Local Boards now discharge the work entrusted to them, points to the fact that they will never be fit to be rulers in their generation.

The incapacity of natives for administration.

10. The Tarangay Nasan of the 25th August remarks that the sight of killing dogs with clubs in public streets is cruel, and advocates the use of Chloroform or the adoption of other means in destroying them.

The killing of dogs.

C. A. Thurairajah

Tamil Translator to Government

Tamil Translator's Office

Vellore 18th September 1888.

allowed him to go back to England has now sent Coonjan Menon to Jail. What was the mode of procedure adopted with regard to Messrs Wilson, Atkinson, and Crawford? What is the reason of the English Government making such distinctions? Is it not because we belong to a black race, and the English to a white race? If we would but proclaim to the English public these injustices embedded in the law, will they not find a remedy? It is not fitting that the people of this country should brood over their wrongs and rage in secret. They should proclaim in public the injustices they labour under.

III Legislation

Nothing deserving notice

IV. Native States

Nothing deserving notice

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

Nothing deserving notice

be not possessed even by native princes? Coonjan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, who was charged with bribery, was sentenced to imprisonment by a Judge with the aid of assessors. Why should he not be tried by a jury? In what respect is he inferior to Englishman in this country? In his case, the Government have acted with much injustice. In the first place there was no need for investigating his case magisterially. Coonjan Menon applied to the High Court to have his case transferred to another District. Why should not his application be granted? Was he not a great official? If the trial of such cases are not by jury, what justice can the natives expect at the hands of Englishmen? In the case of Mr. Larpent, Government appointed Commissioners to investigate the charges against him; and why should not Government follow the same procedure in the case of Coonjan Menon also? The charges against Mr. Larpent

Indian, however low in rank he may be, when he is charged with grave offences, is privileged to be tried by a judge and jury; but it is not so even in the case of the wealthiest native. Why should the law exalt such distinctions. If the Legislative Council were reformed and natives in a goodly proportion admitted to it, will not such distinctions be done away with? The Natives of India are Her Majesty's subjects equally with Englishmen. Life is as sweet and honour as dear to them as to the English and East Indians. Why then should the latter alone be tried by a jury, while the natives are not so tried? The system of trial by jury, though prevailing in the Presidency towns, is not in full force in the districts. If the people of this country had but a little knowledge and sense, will they not compel Government to alter such laws? The fact is we have no unity, no sensibility, and no manliness. Why should the privileges enjoyed by the meanest East Indians

÷ be



by Government to the Legislative council act like puppets in the hands of English officials. Does it not command one's admiration to see Government picking out such men for seats in the Legislative Councils, and administering through them the public affairs of this country?

8. The Swadeshamitran of the 25th August observes as follows:— Unequal treatment of natives and Englishmen.

Is it proper on the part of Her Majesty to have proclaimed, when India passed into the hands of the Crown, that her Indian subjects will be treated in every respect like her English subjects, and allow her officers to govern India with race-bias? The English officials in this country enjoy privileges and benefits which they deny to the natives. In England the law provides that every criminal should be tried by a judge and jury; in India also the same holds good only with respect to Englishmen. Even an East

÷ Indian

over the officers of this country, they do not exercise it, for they are a long way off, and cannot know the wants of the people. They have enough to do to controul the public officers of their own country and carry out the desires of their own countrymen. As it is necessary that every carriage should possess a driver, so it is necessary that there should be a body to controul locally the actions of the officers of each individual Government. The controulling body, moreover, should have a knowledge of local affairs and wants. Thus it is necessary that the Government officers of this country should be controlled by a body of men, appointed by the people themselves, and vested with sufficient powers by the English Government. Only then will the country prosper and the suffering of the people end.

7. The Swadeshamitran of the 29th August says that many of the native members appointed

÷ by

This country can be likened to a carriage, the Government officials appointed to administer the country are the horses attached to the carriage, and we the natives of the country are the owners who ride in the carriage. We have assigned to those officials the task of administering public matters, having provided sufficient money by means of taxes for the purpose. If they, like horses rushing madly along without a driver, rule the country as they like and waste our money, what ends to us and our country may not be anticipated? The people of this country were act exactly in the same way as a man who allows his horse to run away with the carriage and does not employ a driver to guide it. If the people would employ proper men to controul immediately the actions of Government officers, they will without doubt enjoy many benefits under this Government. Though the members of Parliament have control

÷ over

speaks approvingly of the proposal of the Secretary of State to diminish the expenditure of that office.

Abolition of some public offices.

5. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 25th August suggests that the Indian Exchequer may be replenished by the abolition of certain useless offices. The various Engineering offices in the Presidency have little work to do during a great part of the year, all minor public works being undertaken by the Local Boards and Revenue Officers. The Revenue Board office costs a great deal simply for being the medium of communication between Government and the District Collectors. This office will not be missed if the Collectors were authorized to correspond direct with Government. The office for the payment of Family Pensions is superfluous, and may be amalgamated with the office for the payment of Civil Pensions.

The need of control over the Indian Administration by elective bodies.

6. The Swadeshamitran of the 18th August writes as follows:-

÷ This

(g) Forests

Nothing deserving notice

(h) Railways

Nothing deserving notice

(i) Public Works

Irrigation channels in Tirupapooliyars.

2. A correspondent of the Deshabhimany of the 18th August calls the attention of the authorities to the irrigation channels in Tirupapooliyars, which have been allowed to fall into disrepair.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice

(k) General

Reductions in the salaries of Civilians

3. The Tarangay Nasion of the 18th August is of opinion that the Civilians in India are too highly paid, and that the financial deficit of Government should be made good by large reductions in their salaries.

The India Office

4. The Vivekavardhini of the 18th August considers the India Office is an antiquated institution and

÷ opposes

## I. Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice

## II. Home Administration

### (a) Police

Nothing deserving notice

### (b) Courts

Nothing deserving notice

### (c) Jails

Nothing deserving notice

### (d) Education

Agricultural Schools.

1. The Deshabhimauny of the 18th August states that Government should establish Agricultural Schools in the Presidency, as the people are very backward in a knowledge of Agriculture.

### (e) Local and Municipal

Nothing deserving notice

### (f) Land Revenue and Settlement

Nothing deserving notice

### (g) Forests

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 | Janarnoday | Madras | 300 | July 1888 |
| 2 | Arunodayam | Tranquebar | 580 | August 1888 |
| | **Bimonthly** | | | |
| 3 | Vedanta Nirnaya Pattikay | Madras | 500 | 15th August 1888 |
| | **Trimonthly** | | | |
| 4 | Travancore Abhimany | Nagercoil | 450 | 20th August 1888. |
| | **Weekly** | | | |
| 5 | Vettikodiyon | Madras | 200 | 18th and 25th August 1888 |
| 6 | Vicatatoothan | Do. | 1,600. | 18th and 25th August 1888 |
| 7 | Hindoo Janabhooshany | Do | 200 | 18th and 25th August 1888 |
| 8 | Tarangay Naison | Do | 150 | 18th and 25th August 1888 |
| 9 | India Vsay | Do | — | 18th and 25th August 1888 |
| 10 | Deshabhimauny | Tirupasoliyon | 350 | 18th and 25th August 1888. |
| 11 | Coodandeymitran | Combaconam | 500 | 18th and 25th August 1888 |
| | **Bi-weekly** | | | |
| 12 | Swadeshamitran | Madras | 4,000 | 18, 22, 25 & 29th August 1888. |

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 177 OF 1888

# Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st August 1888.

CONTENTS.


I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

1. Agricultural Schools

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

2. Irrigation Channels in Tirupatoor

(j) Salt.

Nil

(k) General.

3. Reduction in the Salaries of Civilians
4. The India Office
5. Abolition of some public offices
6. The need of control over the Indian administrations by elective bodies

III. Legislation.

Nil

7. Native members of Legislative Councils
8. Unequal Treatment of Natives and Englishmen

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

9. The incapacity of Natives for administration
10. The killing of dogs.



CURRENT NO 3033

CHIEF SECRETARY 6 SEP 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS


From

The Telugu Translator to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 624 } Received } September 1888.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st August 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 177 OF 1888

**Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st August 1888.**

CONTENTS.


I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

1. Agricultural Schools

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

2. Irrigation Channels in Tirupasoolyam

(j) Salt.

Nil

(k) General.

3. Reduction in the Salaries of Civilians
4. The India Office
5. Abolition of some public offices
6. The need of control over the Indian administrations by elective bodies

III. Legislation.

Nil

7. Native members of Legislative Councils
8. Unequal Treatment of Natives and Englishmen

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

9. The incapacity of Natives for administration
10. The killing of dogs.

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 177 OF 1888

**Report on Tamul** ...ust 1888.

I. Foreign Politics. ...nued.

Nil

II. Home Administration

(*a*) Police.

Nil.

(*b*) Courts. ...s in Tirupapuliyur

Nil.

(*c*) Jails.

Nil. ...ers of Civilians

(*d*) Education. ...ffices

√ 1. Agricultural ...e Indian adminis-...bodies

(*e*) Local and Munic ...mbers of Legislative

Nil ...rtment of Natives ...Englishmen

(*f*) Land Revenue a...

Nil ...condition of

(*g*) Forests.

Nil. ...ns for admin-

3

ea. Now, under the excise system, the

lt, stone whatever salt the swamp may

ually used by the people, as they have neither

ity to store good salt only. Of course, this

causes for the general unhealthy condition

t not the sole and it is the duty of the Medical

ine all the unhealthy and noxious things

n to the Government, so that the people may

from such things. We hope that the Salt

after take every care to order the manu-

ood salt only."

Office,
1888.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

request as the Rules Co[illegible] wal

been modified. Yet another inhabita

as a Municipal Official, could build a

a house with a water-pipe. When the

of this, he petitioned again to the Munici

to the case in question, regarded it as a

again his request. The Editor points out,

ing one Rule to Municipal Servants, an

(j). Salt.

3. The Hindudesabhimani, of

"Salt and its defects at present."

heading "Salt and its defects at presen

article:- " . . . . . Ther

-alent against the salt generally used

it is much adulterated and is consequen

bringing in diseases into the fold of the pop

unhealthy condition of the people is positive

impure salt which they are unconsciously

is said that the Salt Department took ov

system of paying Cudivarum to the man

re that no unwholesome salt was store

CURRENT NO. 3432

night ending the 31st August 1888.

| ers. | Place of publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Masulipatam | 100 | 25th August 1888. |
| | Pittapore | 120 | 31st August 1888. |
| | Madras | 500 | 20th and 27th August 1888. |
| | Masulipatam | 350 | 22nd, 27th and 31st August 1888. |

Home Administration.

(C) Jails.

rakāsika, of the 25th August, mentions that a convict named Vaidyalinga Mudali escaped from the Penitentiary by means of rised that the warders and peons of the unished for their negligence.

(L) Local and Municipal.

fvakāsika, of the 18th August, states that some Nāṭukōṭa-Chetties in Coral-Mer-al Pettah, North Black Town, Madras, hav houses; that another inhabitant of the in the month of May to the Madras Muni house, but that they declined his

CONFIDENTIAL.] 7 OF 1888

CURRENT NO 2033

the fortnight ending the 31st August 1888.

Ns.

pages

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

"Salt and its defects at present".

(k) General.

Nil.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Nil.

From

CHIEF SECRETARY 6 SEP 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Telugu Translator to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Received 12½ } September 1888.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st August 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

7 OF 1888

"the bad salt into the
"manufacturers of s
"produce which is gen
"Compulsion not neces
"is one of the main
"of the country, throug
"Department to exam
"and report upon the
"not suffer any more
"Department will here
"facturers to collect

Telugu Translator's
Madras, 4th September

...o pipes have lately
...et of the same street
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...first applicant heard
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...special one and refused
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...another to rate-payers.

...the 11th August,

Contains under the
...t" the following English
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...in the bazaars that
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...using. Formerly it
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Hindúdesabhimáni,
August, 11th, 1888.

Report[illegible] Telugu Newspapers for the fo[illegible]

| No. | Names of Newspa[illegible] |
|---|---|
| | Monthly. |
| 1. | Budhavidhēyi |
| 2. | Sanmārgadarśini |
| | Weekly. |
| 3. | Andhraprakāśika |
| 4. | Hindūdēśābhimāni |

II

Andhraprakāśika, August, 25th, 1888.

The Andhraprs

About the escape of a Convict from the Penitentiary.

a ladder, and is surp

jail have not been p

Andhraprakāśika, August, 18th, 1888.

2. The Andhra

On the partiality shown by the Municipality.

Chaut Street, Muthiy

water-pipes in their

same Street applica

cipality for a pipe

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fo

| No. | Names of Newspa |
|---|---|
| | Monthly. |
| 1. | Budhavidhēyi |
| 2. | Sanmārgadarśini |
| | Weekly. |
| 3. | Andhraprakāsika |
| 4. | Hindūdēsābhimāni |

II

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhraprakāsika, August, 25th, 1888. | The Andhraps |
| | About the escape of a Convict from the Penitentiary. |
| | a ladder, and is susp jail have not been p |
| Andhraprakāsika, August, 18th, 1888. | 2. The Andhra |
| | On the partiality shown by the municipality. |
| | chant Street, Muthi water-pipes in their same Street applied cipality for a pipe |

Report on Telugu Newspapers fo

Cont

page

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

About the escape of a Convict from the Penitentiary.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and municipal.

On the partiality shown by the municipality.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

(h) Railways.

Nil.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

OF 18 88

CONFIDENTIAL.]

**Report on Tamul N**

I. Foreign Politics.

*Nil*

II. Home Administratio

(*a*) Police.

*Nil.*

(*b*) Courts.

*Nil.*

(*c*) Jails.

*Nil*

(*d*) Education.

*√ 1. Agricultu*

(*e*) Local and

*Nil*

(*f*) Land Reve

*Nil*

(*g*) Forests.

*Nil.*

Public (1888) Department.

*From* S. Mangesha Rau Esqr.
*Ag. Canarese Translator*
*to Government,*
*To* THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 3 SEP 88

*No.*

*Dated* 1st September 1888.

*Received* 3

*Subject.*

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 31st August 1888.

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sent to the authorities!
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Congress Translator's Office
Madras. 1st September. 1888.

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any Collector
Not in his line!

S. Ranganada Rau
Congress Translator
to Government.

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As for the rest they are

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 1st September. 1888.

Ag Co

thing. 10

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Miscellaneous.

has a phenomenal dread
all be obliged if any body
n me if Mr Hough was ever
place when that place
was infected with the
dreadful plague. There
in Kumaon the other day,
he? He was fifty miles
Sanitarium of the District,
said that he would not
us personally while on
holera bacilliroe be trans-
by the petitioners! His orders
dollirs for adopting preventive
pressive and imperfectionable.
e forced to remove the manure
yes, and to scrape all soiled
r cattle sheds and bury
r 6½ feet below the surface!
st send a report post haste
person is attacked with
easy matter, you know, to
the news of an attack of
llagers are generally loath
last hope is over, that
isease that has broken out
Mr Hough is of course im
ood motives in punishing
king a delay of a few hours
s and dismissals! He believ
medical aid could reach t



-rd by the Government
ing from this is that o
are in favour with the
become its members a
they do not expose the
the Government.

---

VI Miscell

7. The Rao Gokhar
Government besides gi
to Mr Dossibhoy Framjee
Presidency Magistrate
The Grant of a Jahagir has
a gra
worth Rs 10,000. Is not
strange? The Governm
adopted the principle of
people who have done
the State by means of
or complimentary word
abandoned the policy of
grants of jahagirs. Ther
Framjee may be congratu
his good fortune of having
thing substantial. If th
had only added another
title of C.S.I. already
him the Government wo

orialist then goes on to
Dewan's policy of keeping
ch on the Maharajah
m his own sense of the
of his government. He
to the Dewan to be just
rtial and to reform the
h's Legislative Council.
that this Council should
the heads of all depart-
d an equal number of
and patriotic rate-payers,
merchants, lawyers and
he Dewan should not think
means, his own powers
ry much curtailed.
ld appear that the late
Rangachariu had, at the
o death, repeatedly in-
he present Dewan to
a National Representa-
mbly. Although it is
r six years since that
u died, yet the present
is not followed his instruc-

nclusion, the memorialis
is that the members of the
tative Assembly are appo



to their present high positi
lowest grades in the servi
the late Manager of the
rose to that position fr
Rs 35. Mr Madhava Rau
ing a post of Rs 30 when
made a Deputy Commis
case of Mr A. Narasinha
too well known to be m
Although there was no
creating an additional
Deputy Commissioner,
appointed Mr Chidambara
additional Deputy Com
on Rs 700 and has place
charge of the District Cr
there is hardly one hou
the Palace the Dewan he
Messrs Narasinha Iyer
Chidambara Iyer to sa
rack carrying a mon
of Rs 700. The reason of
far to seek. These two
have been appointed to
posts in order to be con
attendance on His Hig
Maharajah and to co
his wishes to the Dewan
might act according to
and make himself ever
the Maharajah.

ttanta Chintamani of 21st
lishes a memorial to the
Mysore. Therein, the memorial-
rial } charges the Dewan
Mysore } with having too
ard for self-interest and
lly congratulates him
ing attained the object of
ion and on his having
to reward his friends who
him to attain that
memorialist complains
wan has conferred the
ts in the State on his
ugh ~~one~~ undeserved by reason as a return
st services to himself. He
disfavour on the follow-
tments made by the Dewan
that of Mr Rangasamy
the Palace Comptroller;
er, as the Manager of the
ffice; of Mr V.P. Madhava
r, Deputy Commissioner;
Narasinha Iyengar, as the
ashi and lastly of Mr Chi
ger as an additional
mmissioner.
uld appear that all the
lamed gentlemen have ris



to the ~~of~~ great incon
result if these men were
the Mysore Asiatic } men from
Department } Post Offic
in their stead. For, the
and cannot know the
and villages in the My
and so there is every
the covers being misdi
they may be able to rea
Alphabet in print, the
able to decipher the lang
addresses. It will be pos
possible for them to dec
writing of the people of
parts. Therefore if it is
to employ men from the
Office, the men that are
the department may
as their assistants.

A second suggestio
present system of givi
for ordinary letters tha
should be continued. I
the delivery of letters. Th
been in existence in Mys
of a hundred years.

As for other matters,
cribers may adopt measu
may suit their own con

to the
but what chiefly lead
to the fact that the Gov
kept secret its chief
drawing the prosecuti
Mr Crawford. When an
brought against a Euro
and every newspaper
to it; and the fact of
or nominal punishm
justice demands con
exemplary punishmen
fail to become known
Therefore whenever a ch
brought against a Euro
Natives of India do no
to predict that the case
nothing but smoke. M
extraordinary charges be
Mr Crawford and no soo
brought into trouble th
papers began to sing
now they say that the re
what they expected it wou

After Nawab Salar J
of Hyderabad was comp
from his high office on
the ill-feeling that ar
him and his master, t
Government of India
Col. Marshall as the
Secretary on a salary



I man boldly affirms
shall has been charged
accepted valuable presents
in the service of the
State. The truth of this
own to God and to Col.
But people believe that this
it in the same way as
misappropriation of
brought against Sir James
). Cases like that of ~~Mr Crawford~~
are the cause of this belief
given to scandals of this
tation of the Government
unsullied; otherwise there is
ignominy will attend it.
papers will not fail to
wford case as a farce of
ion.

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V Native States
is resolved to make over
such Department to the
General of Madras, the
trika of 23rd instant
llowing suggestions for
ation of the Post Master

is not advisable to remo
that are now in the Auck

not believe their own eyes
account of the telegram
stant announcing from
ews of Mr Crawford's dis
gives room to the alarm
that Ends well." ing belief
that under
ument has as under the
regard is paid to justice
unto which Mr Wilson, the
rgent of Coimbay had got,
passing position of Mr Ross
ndent in the Madras
rpan case, and many other
in which European officers
nts involved themselves
be insurmountable in
ng yet, in the end they
to nothing. But the
in which Native officers
though insignificant
ning assume in the end
respect. Many instances
be cited but the case of
Menon, now pending
y is the most prominent
ent moment. All this
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has been the stake of
years together. No rules
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instructions have been
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be expected to do much i
We are glad to notice t
General in Council pro
an early opportunity of
the Government of Mad
general subject of sani
urban and rural area
His Excellency in Counc
some sensible and pra
suggestions for the guid
concerned.

II (K) General

4. On the cases of Mr Cr
Col Marshall, the Vizaga
16th instant, under the he
"all that Ends well," c
llows:-

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## ...ocal and Municipal.

...ject of village sanitation ...robably receive the serious ...consideration both of ...the Government and of ...oards. The villages, especially ...Districts, are in the filthi... ...en and no improvement ...ffected even under the ...inistration. Annually ...stated intervals the ...eneral of Sanitation or ...icity a few villages close ...Stations and submits an ...eport throwing the whole ...e insanitary condition ...ers on the devoted heads ...es and embarking a few ...ble suggestions. An abstract ...is forwarded by the Govern... ...Revenue Board for the ...ction being taken. The ... or copy thereof to the ...th similar directions. ...of the Collector, an un... Takeed is drawn up be... ...ated clerk who does not ...the greater portion of what ...es. On the strength of th...

...ffee holdings, and by a ...accurate re-survey to ... ...limit such holdings ... This suggestion of Gen... ...firmation in the fac... ...by Sir Harry Prendergast ...people of Coorg are mani... ...go to law them to settle ...by private arbitration ...use of the criminal co... ...purpose of attempting ... ...rights. There are two we... ...the magistrates presidi... ...criminal courts in th... ...help to bring about a ... ...of things amongst the ... ...to minimise the evil re... ...disputes of a purely c... ...and which only civil co... ...rightly adjust. One mo... ...to conciliate disputa... ...them to compromise a... ...the cases they may ha... ...against each other. An... ...would be to be very ca... ...cautions in issuing ... ...summonses in cases ...criminal case has been ...of a dispute in a hous... ...civil rights, especially whe... ...has arisen amongst mem... ...family.

gret to learn that the Coorgs
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o hitherto been the popular
belief, and they evidently
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en to dwell together in
t seems to us that the
ficers to whom has been
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ecially the Judges and
s, might endeavour more
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ation is not sufficien
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bers put to flight by a
puny villagers. It is the
of the British Government
order and peace in the D
physical and numerical
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unwise to reduce the ex
We do not suppose tha
Superintendents who ha
experience will approve
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will be utilized for inc
allowances paid to the
and the salary of the Sta
officers. This improve
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will not compensate f
ness of the staff.

II Home Administration

(a) Police.

hvaja of 16th August has

tand that it is in contempla
the existing Police staff
er of Police stations in
the almost all the districts
unts in the Presidency. It is
fact that the present staff
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duties expected of it. Prior
duction of the Police system
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ke knowledge of the
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nterest in the prevention
en of crime in the village.
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Police the village watchman
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l Newspapers.

| | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers | Dates of papers received and exam for the fortnigh |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weekly | | | |
| chika | Bangalore | 400 | 13th, 20th & 27th Augu |
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(J) Salt

Nil.

(K) General.

4. All is well that en

III Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

5. The Mysore Anche

6. The third memoria
of Mysore.

V Prospects of the crops
of the people.

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

7. Grant of a Jaha

8. Kough's phenomen
of Cholera.

No 38 of 1888

narese Newspapers for the

ding the 31st August 1888.

Contents.

Politics.

ch

e ministration.

ies

es the Police establishment.

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Justice in Coorg.

tion

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13.

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Works.

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VI

The Vijayadhwaja of August 16.

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The Vruttanta Chintamani of August 21.

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The Vijayadhwaja of August 23.

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List

| Number. | Names of Newspapers. |
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| 1 | Karnataka Prak |
| 2 | Mysore Vrittan |
| 3. | Vrittanta Pat |
| 4 | Vrittanta bh |
| 5. | Vijayadhv |

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel F. KILGOUR, Superintendent of Police, Madura, to the Inspector-General of Police, dated 17th January 1884, No. 34.

I have the honor to report that on the 16th ultimo when at Palni, I purchased from Ramachandra Sastry, Overseer, Public Works department, a horse and bamboo cart for Rs. 400.

2. Having failed to observe the concluding paragraph of G.O., 6th November 1868, No. 1386, I did not apply for an order from Government permitting the purchase.

3. I therefore now make the requisite application, and beg to state that I had no previous acquaintance, either officially or privately, with Ramachandra Sastry. The amount I have paid is I believe to be a fair price.

E. No. 390.

Endorsement on the above.

Forwarded for the orders of Government, agreeably to G.O., No. 1437, dated the 23rd September 1881, Public department—*Fort St. George Gazette*, page 534, Part I, 1881.

MADRAS,
*24th January* 1884.

(Signed) T. K. GUTHRIE,
*Acting Inspector-General of Police.*

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

ORDER—dated 5th February 1884, No. 186, Public.

Sanctioned. G.O., 15th October 1881, No. 1406, will be reprinted and communicated to all heads of departments.

(True Extract.)

*Chief Secretary.*

To the Inspector-General of Police.
„ all heads of departments.

[Annexure.

ANNEXURE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

---

15th October 1881, No. 1406.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Government of India, Home department (Public), dated Simla, 23rd September 1881, No. 1437.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Resolution of the Foreign department containing rules regarding the sale of property to Natives by British officers, whether Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted, is republished for general information :—

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign department, No.* 1667, *dated* 30*th September* 1868.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that these references orginated with a case which occurred at Allahabad, where an officer wished to part with his house to a Native, under circumstances not open to any suspicion, and with a remark from the Home department to the effect that some change or relaxation of the rule which prohibits the sale of property to Natives by public servants under any circumstances seemed desirable. At present, under the Notification of the 3rd of December 1858, drawn up in consequence of the orders of the late Court of Directors, sales of property to Natives are strictly prohibited, and officers are thereby directed to refer all transactions in regard to which they have any doubts for the orders of superior authority.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the weight of authority on the part of the various Administrations and Departments which have lately been consulted on this subject is decidedly in favor of some modification of the existing rule, or, at least, of more clearly and accurately defining the course to be pursued in such cases. There can be no doubt that the restrictions imposed hitherto on such transactions have been, to a certain extent, beneficial, and that the Government of India, though it can place a full reliance on the fair dealing, honor, and integrity of its Civil and Military Services, has a right to expect, not only that all such transactions shall be correct and unimpeachable in themselves, but that they shall not run any risk of misconstruction at the hands of designing, ignorant or credulous persons.

3. The Government of India is also well aware, as pointed out by some of the high authorities consulted, that many officials who, on joining their stations, have become the owners of houses either under an absolute necessity, or from laudable motives of convenience and comfort, may, on quitting the district or province to which they have been for some time attached, literally find no purchasers for their property, except Natives of wealth or substance. When such transactions openly and avowedly take place, no evil consequences, His Excellency in Council thinks, need ever ensue under proper precautions.

4. The following rules have therefore been drawn up in supersession of the existing rule, and are hereby published for general information. They must be considered applicable to European public servants of all descriptions, Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted.

5. I.—Whenever a public servant wishes to dispose of a house, bungalow, elephant, horse or carriage, or other valuable property, to any Native within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of the district in which he is employed on the public service, and from which he is not about to remove, he must report his intention to the local Government to which he is subordinate, stating the facts and circumstances and the price offered for the article to be sold. The local Government will then pass such orders on the reference as may seem fit and proper.

II.—Whenever a public servant is about to quit his station or district permanently, or for a considerable period, and wishes to dispose of his house, bungalow, elephant, carriages and horses, and the like property of value, to Native purchasers, he shall report his intention to the Commissioner or the head local authority to which he may be immediately subordinate, and that authority will use its discretion in allowing the transaction, or in reporting the circumstance to the local Government for further orders.

III.—Whenever a public servant, on quitting his station or district, wishes to dispose of his furniture, household goods, live stock, &c., he is at full liberty to do so either by circulating lists of such property amongst the community generally, or by having the same put up to public auction, without reference to any authority whatever. All that is necessary is that the transaction should be open and patent to everybody on the spot.

IV.—Rule No. I is to be considered applicable to purchases equally with sales.

6. The observance of the above rules will, His Excellency in Council thinks, fully meet the inconveniences and exigencies to which gentlemen of acknowledged honor and probity would be put on many occasions if debarred from such transactions; while, at the same time, they will be a sufficient safeguard against any abuse, any imputation of unfair or interested dealings, or any possibility of misconception on the part of the non-official community.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

---

No. 44-1444.

Copy forwarded to all departments of the Government of India, to local Governments and Administrations, and to the heads of offices subordinate to the Home department.

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

---

ORDER—dated 15th October 1881, No. 1406, Public.

The notification will be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, it being understood that the Board of Revenue is the authority in this Presidency which is to be referred to in cases falling under paragraph 5, clause II.

(True Extract.)

R. DAVIDSON,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Revenue department.
„ Board of Revenue.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

Govt. of [1884] Madras.

PUBLIC.

*Issued*

*Read.* *Encl.*

G.O., 5th February 1884, No. 186.

FEBRUARY.

**Sale of Property.**

Sanctioning the purchase by Lieutenant-Colonel Kilgour, Superintendent of Police, Madura, of a horse and cart from one Ramachandra Sastry, and directing that G.O., No. 1406 of 1881, be reprinted and communicated to all heads of departments.

12.
to the
Depart

Octacamund
27 September 1884

No 737 P

Confidential

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 SEP 1884
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From Colonel J. C. Stisted RE
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Govt P.W. Dept
To.
The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir

I have the honor to lay the following facts before Government.

Being desirous of disposing of my residence at Octacamund, I employed a member of the firm of Messrs Spencer & Co, Madras, to advertise it for sale. This gentleman now writes to me from Madras stating that he is authorised to make me an offer, which I am willing to accept. He does not state the name of the proposing purchaser, but from what he told me previously, I think it probable he is a Nawab of Hyderabad.

I presume that Government will have no objection to my disposing

disposing of the property in this case. Ferb. (No. 3276

Rest
& I 3/10

Secret

Transacted: Col. R E.

D. 27 } Sept /88.
R 28 }

Public

W. 28 Sep /88 No. 955.
The Govt. see no objection
to the transaction, as reported
being concluded

In Council
&
28/9.

The Hon'ble Col. J. O. Miles Secy

The Hon'ble Col. J. O. Miles Secy
Yes.

with order

CONFIDENTIAL.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS OF MADRAS

for September 1888.

4 Col

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—
Suggestion to publish the description, &c., of railway passengers who die in the train .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(i)—*Public Works*—
On the necessity of constructing roads in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(j)—*Sal.*—
Nil.


II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

General—
Enchment of public expenditure .. .. .. 204
defence of India .. .. .. .. .. 205
income tax and the imposition of import duties .. *ib.*
the increase of pay to tahsildars .. .. .. *ib.*
difference in favor of creed or color .. .. .. 206
ad of cholera .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
tions regarding the result of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Pollicherry .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
certain vacancies should be filled up in the Revenue department of Malabar .. .. .. .. *ib.*
ommending a gold coinage for India .. .. .. *ib.*
icing with satisfaction the appointment of the Hon. P. P. Hutchins to the Viceregal Council, and approving of certain administrative steps taken in Malabar. *ib.*
e volunteer corps and the students of the Kerala Vidya Sala .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 207
ne Kárvatnagar Zamindar .. .. .. .. *ib.*
uharam .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

he Devastaunam law .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

ne Kárvatnagar zamindari .. .. .. .. *ib.*
ne Mysore State Council .. .. .. .. *ib.*
ne weather in Bangalore .. .. .. .. *ib.*
he weather in Mysore .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin .. .. .. 208
certain appointments and promotions ordered by the Travancore High Court criticised .. .. .. *ib.*
Measures ordered by the Cochin Government for the protection of crops in Cheriyanandapuram .. .. *ib.*
ir L. Griffin .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
hopal .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

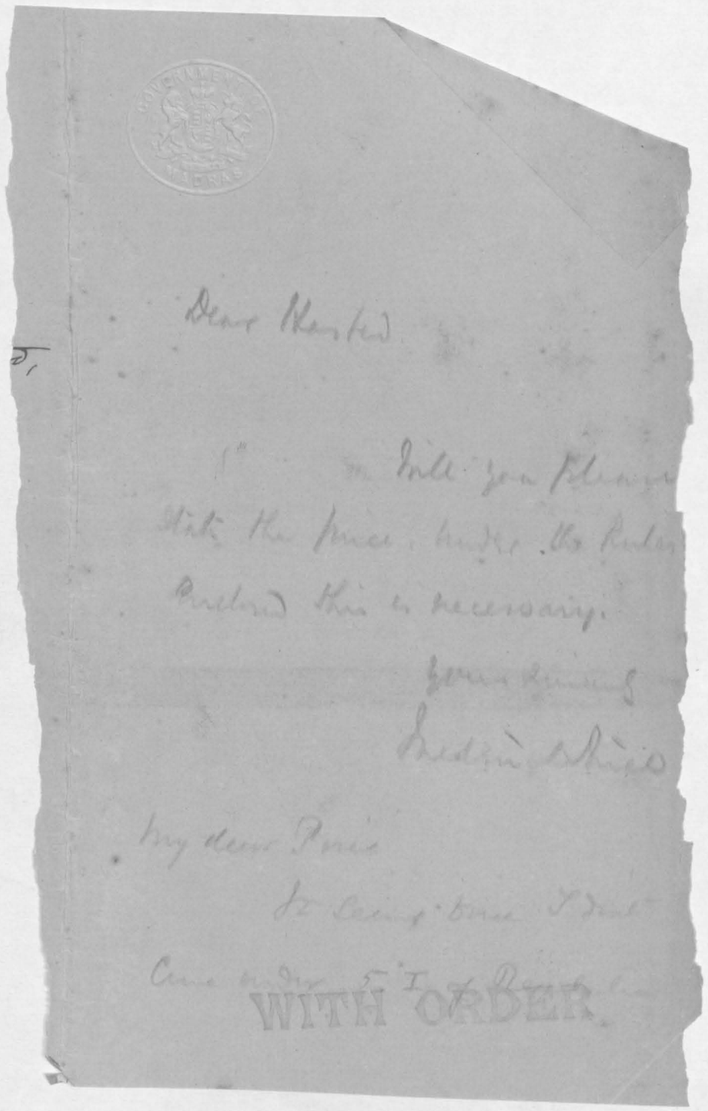
V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Nil.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The opponents of the Native Congress .. .. .. *ib.*
The want of unity among natives .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The slaughter of cows .. .. .. .. .. 209
Suggestion to confer a jaghir on Mr. Chentsal Row .. *ib.*
On the expenditure of the Indian money .. .. .. *ib.*
Embarrassment of the Kárvatnagar zamindari .. .. *ib.*
How Muhammadans should be induced to join the National Congress .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao on "infant marriage" .. *ib.*
Objects of the Indian Agency in London .. .. *ib.*

disposing of the property in this case. Forb. (No. 3276




with order

N.A.
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CONFIDENTIAL.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th September 1888.

## CONTENTS.


I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

Meeting of the Czar and the Shah .. .. .. .. 201

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police*— .. .. .. .. .. *ib*
Robberies at Pallapatty .. .. .. .. .. *ib*
The action of the police towards Christian and Hindu preachers .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The police and confessions .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Corruption of the police at Payyannur .. .. .. *ib.*
Corruption of the police at Alattur .. .. .. 202
Tantia Bheel .. .. .. .. .. ..

(b)—*Courts*— .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The High Court .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Fraudulent insolvents .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The Crawford Case .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The Kunhan Menon Case .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
About the deficiency of jurors .. .. .. .. *ib.*
A new ... justice .. .. .. .. .. 203
The ... of Tellicherry .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Telli... .. .. .. .. ..

(c)—*Jails*—
Nil.

(d)—*Education*— .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
University examinations .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
A retrograde policy in education .. .. .. ..

(e)—*Local and Municipal*— .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Reduction in the Madras municipality .. .. .. *ib.*
Municipal elections at Coimbatore .. .. .. .. 204
The conduct of an Inspector .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Improvements suggested in the dispensary at Alattur .. *ib.*
Muhammadans on Commissions .. .. .. ..

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Nil.

(g)—*Forests*—
Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—
Suggestion to publish the description, &c., of railway passengers who die in the train .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(i)—*Public ...*
On the necessity of constructing roads in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(j)—*Sal...*—
Nil.

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(k)—*General*— .. .. .. .. .. 204
Retrenchment of public expenditure .. .. .. .. 205
The defence of India .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The income tax and the imposition of import duties .. *ib.*
On the increase of pay to tahsildars .. .. .. 206
No difference in favor of creed or color .. .. .. *ib.*
Dread of cholera .. .. .. .. .. ..
Opinions regarding the result of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
How certain vacancies should be filled up in the Revenue department of Malabar .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Recommending a gold coinage for India .. .. .. *ib.*
Noticing with satisfaction the appointment of the Hon. P. P. Hutchins to the Viceregal Council, and approving of certain administrative steps taken in Malabar. *ib.*
The volunteer corps and the students of the Kerala Vidya Sala .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 207
The Kárvatnagar Zamindar .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Muharam .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

III.—Legislation.

The Devastaunam law .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Kárvatnagar zamindari .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The Mysore State Council .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The weather in Bangalore .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The weather in Mysore .. .. .. .. .. 208
Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin .. .. .. ..
Certain appointments and promotions ordered by the Travancore High Court criticised .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Measures ordered by the Cochin Government for the protection of crops in Cheriyanandapuram .. .. *ib.*
Sir L. Griffin .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Bhopal .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

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

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The opponents of the Native Congress .. .. .. *ib.*
The want of unity among natives .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The slaughter of cows .. .. .. .. .. 209
Suggestion to confer a jaghir on Mr. Chentsal Row .. *ib.*
On the expenditure of the Indian money .. .. .. *ib.*
Embarrassment of the Kárvatnagar zamindari .. .. *ib.*
How Muhammadans should be induced to join the National Congress .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao on "infant marriage" .. *ib.*
Objects of the Indian Agency in London .. .. *ib.*

disposing of the property in this case. Secret. No. 3276.

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Forwarded.

Transmitted. Col. R.E.

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The Govt. see no
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Jn Comm

Dear Kenrick

The Hon'ble

The Hon'ble Col. J. O. Miles C.S.I. &c. &c.

Yrs.

with order

CONFIDENTIAL.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th September 1888.

## CONTENTS.


I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

Meeting of the Czar and the Shah .. .. .. .. 201

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police*—

Robberies at Pallapatty .. .. .. .. .. *ib*
The action of the police towards Christian and Hindu preachers .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The police and confessions .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Corruption of the police at Payyanur .. .. .. *ib.*
Corruption of the police at Alattur .. .. .. 202
Tantia Bheel .. .. .. .. .. ..

(b)—*Courts*—

The High Court .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Fraudulent insolvents .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The Crawford Case .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The Kunhan Menon Case .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Alleged inefficiency of jurors .. .. .. .. *ib.*
A new [illegible] justice .. .. .. .. 203
The [illegible] of Tellicherry .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Tel[illegible] .. .. .. .. .. ..

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

(d)—*Education*—

University examinations .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
A retrograde policy in education .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—

Reduction in the Madras municipality .. .. .. *ib.*
Municipal elections at Coimbatore .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The conduct of an Inspector .. .. .. .. 204
Improvements suggested in the dispensary at Alattur .. *ib.*
Muhammadans on Commissions .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Nil.

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—

Suggestion to publish the description, &c., of railway passengers who die in the train .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(i)—*Public Works*—

On the necessity of constructing roads in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

(j)—*Salt*—

Nil.

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(k)—*General*—

Retrenchment of public expenditure .. .. .. 204
The defence of India .. .. .. .. .. 205
The income tax and the imposition of import duties .. *ib.*
On the increase of pay to tahsildars .. .. .. *ib.*
No difference in favor of creed or color .. .. .. 206
Dread of cholera .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Opinions regarding the result of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
How certain vacancies should be filled up in the Revenue department of Malabar .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Recommending a gold coinage for India .. .. .. *ib.*
Noticing with satisfaction the appointment of the Hon. R. P. Hutchins to the Viceregal Council, and approving of certain administrative steps taken in Malabar. *ib.*
The volunteer corps and the students of the Kerala Vidya Sala .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 207
The Kárvatnagar Zamindar .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Muharam .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Devastaunam law .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Kárvatnagar zamindari .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The Mysore State Council .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The weather in Bangalore .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The weather in Mysore .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin .. .. .. 208
Certain appointments and promotions ordered by the Travancore High Court criticised .. .. .. *ib.*
Measures ordered by the Cochin Government for the protection of crops in Cheriyanandapuram .. .. *ib.*
Sir L. Griffin .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Bhopal .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*

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

Nil.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The opponents of the Native Congress .. .. .. *ib.*
The want of unity among natives .. .. .. .. *ib.*
The slaughter of cows .. .. .. .. .. 209
Suggestion to confer a jaghir on Mr. Chentsal Row .. *ib.*
On the expenditure of the Indian money .. .. .. *ib.*
Embarrassment of the Kárvatnagar zamindari .. .. *ib.*
How Muhammadans should be induced to join the National Congress .. .. .. .. .. .. *ib.*
Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao on "infant marriage" .. .. *ib.*
Objects of the Indian Agency in London .. .. *ib.*

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 | "Satyatoothan" | Madras | 5,000 | September 1888. |
| 2 | "Sundosha Seydy" | Pasoomullay | 782 | ,, ,, |
| 3 | "Silooveikody" | Ramnad | 50 | ,, ,, |
| 4 | "Nyaunadeepam" | Veeraraghavapooram | 1,400 | August 1888. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 5 | "Nyaunamritam" | Madras | 50 | 16th and 30th July, 13th Aug., 1st Sept. 1888. |
| 6 | "Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay" | Do. | 500 | 1st September 1888. |
| 7 | "Por Suttam" | Do. | 500 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 8 | "Swadesha Veidyan" | Do. | 55 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 9 | "Satyavedaunoosauram" | Do. | 240 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Sreelocaranjany" | Do. | 150 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 11 | "Swadeshabhimauny" | Salem | 70 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 12 | "Calaunidhy" | Coimbatore | 280 | 1st ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" | Bangalore | 117 | 1st and 15th September 1888. |
| 14 | "Sooga Jeevany" | Do. | 150 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 15 | "Satyavartamauny" | Pasoomullay | 690 | 1st September 1888. |
| 16 | "Brahma Vidhya" | Chidambaram | 300 | 31st August ,, |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 17 | "Travancore Abhimauny" | Nagercoil | 450 | 1st and 10th September 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 18 | "Vetfikodiyon" | Madras | 200 | 1st, 8th and 15th September 1888. |
| 19 | "Vicatatoothan" | Do. | 1,500 | 1st, 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Hindoo Janabhooshany" | Do. | 200 | 1st, 8th ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Tarangay Naison" | Do. | 150 | 1st and 8th September 1888. |
| 22 | "Tanjay Janamitran" | Do. | .. | 8th September 1888. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Swadeshamitran" | Madras | 1,000 | 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th and 15th September 1888. |
| | **Telugu.** | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 24 | "Hindujanasamskarini" | Madras | 950 | 13th September 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 25 | "Andhraprakasika" | Madras | 500 | 1st September 1888. |
| 26 | "Hindudesabhimani" | Masulipatam | 350 | 8th ,, ,, |
| | **Canarese.** | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 27 | "Karnataka Prakasika" | Bangalore | 400 | 3rd and 10th September 1888. |
| 28 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" | Do. | 12 | 1st and 8th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Vrittanta Patrika" | Do. | 2,000 | 30th August and 6th September 1888. |
| 30 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" | Mysore | 1,000 | 28th ,, 4th ,, ,, |
| 31 | "Vijayadhwaja" | Bellary | 275 | 30th August 1888. |
| | **Malayalam.** | | | |
| 32 | "Kerala Patrika" | Calicut | 900 | 1st and 8th September 1888. |
| 33 | "Kerala Mitram" | Cochin | 700 | 1st ,, 11th ,, ,, |
| | **Hindustani.** | | | |
| 34 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" | Triplicane, Madras | 700 | 3rd and 10th September 1888. |
| 35 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" | Royapetta, do. | 640 | 1st ,, 8th ,, ,, |
| 36 | "Muzhar-ul-Ajaib" | Triplicane, do. | 100 | 6th ,, 13th ,, ,, |
| 37 | "Tilism-i-Hairath" | Do. do. | 100 | 31st August and 5th September 1888. |
| 38 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" | Do. do. | 150 | 5th September 1888. |
| 39 | "Tuhafa" | Do. do. | 200 | 15th and 31st August 1888. |
| 40 | "Khassim-ul-Akhbar" | Bangalore | 450 | 27th and 30th August, 3rd and 6th Sept. 1888. |
| 41 | "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" | Do. | 300 | 30th August and 6th September 1888. |

## I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th August, says: "This proposed meeting is likely to cause much trouble. The Czar will probably advise the Shah to put forward his claim to Herat, and should that city once come into the hands of the Persians, it will be the same to the Russians as if they were its masters, for Persia is a tool in their hands." Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 30th, 1888.

Meeting of the Czar and the Shah.

## II.—Home Administration.

### *(a) Police.*

2. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of the 1st September, speaks of robberies being committed at Pallapatty, adjoining the road leading from Shevapett to Sooramungalam. Swadeshabhimauny, Sept. 1st, 1888.

Robberies at Pallapatty.

3. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 15th September, says that in many places in the mofussil the police afford every facility to Christian preachers to preach in the streets, but throw impediments in the way of Hindu preachers who endeavour to do the same. Swadeshamitran, Sept. 15th, 1888.

The action of the police towards Christian and Hindu preachers.

4. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, has the following:—In providing safeguards against the ill-treatment of prisoners by the subordinate police officers the Government and the High Court seem to forget their duty to the peaceful section of the public. Every possible precaution should no doubt be adopted to prevent the police from abusing their powers to extort confession from under-trial prisoners, but in the attempt to attain this object the police should not be so hampered as to become perfectly useless as a machinery for detection of crime. It is unreasonable to look on every act of a policeman with suspicion. The department is maintained at an immense public cost and is entrusted with certain functions. Every member of this department is a public servant, and he must be presumed to have properly discharged his duties until the contrary is shown. There are undoubtedly black sheep in the police force as in the other branches of the public service. To brand the whole department as a lot of liars and pickpockets is not at all fair. A policeman of even the lowest grade has very large powers and has a good deal of temptation thrown in his way. Safe-guards should no doubt be provided to check the abuse of the powers. But, as the Inspector-General observes, the distrust of the whole force as a body will take the heart out of officer and man and affect the tone and efficiency of the force. The Inspector-General and the district officers should carefully overhaul the working of the department, weed out the black sheep and recruit the department with men of good character. Vijayadhwaja, Aug. 30th, 1888.

The police and confessions.

The Government and the public should, at the same time, accord to the department more generous treatment and encouragement and less distrust.

5. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 1st September, brings to notice the corruption and irregularities going on in the Payyannur police station. The writer says that thefts have of late much increased in that locality; that the police do not seem to record all occurrences brought to their notice; that they sometimes obtain a portion of the stolen property, and that when a case of this sort came to the notice of a high official, he hushed it up in consideration of a small gratification from the officers complained against. Kerala Patrika, Sept. 1st, 1888.

Corruption of the police at Payyannur.

6. Referring to a bribery case against certain officers of the Alattur police, in which the accused escaped punishment, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 8th September, entreats the magistrate Kerala Patrika, Sept. 8th, 1888.

Corruption of the police at Alattur.

of that place not to refer to the local police any cases for investigation, nor to rely on their reports, as they are very corrupt.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 30th, 1888.

7. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th August, says: "It is extraordinary this dacoit is not caught; he is not a brave man; he merely attacks women and children, but the people's spirit is so subdued under English rule that they fear his very name. The English, Bhopal and Indore police and troops are after him, but can do nothing; should a time of trouble arise and a number of such dacoits spring up, what would be the result!"

Tantia Bheel.

*(b) Courts.*

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 1st, 1888.

8. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 1st September, speaks disapprovingly of the introduction of an attendance register in the High Court to serve as a check on the judges.

The High Court.

VETTIKODIYON, Sept. 8th, 1888.

9. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 8th September, says that there will be fewer cases of falsification of accounts filed in a civil court by persons seeking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, if those who are guilty of such offence are committed for trial to a criminal court.

Fraudulent insolvents.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA. Sept. 1st, 1888.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st September, remarks, in an article on "The Crawford Case," that Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, had hitherto among the natives of India the reputation of a just and impartial man; but that his recent action in the Crawford Case has shaken this belief. While the criminal inquiry into Mr. Crawford's behaviour was stopped and a commission appointed to investigate the matter, Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, an official of 28 years' standing and drawing a salary of Rs. 890 a-month, was prosecuted for a similar offence and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment besides a fine of Rs. 20,000. Some newspapers have stated that the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, has written about the Crawford Case to his mother the Empress of India, and that the latter appears to have asked the Bombay Government to deal leniently with Mr. Crawford. The editor remarks that if partiality is shown in cases like this, the high esteem with which British justice is regarded will soon disappear.

The Crawford Case.

HINDUDESABHIMANI, Sept. 1st, 1888.

11. The *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 1st September, contains the following English article:—Kunhan Menon, a first-class Sub-Judge, has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 20,000 fine for the two charges of bribery brought against him. Has he committed a graver crime than Mr. Crawford and Mr. Larpent?"

The Kunhan Menon Case.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Sept. 1888.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of September, says that, at a trial at the Sessions Court of Tanjore, the jury composed of three persons could not agree about a verdict in a torch dacoity case, and that the Sessions Judge was therefore obliged to try the case again. If, in a highly-educated district like Tanjore, no efficient jurymen can be found, how much more difficult will it be in any other district to find a competent jury?

About the inefficiency of jurors.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 30th, 1888.

13. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th August, says: "A woman charged ten men with defamation; the magistrate convicted them and fined them 400 rupees; on appeal the sentence was reversed, but the magistrate said he had given the woman 200 rupees as compensation and could only return 200; the High Court say they can do nothing!!! The *Koh-i-nur* says this sort of justice disgraces Government and ruins the people."

A new kind of justice.



SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 3rd, 1888.

14. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd September, is glad to see the Sub-Judge has got his deserts; every bribe-taker without respect to race should be so punished. It remains to be seen how Mr. Crawford will be dealt with; there seems to be a disposition to let him off.

The Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Sept. 8th, 1888.

15. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th September, says the Tellicherry Sub-Judge has appealed and requested that orders should be sent by telegram that till his appeal was heard he might not be kept at hard labor. The Chief Justice said the High Court orders could not be sent by telegram. Some one wrote to the *Madras Mail* about an appeal in the case of a Salt Inspector sentenced to imprisonment in which it was telegraphed that the prisoner should only be kept under guard till the hearing of the appeal. We cannot think a Sub-Judge inferior in rank to a Salt Inspector or that a white criminal should receive better treatment than his black brother sinner.

Tellicherry case.

*(d) Education.*

SOOGA JEEVANY, Sept. 1st, 1888.

16. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 1st September, complains of the increasing difficulty and number of University and other examinations, and hopes that Government will lessen the strain now put upon students preparing for such examinations.

University examinations.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 30th, 1888.

17. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, remarks:—We have had several instances of men of enlightened ideas helplessly falling, on their arrival in India, into the bureaucratic circles that stand so much in the way of progress. The air of Ootacamund or Simla is too humid for the development of warm sympathy with the people of the plains, and race prejudices are assiduously fostered and cherished. Englishmen who have been long in the country should naturally have great sympathy with the people; but the reverse is often the case. The legitimate aspirations of the natives rouse their jealousy, and their intellectual equality is anything but pleasant to them. It is natural therefore that some of them should assume an antagonistic attitude towards education. Native graduates are a sore in the eyes of a section of the Anglo-Indian community, and they seek to condemn the policy that produced them. The High School examination scheme that would make the Matriculation and First Arts not qualifying tests for the public service is perhaps an outcome of this prejudiced view and comes closely after the abolition of Government Colleges in the policy of retrogression. No interests are so closely allied as those of the educated natives and of Government. It is the relation of the benefactor and the beneficiary, the master and the pupil, the parent and the child. The discontent of the latter, where there is any, arises not from any unseemly presumption on their part, but is rather due to the unfair manner in which they are denied what they may reasonably expect. No people of India are, as a matter of fact, more loyal and more devoted to their rulers than those brought up in the arts and the philosophy of the West; and by seeking to minimize higher education the Government, we are afraid, are only ministering to the prejudices of a few and acting against what the experience of the past thirty years has taught them.

A retrograde policy in education.

*(e) Local and Municipal.*

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 8th, 1888.

18. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 8th September, suggests the reduction of the salaries of the President, Vice-Presidents and other highly-paid officers of the Madras municipality.

Reduction in the Madras municipality.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 15th, 1888.

19. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 15th September, complains that the municipal elections arranged to take place at Coimbatore were not sufficiently made known to the inhabitants either by issuing printed notifications or by beat of tom-tom.

Municipal elections at Coimbatore.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 30th, 1888.

20. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, says:—One Kanchera Papanna, living in ward iii, applied sometime ago to the municipal councillors for permission to raise the pyal in front of his house. The site was examined by the sub-committee in charge of the ward and the permission was granted. But the pyal thus raised was the other day summarily taken down by Inspector Fairman without any notice given to the house-owner. We hope the conduct of the Inspector will be inquired into.

The conduct of an Inspector.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 8th, 1888.

21. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th September, invites the attention of the Local Fund Board to the necessity for the appointment of an English-knowing compounder to the new dispensary at Alattur, as much delay is caused in the disposal of prescriptions, owing to the present compounder being not sufficiently acquainted with the language. Some additions to the dispensary building and an increase in furniture and in the allotment for medicines are also considered necessary.

Improvements suggested in the dispensary at Alattur.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 10th, 1888.

22. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th September, mentioning a petition from the Muhammadan inhabitants of Patna, saying that they were insufficiently represented on the Commission, and the result was that their streets were neglected, remarks that it is the same in Madras, where there are only three Muhammadan members, and the consequence is that the Muhammadan streets and quarters are badly looked after, lighted, &c., in comparison with the Hindu parts, the Commission being full of their opponents, the Hindus.

Muhammadans on Commissions.

*(h) Railways.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 8th, 1888.

23. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th September, referring to the orders passed by the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, that the body of any passenger who is found dead in the train should be either immediately handed over, at the next station, to the police, or carried as far as the place to which the deceased was booked, suggests that, if there be any difficulty about the identification of a passenger, to publish a description of the person and his belongings in the public newspapers.

Suggestion to publish the description, &c., of railway passengers who die in the train.

*(i) Public Works.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 1st, 1888.

24. Under the heading "Vizagapatam Agency Tracts," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st September, contends that although the several Collectors of the Vizagapatam district have for the last twenty-five years urged on Government the necessity of making new roads in the Agency Tracts, the authorities have taken no notice of this proposal. More recently, Mr. Turner, the present Collector, has again moved in this matter, and requested that new roads to the extent of about eleven thousand miles should be made, but Government replied that such an undertaking involved an expense of lakhs of rupees, and that they are not at present prepared to spend more than Rs. 20,000 a-year on it. The editor observes that the craving for territorial extension of the Governor-General is so strong, that the revenue of the Madras Presidency must be spent on Burma, and not towards the benefit of the people from whom it comes. There may be at least some consolation if the money realised in one presidency is used on another, but it is incomprehensible that the money of India should be spent on Burma, with which India has no connection.

On the necessity of constructing roads in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam.

*(k) General.*

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sept. 1st, 1888.

25. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 1st September, considers that the Settlement Department is needless, for it has now no work to do, and the work which it accomplished has proved useless. The work of assessing lands according to the nature of the soil is undertaken by

Retrenchment of public expenditure.



tahsildars and other Revenue officers. No good was done to the ryots by the institution of this department, but much the reverse. Inferior lands were assessed at the rates levied for first-class lands, and the condition of the people has become miserable. With regard to the Educational Department, there are many savings that can be effected. In the town of Madras, as numerous schools have been established and are in a flourishing state, Government may totally withdraw the results and other grants. In such a case, the staff of Inspectors may be reduced. The Colleges at Rajahmundry and Mangalore should be maintained by Government, but the Kumbakónam College may, with advantage, be closed, for the students of that locality can go to Madras to study. By the adoption of the above suggestions Government may save money little by little in much the same way as they have acquired their dominions little by little.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 1st, 1888.

26. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 1st September, says as follows:— During the past three years the fear of a Russian invasion has been entertained by many, and immense sums of money have been expended in putting India in a state of defence. In the first place, is it probable that Russia will attempt the invasion of India? Even if she did, will not Afghanistan prove a barrier to her movements? Conceding that the Ameer of Afghanistan is favorably disposed towards the Russians, why should the Russians undertake the invasion of India, undergoing great hardships and expending ernormous sums of money? Is it to conquer a country, which, as every one knows, is on the very verge of poverty? How will the Russians be gainers by it? India is so well defended by its natural barriers on the north-west that there is not the slightest need of expending money to improve its defences. Though there are people in England who speak of the defenceless state of that country, and point out the necessity of increasing its standing army, yet we do not see any attention paid to such representations by the authorities. But the talk everywhere is to strengthen India. By reason of India only England is in such a prosperous state. India affords a ready market for English goods, and without India Englishmen will find it hard to dispose of their goods. As we are the cause of the glory of the Englishmen, is it not but just that they should help us with money whenever we need it? If the Russians were to conquer India, it is equally an evil to us as to Englishmen. As the evil is common to both, and as India is plunged in poverty, it is the duty of England to bear a proportion of the cost expended on the defence of India.

The defence of India.

TARANGAY NAISON, Sept. 8th, 1888.

27. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 8th September, is of opinion that the income tax should be levied only on those persons whose incomes are more than Rs. 1,000 a-year. This, no doubt, will cause a decrease in the revenue, but it can be made good by effecting the retrenchments pointed out by the Finance Committee. If import duties are levied, it will be of immense benefit to India. If the prices of foreign goods should rise, the consumption of home-made goods will increase and native industry will prosper. But the men of Lancashire will cry out against the imposition of import duties in India; and will it be just on that account to make India poor so that Lancashire may be rich?

The income tax and the imposition of import duties.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Sept. 8th, 1888.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th September, states that the Madras Government has requested the Indian Government to increase the pay of the tahsildars of this presidency and that the latter has referred the matter to the Secretary of State for India. The latter decided against the proposal, because the financial condition does not permit it and because the reasons given in favor of an increase of pay were insufficient. The editor remarks that it is a matter of regret that the Secretary should have objected, as he would not have done so were the tahsildars relatives of his, for he

On the increase of pay to tahsildars.

allowed the other day an outlay of £27,000 to be added to the salaries of members attached to the India Office.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 30th, 1888.

29. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, disapproves of the distinction made between Europeans and natives when they are charged with any offence. In the late Ross-Morgan case, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court permitted the accused, Mr. Ross, to sit beside his counsel; but in the Tellicherry bribery case, the accused, Mr. Kunhan Menon, was not allowed this indulgence, but was made to stand in the dock. Yet we have been taught that law is no regarder of persons.

No difference in favor of creed or color.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Sept. 6th, 1888.

30. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 6th instant, says:—As some pilgrims returning from Tirupati halted in the village of Benkipur, on the 25th ultimo, they introduced cholera there, and three persons died of it in one day. These misguided pilgrims do not see that they not only waste their money in the pilgrimage but risk their own life as well as that of others. Since these pilgrimages cause so much mischief, we do not see why Government should not put a stop to them. We hope they will take this matter into consideration.

Dread of cholera.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1888. KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 1st, 1888.

31. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, refers to the issue of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry. It not only quite approves of the sentence awarded in the case, but also observes that in such cases the maximum punishment prescribed by law should be awarded, and hopes that Government will take measures to detect and punish other offenders of the same class. On the other hand, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the same date, says that the Government have throughout acted unjustly in the matter; that the sentence is too severe, and that the evidence against the Sub-Judge was indirect and not sufficient to warrant a conviction. It also questions the propriety of granting immunity at the beginning of the inquiry, and censures the refusal to grant the application for the transfer of the case from Tellicherry.

Opinions regarding the result of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 1st, 1888.

32. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st September, suggests that the vacancies to be shortly created by the retirement of the Ponáni tahsildar, Sankara Menon, and of some others should be filled up by deserving men, especially by those who are not corrupt.

How certain vacancies should be filled up in the Revenue Department of Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 1st, 1888.

33. In consideration of the great demand for gold in India, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, suggests the introduction of a gold coin for India.

Recommending a gold coinage for India.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 8th, 1888. KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 11th, 1888.

34. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th September, notices with pleasure the appointment of the Hon. P. P. Hutchins, of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, to the Viceroy's Council, and hopes much from the knowledge possessed by Mr. Hutchins of the wants of this presidency. The same article then expresses approbation of certain administrative steps in Malabar, and is followed in the same strain by the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, wherein the transfer of a sub-magistrate from Chávakád is specially noticed.

Noticing with satisfaction the appointment of the Hon. P. P. Hutchins to the Viceregal Council and approving of certain administrative steps taken in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 8th, 1888.

35. Another article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th September, acknowledges the services of the officers of the volunteer corps in Malabar who obtained for the students of the Kerala Vidya Sala Government permission to enlist in the corps.

The volunteer corps and the students of the Kerala Vidya Sala.



SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 3rd, 1888.

36. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd September, regrets that Government should say they are unable to assist the Kárvatnagar Zamindar; his debts are not his own, but his father's; and the Collector says the debt would be paid off in a few years with Government assistance. Surely, they might take charge of the zamindari and pension the owner till the debt is cleared.

The Kárvatnagar Zamindar.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 6th, 1888.

37. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th, trusts licenses will be issued this year to allow the usual acting, &c., during the Muharam, as Hindus as well as Muhammadans have come to consider this as a religious matter and Government interference in this makes them think that Government is interfering in religious affairs and must cause ill-feeling.

Muharam.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 1st, 1888.

38. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st September, referring to the irregularities which were said to have taken place during the election of a member for the Devastaunam Committee of Kumbakónam, regrets that the existing law relating to Devastaunams should be powerless to check such irregularities, and that Government should take no steps to amend the law.

The Devastaunam law.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VICATATOOTHAN, Sept. 1st, 1888.

39. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 1st September, prays that Government will take measures to redeem the condition of the Kárvatnagar zamindari. This zamindari is now sunk in debt and is not under proper management. If it is brought once more under the management of Najm ood Deen Sahib, much good will result.

The Kárvatnagar zamindari.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Aug. 30th, 1888.

40. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 30th ultimo, says to the following effect:—The Maha Raja's Council consists of three councillors, each drawing an annual salary of Rs. 4,000—5,000. They meet together now and then and conduct the affairs of the State. But we regret to say that the public are quite ignorant of what transpires at these meetings. The proceedings are published neither in the local newspapers nor in the Mysore Government Gazette. No doubt, the Annual Administration Report, which is read by the Dewan before the Dussarah Durbar, is annually published in the October issue of the Mysore Gazette. But this report does not give any clue to the proceedings and debates of the State Council. We drew attention to this grievance in one of our back numbers. But His Highness does not seem to have given any thought to the matter. We, however, hope that the Maha Raja's Government will, in future, publish the debates of the Councillors and the final decision of the President in a separate part of the Mysore Gazette and thus meet the wishes of its subjects.

The Mysore State Council.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Sept. 6th, 1888.

41. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 6th instant, says:—On account of the want of rain in Bangalore the inhabitants are apprehending a famine. The sun is intensely hot and a scorching wind is drying up the waters of the large tank which supplies water to the city. People have begun to store up provisions to meet the impending calamity; shop-keepers buy provisions wholesale in order to sell them at exorbitant prices when the time should come. Consequently, the prices of provisions have risen very high.

The weather in Bangalore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASHIKA, Sept. 3rd, 1888

42. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 3rd instant, describes the weather in Mysore thus:—The state of weather here causes great alarm to the agriculturists and the poorer classes. The avaricious merchants are every moment expecting telegrams announcing the prices of provisions in other countries. Government are at a loss to know what measures to adopt to meet the threatening calamity. Although usually it is rainy season here at this part of the year, the present weather surpasses summer in severity. There is no doubt that drought and famine are imminent. We cannot expect a harvest at the proper

The weather in Mysore.

season. The price of a cart-load of ragi has risen from Rs. 20 to Rs. 23. Although the rich merchants and big officials do not care for the future, the poorer classes apprehend something dreadful.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st and 11th, 1888.

Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin.

43. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 11th September, continues the hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portions now given deal with the irregularities in the Forest Department of that State and in the department having charge of the elephants belonging to the State.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1888.

Certain appointments and promotions ordered by the Travancore High Court criticised.

44. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st September, criticises certain appointments and promotions ordered by the High Court of Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 11th, 1888.

Measures ordered by the Cochin Government for the protection of crops in Cheriyanandapuram.

45. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, observes that the measures ordered for adoption by the Cochin Government for the protection of the crops in Cheriyanandapuram have not yet been completely carried out.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 6th, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

46. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th September, has a long and satirical article, which says many good qualities are required in a Resident. It is said Sir L. Griffin goes to Hyderabad; if he has these qualities, well and good; but he cannot have them, or why should he be unpopular (abused) in the Punjab? The Hyderabad Residency is an important post that cannot be filled by every one. May he not be overwhelmed in the waters of the "Moosa" and compelled to resign! The ministry there is not such now, that people like Colonel Marshall can obtain such opportunities (for gain). Sir L. Griffin must avoid such pitfalls, or God protect the alliance between Government and the Nizam, and Sir Lepel must look out for himself. Looking at it in other ways, it is a very good thing he should come to Hyderabad, which no one will deny provided he has these four qualities—to act according to local rules, to use his judgment when required, to treat the nobles, &c., properly, and not to interfere in local politics.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 6th, 1888.

Bhopal.

47. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th September, has a long article from *Karnamah* on Bhopal affairs blaming Sir L. Griffin and Colonel Ward, who are said to be the real rulers.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sep. 8th, 1888.

The opponents of the Native Congress.

48. In the *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 8th September, a correspondent describes Syed Ahmed Khan, Ameer Ally, Mr. Theodore Beck and the editor of the *Pioneer* as the four enemies of India for their opposition of the Native Congress. Is it not foolish of them to say that the Congress will be the means of inciting the people to rebellion, and that the people are actuated by the desire of expelling the English Government from India? It would be well if Government should pass a resolution that the names of those four persons be published in the *Gazette of India* as the enemies of the people.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 1st, 1888.

The want of unity among natives.

49. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 1st September, speaking of the opponents of the Native Congress, makes these remarks:—We are deficient in unity and patriotism, but full of sectarian passions. There are not men wanting to foment these passions. Those who seek the good of the country are only very few. These causes lead us to become the bond-servants of foreigners. Foreign people have not only subjected us to their rule by reason of their unity, subtlety and superior knowledge, but have carried away our money. They first convert our people to their own religions, and then, making them our enemies, employ them to make more



converts among us. None of us pay any attention to this matter, and if there are any, people are not wanting to dissuade them from their purpose.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 8th, 1888.

The slaughter of cows.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 8th September, hopes that Government will place some check on the indiscriminate slaughter of cows for food, as this practice tends to diminish the supply of cattle as well as the dairy produce of the country. Cattle are specially needed for an agricultural country like India, while the produce of the dairy in sufficient quantity is needed to keep in health the people, who are nearly all vegetarians.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Sept. 1888.

Suggestion to confer a jaghir on Mr. P. Chentsal Row.

51. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of September, states that the Bombay Government had given Mr. Dasabhoi Framji, pensioned Presidency Town Magistrate in Bombay, a jaghir worth ten thousand rupees in recognition of his services. The editor recommends that the Madras Government should confer a similar reward on Mr. P. Chentsal Row, who is highly esteemed for his intelligence and uprightness.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Sept. 1888.

On the expenditure of the Indian money.

52. According to the same journal £26,329,928 of Indian revenue were spent in England last year, which sum includes also the pay of the English Ambassadors in Persia and China.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHNI, Sept. 8th, 1888.

Embarrassment of the Kárvatnagar zamindari.

53. As the Kárvatnagar Zamindar has become involved in enormous debts, amounting to 72 lakhs, and as he is not able to manage the zamindari satisfactorily, he requested the Government, through the Collector of North Arcot, to take the zamindari into their management until the abovementioned debt should be liquidated. The Collector recommended that the Zamindar's request might be granted, since the Government would, thereby, be doing an act of charity to a ruined family, which has been loyal to them a long time, and that the zamindari is rich enough to liquidate the debts within a short time. But we regret to learn that the Government has declined to grant the poor Zamindar's request.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1888.

How Muhammadans should be induced to join the National Congress.

54. Referring to an action recently taken by a portion of the Muhammadan community, of Bombay, in publicly resolving to hold aloof from the National Congress, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, says that those who wish that the Congress should succeed should go forth among the people who hold aloof and see if they cannot be won over.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 1st, 1888.

Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao on 'infant marriage.'

55. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st September, approves of Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao's suggestions for imposing a check on infant marriage.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 11th, 1888.

Objects of the Indian Agency in London.

56. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, details some of the objects of the Indian Agency which has been lately established in London and which is expected to do much good to India.

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Public No. 963-A, 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:—

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
*2nd October* 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
*Ag. Chief Secretary.*