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[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers.

Report for fortnight ending 15th September 1888.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.		
ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.		
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).		

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th September 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
1	"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	"Vettikodiyon"	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 and 8th ,, ,,
36	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	6th and 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.

The Government and the public should, at the same time, accord to the department more generous treatment and encouragement and less distrust. — Vijayadhwaja, Aug. 30th, 1888.

The police and confessions.

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.

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.

Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1888.

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

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

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 11th, 1888.

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.

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

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

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.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

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

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.

Bhopal.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Sep. 8th, 1888.

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.

The opponents of the Native Congress.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Sept. 1st, 1888.

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

The want of unity among natives.

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.

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.

The slaughter of cows.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Sept. 1888.

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.

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

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Sept. 1888.

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.

On the expenditure of the Indian money.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHNI, Sept. 8th, 1888.

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.

Embarrassment of the Kárvatnagar zamindari.

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 1st, 1888.

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.

How Muhammadans should be induced to join the National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 1st, 1888.

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.

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

KERALA MITRAM, Sept. 11th, 1888.

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.

Objects of the Indian Agency in London.

Despd. 10/10/.

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:—

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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

Public (1888) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamul Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 181.

Dated 22nd September, 1888

Received 1 Oct. 88

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending

15th September, 1888.

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CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 181 OF 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 September 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Robberies at Pallapatty
2. The action of the Police towards Christian and Hindoo Preachers.

(b) Courts.

3. The High Court
4. Fraudulent Insolvents.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

5. University Examinations

(e) Local and Municipal.

6. Reduction in the Madras Municipality.
7. Municipal elections at Coimbatore.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

. Nil .

(i) Public Works.

Nil

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

8. Retrenchment of Public Expenditure.
9. The defence of India
10. The income tax and the imposition of import duties.

III. Legislation.

11. The Devasthanam law.

IV. Native States.

12. The Karvetnugger Zemindarry.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

13. The opponents of the Native Congress
14. The want of unity among natives
15. The slaughter of cows.

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	Satya Sodhan	Madras	5,000	September, 1888
2	Sundesha Seydy	Pasoomullay	782	September, 1888
3	Silosreikody	Ramnaud	50	September, 1888
4	Nyanadeepam	Veeraraghava-poorain.	1400	August, 1888
	Bi-monthly.			
5	Nyananamritam	Madras	50	16th 30 July, 13 August & 1st September 1888.
6	Vedanta Nirnaya Pattikay	Do.	500	1st September, 1888
7	Por Suttam	Do.	500	1st September, 1888
8	Swadesha Veidyan	Do.	55	1st September, 1888
9	Satyavedanoosanam	Do.	240	1st September, 1888
10	Sreelocaranjany	Do.	150	1st September, 1888
11	Swadeshabhimany	Salem	70	1st September, 1888
12	Balanidhy	Coimbatore	280	1st September, 1888
13	Brahma Nyana Bhodini	Bangalore	114	1st and 15th September, 1888
14	Sooja Seevany	Do.	150	1st and 15th September, 1888
15	Satyavartamany	Pasoomullay	690	1st September, 1888
16	Brahma Vidhya	Chidambaram	300	31st August, 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
17	Travancore Abhimany	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th September, 1888
	Weekly.			
18	Vettikodiyon	Madras	200	1st, 8th & 15th September, 1888
19	Vicatadoothan	Do.	1500	1st, 8th & 15th September, 1888
20	Hindoo Janabhoosany	Do.	200	1st, 8th & 15th September, 1888
21	Tarangay Naison	Do.	150	1st & 8th September, 1888.
22	Tanjay Janamitran	Tanjore	—	8th September, 1888
	Bi-weekly.			
23.	Swadesamitran	Madras	1000	1st 5th 8th 12th 15th September, 1888

I Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice

II Home Administration

(a) Police

Robberies at Pallapatty

1. The Swadeshabhimany of the 1st September speaks of robberies being committed at Pallapatty adjoining the road leading from Shevapett to Sooramungalam.

The action of the Police towards Christian and Hindoo Preachers.

2. A Correspondent of the Swadesamitran 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 Hindoo preachers who endeavour to do the same.

(b) Courts.

The High Court

3. 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.

Fraudulent insolvents.

4. 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.

(c) Jails

Nothing deserving notice

(d) Education.

University Examinations.

5. The Swoga Jeevany of the 11th 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.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Reduction in the Madras Municipality

6. 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.

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Municipal elections at Coimbatore.

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7. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran 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.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice

(g) Forests

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways

Nothing deserving notice

(i) Public Works

Nothing deserving notice

(j) Salt

Nothing deserving notice

(k) General.

Retrenchment of Public expenditure.

8. 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.

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The work of assessing lands according to the nature of the soil is undertaken by Tahsildars and other Revenue Officers. No good was done to the Ryots aby 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 kumbaconam college may with advantage be closed, for the students of that locality can go to Madras to study. By the addoption 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.

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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 Afghanistaun prove a barrier to her movements? Conceding that the Ameer of Afghanistaun is favourably disposed towards the Russians, why should the Russians undertake the invasion of India undergoing great hardships and expending enormous sums of money? Is it to conquer a country, which as everyone 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

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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 income tax and the impositions of import duties.

10. The Tarangay Nalson of the 8th September is of opinion that the income tax should be levied only on those persons whose incomes are more than Rs 1000 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?

III Legislation

The Devastaunam law.

11. The Swadeshamitran of the 11th September, referring to the irregularities which were said to have taken place during the election of a member for the Devastaunam committee of Combaconam, regrets that the existing law relating to Devastaunams should be powerless to check such irregularities, and that Government should take no

steps

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IV Native States.

12. The Vicatatoothan of the 1st September prays that Government will take measures to redeem the condition of the Carvetnugger zemindary. This zemindary 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 Carvetnugger zemindary.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI Miscellaneous.

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The opponents of the Native Congress.

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The want of unity among natives.

14. 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

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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.

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The slaughter of cows.

Tamil Translator's Office.
Nellore. 22nd September, 1888.

C. Rhenius

Tamil Translator
to Government.

Public (1888) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamul Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 181.

Dated 22nd September, 1888

Received 1 Oct. 88

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th September, 1888.

From Public

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 19th } September 1888.
Received 21 }

Subject

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th September 1888.

who is highly esteemed for his intelligence and uprightness.

8. According to the same journal, Rs. 26,329,928 (?) Hindūjanasamskārini, September, 1888.

On the expenditure of the Indian money. of Indian revenue

were spent in England last year which sum includes also

the pay of the English Embassadors in Persia and China.

Gustav Oppert

Telugu Translator

to Government.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 19th September 1888.

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to Government.

CHIEF SECRET

Dated

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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 (State Secretary) for India. The latter decided against the proposal, because the financial condition does not permit it, and because the reasons given in favour 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 allowed the other day an outlay of £27,000 to be added to the salaries of members attached to the India office.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Hindūjanasamskārini, September, 1888.

Suggestions to confer a jagheer on Mr. P. Chentsal Rao.

7. The Hindūjanasamskārini, of the month of September, states that the Bombay Government had given Mr. Dāsābhoi Framji, pensioned Presidency Town Magistrate in Bombay, a jagheer 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 Rao, 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 lacks 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 extention of the Governor General is so strong, that the revenue of the Madras Presidency must be spent on Burmah 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 Burmah with which India has no connection.

(K) General.

Andhraprakāsika, September, 8th, 1888.

On the increase of pay to Tahsildars.

6. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 8th September states that the Madras

…ested the Indian Government to increase

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Andhraprakāsika, September, 8th, 1888.

4. The Andhraprakāsika says that the pay were insufficient. The Editor remarks

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

… of regret that the Secretary should have

fic Manager, … ld not have done so, were the Tahsildars

passenger who is … he allowed the other day an outlay of

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the public Newspa… hoi Franji, pensioned Presidency Town Magistra…

(i) …gheer worth ten thousand Rupees in recognition

Andhraprakāsika, September, 1st, 1888.

5th. Under the … Editor recommends that the Madras Govern-

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

… a similar reward on Mr. P. Chentsal Row,

of the Vizagapatam District have for the last … line of Rs. 20,000. Some

urged on Government the necessity of not … of Connaught, Coun-

tr… Agency Tracts, the authorities have … cy, has written about

proposal. More recently Mr. Turner, the … ress of India, and

again moved in this matter, and request … the Bombay Govern-

extent of about eleven thousand miles sh… Lord. The Editor remarks

Government replied that such an un… this, the high esteem

an expense of lacks of Rupees, and that … will soon disappear.

prepared to spend more than Rs. 20,000 a … of the 1st September, Hindudesabhimani, September, 1st, 1888.

observes that the craving for territorial … Contains the following

General is so strong, that the revenue of the …

must be spent on Burmah and not tow… ——— 1st Class Sub-judge

people from whom it comes. There may be … s imprisonment and

solation of the money realised in one Pre… ribery brought against

another, but it is incomprehensible that the … ime than Mr. Crawford

be spent on Burmah with which India has … ini, of the month of Hindujanasamskārini, September, 1888.

(K) General. … September, says that

6. The Andhraprakāsika, of the … yore, the jury composed

On the increase of pay to Tahsildars. … a verdict in a torch-

… ge was therefore

obliged to try the ca[se] again. If in a highly educated

District like Tanjo[re] no efficient jurymen can be found,

how much more d[ifficult] will it be in any other Dis-

trict to find a com[petent] jury?

(h) Railways.

Andhraprakāsika, September, 8th, 1888.

4. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 8th September,

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

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, the Editor 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.

(i) Public Works.

Andhraprakāsika, September, 1st, 1888.

5. Under the heading "Vizagapatam Agency Tracts" the Andhraprakāsika, of the 1st September, com-

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

[illegible] leads to [illegible] of the several Collec-

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.

Hindūdēsābhimāni, September, 1st, 1888.

2. The Hindūdēsābhimāni, of the 1st September,

The Kunjen Menon Case.

Contains the following English article:— "Kunjen Menon, a 1st Class Sub-judge "has been sentenced to 4 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?"

Hindūjanasamskārini, September, 1888.

3. The Hindūjanasamskārini, of the month of

About the inefficiency of jurors.

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

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th September 1888.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	Hindujanasamskārini	Madras	950	13th September 1888.
	Weekly.			
2.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	1st September 1888
3.	Hindudesābhimāni	Masulipatam	350	8th September 1888

II Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

Andhraprakāsika, September, 1st, 1888.

"The Crawford Case".

The Andhraprakāsika, 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, Kunjen Menon, Sub-judge of Tellicherry, an official of 28 years standing and drawing a salary of Rs 800 a month, was prosecuted for a similar offence and sentenced

CURRENT NO. 3158

Public (1888) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rau Esq.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 SEP 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 43 of 1888.

Dated 17th September 1888.

Received 18 .

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending the 15th September 1888.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th September 1888.

Contents.

I. Foreign Politics. Page

Nil.

II. Home Administration-

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

"The Crawford case."

The Kunjen Menon case.

About the inefficiency of jurors.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

(h) Railways.

Suggestions to publish the descriptive roll of Railway passengers who die in the trains.

(i) Public Works.

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

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

On the increase of pay to Tahsildars.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Suggestion to confer a jaghir on Mr. Chentsal Rau.

On the expenditure of the Indian money.

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8th September 188

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S. Mangesha Rau
Ag. Canarese
Translator to
Government.

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Vrittanta Patrika.
6th September 1888.

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…88.

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Police

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dhvaja of 30th Ultimo

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dhvaja of 30th Ultimo

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Police

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Vrittanta Patrika.
6th September 1888.

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Vrittanta Patrika.
30th August 1888.

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Vrittanta Patrika
6th September 1886

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Vijayadhvaja
30th August 1888.

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Vijay-adhvaja
30th August 1888.

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Vijayadhvaja.
30th August 1888.

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II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The Vijayadhvaja of 30th Ultimo has the following :—

Vijayadhvaja 30th August 1888.

The Police and confessions } In providing safe-guards 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 Police man with suspicion.

Police (1888) Sept.

CURRENT NO 3790

From

W. Demegue Esq.

Chief Secretary
29 SEP 88
GOVT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Translation
& Tone

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government

Dated 27th September 188
Recd 29

Malayalam Weekly Re-
Report — for the first
fortnight of September 188

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CURRENT

Confidential

Report on ba
Fortnight en

I. Foreign Re
Nil.

II. Home Ad
(a) Police.
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II. Home Administ
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The Police and confessions } In pro - guards

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Police (1888) Dept.

CURRENT NO 3890

From

W. Dewsnup Esq.

Malayalam Translator

& Tour

CHIEF SECRETARY
29SEP88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

The Chief Secretary

& Govt.

Dated 27th September 188
Rec'd 29

Malayalam Weekly Re-

Report for the first

fortnight of September 18

Confidential

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Fortnight end

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(b) Courts.

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(c) Jails.

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II. Home Adminis

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The Vijayadhwaja of 30

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succeed should go forth among the people who hold aloof and see if they cannot be won over.

13. The article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 1st September approves of Rao Sahib T. Madhava Rao's suggestions for imposing a check on Infant Marriage.

The 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.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's Office,
Calicut, 21st September 1888.

W. Winterbotham

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

succeed should go forth among the people who hold aloof and see if they cannot be won over.

13. The article in the "Rasa Patrika" of the 1st September on approval of Rao Sb. T. Madhava Rao's suggestions for imposing a check on Infant Marriages.

14. The article in the "Rasa 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.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's Office,
Calicut, 24th September 1888.

W. Winterbotham

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

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, which the transfer of a Sub. Magistrate from Chavakkad is specially noticed.

8. 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.

III. Legislation - Ind.

IV. Native States.

9. An article in each of the issues of the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st and 11th September continues the hints for the benefit of Cochin to guide them in the administration of the Country. The provisions 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.

10. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st September criticizes certain appointments and promotions ordered by the High Court of Travancore.

11. 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 Chirayanandapuram have not yet been completely carried out.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people - Ind.

VI. Miscellaneous.

12. Referring to an action recently taken by a portion of the Mahamadan 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

(K) General.

4. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st September refers to the issue of the bribery Case against Mr. Kunhan Nayar, 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 Enquiry, and censures the refusal to grant the application for the transfer of the Case from Tellicherry.

5. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 1st September suggests that the vacancies to be shortly created by the retirement of the Dewans Sankara Menon and of some others, should be filled up by deserving Men - Especially by those who are not Corrupt.

6. 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.

7. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 8th September notices with pleasure the appointment of the Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, to be Chief's Council, and hopes much from the Knowledge possessed by Mr. Hutchins of the wants of this Presidency. The

II. Home Administration

2.

I. Foreign Politics—nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 1st Sep. writes brings to notice the corruption and irregularities going on in the Payyannur Police station. He writes 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.

2. Referring to a burglary case against certain officers of the Chavakad police, in which the accused escaped punishment a Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 8th September writes to the Magistrate 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.

(b) Courts—nil.

(c) Jails—nil.

(d) Education—nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. 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 at the new Dispensary at Chavakad, 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 allowance for medicines are also considered necessary.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—nil.

(g) Forests—nil.

(h) Railways—nil.

(i) Public Works—nil.

(j) Salt—nil.

(3) objects of the Indian agency in London.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of September 1898.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and period dealt with in the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	1st to 8th Sep.	900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st to 11th Sep.	700.

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of September 1888.

I. Foreign Politics—Nil. Page.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

(1) Construction of the Police at Parappanangadi.

(2) Do Alathur.

(b) Courts—Nil.

(c) Jails—Nil.

(d) Education—Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

Improvements suggested in the Dispensary at Alathur.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—Nil

(g) Forests—Nil.

(h) Railways—Nil.

(i) Public works—Nil.

(j) Salt—Nil.

(k) General.

(1) Opinions regarding the result of the bribery Case against Mr. Kunhan Nayar, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

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

(3) Recommending a Gold Coinage for India.

(4) Noticing with satisfaction the appointment of the Hon'ble P. R. Menon to the Viceregal Council and approving of certain administrative steps taken in Malabar.

(5) The Volunteer Corps and the Statute of the Kerala Vidya Sala

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

(1) Hints for the Maharaja of Cochin.

(2) Certain appointments and promotions ordered by the Travancore High Court Criticized.

(3) Measures ordered by the Cochin Government for the protection of Crops in Chirayenandapuram.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1) How Muhammadans should be induced to join the National Congress.

(2) Rao Sri T. Madhava Rao on 'Infant Marriage'.

No 136.
A/1888.
ORDINARY, MS.

[7]

Public (1888) Department

From The Chief Secretary to Government of Madras
22 SEP 88

To The Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras

Dated 19th Sept. 88
Rec'd 22 " "

Report on Hindustan Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th Sept. 88.

Public (1888) D...

From CHIEF SECRETARY 22SEP88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Persian Asst:
Shamsul-ul-ma to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Poltical Department

Dated 19th
Recd. 22 } Septr. /88

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th Septr/88

Put

[illegible]

No 136.
A/1888.
ORDINARY, MS.

8th Septr says
led and requested
ould be sent by
and he might not
Justice said he
ent by telegram. Some
nt an appeal in the
to imprisonment
e the prisoner should
hearing of the
dge inferior in rank
criminal should
his black brother

o 4th Septr mentioning
bitants of Pabna
re insufficiently re=
mmission and the result-
d, remarks that it
only 3 Muhammadan
he Muhammadan streets
ffly lighted &c in
Commission being full

3rd Septr regrets
nable to assist the
Zamindar, his debts
wn but his fathers
d he paid off in
stance. Surely they
uld pension the owner

will be issued this
Muharam
well as Muhammada
matter and Governme
that Govt is interfering
e

(9) Sultan-ul-
satirical article whic
Sir L. Griffin
to Hyderabad, if he
cannot have them or
the Punjab! The Hy
that can not be fill
whelmed in the wa
The Ministry here is
Marshall can oble
must avoid such
between Governm
look out for mino
very good thing he
one will deny, pr
according to loca
required, to treat
in local politics.
(10) Do
Bhopal
And Col Ward wh

Pers. & Mid. Trans. Office
Chepauk 19th Septr/88

To

(1) Khassim
says "his propo
Meeting of the Czar and the Shah

his claim to Her
into the hands of
the Russians as
is a tool in their

(2) Sultan-i
"it is extraordinar
Jantia Bheel
women and chila
subdued under
name. The Englis
troops are aga
time of trouble ar
spring up, what-

(3) Do
10 men with defo
A new kind of justice

but the magistrate
rupees as compen
the High Court sa
says this sort of
the people."

(4) Shamu-n
The Sub judge of Talicherry
has got his desir
to race should be se
Crawford will le

No 136
A/1888.
ORDINARY, MS.

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	3rd and 10th September 1888
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapetta Madras	640	1st and 8th "
3	Mazhar-ul-Agaib	Triplicane Madras	100	31st Augt & 5th "
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	do do	100	5th "
5	Jalwa-i-Sakhun	do do	150	15th and 31st Augt/88
6	Tuhafah	do do	200	7th & 21st 11th & 14th for
	Shamsul Akhbar	Bombay	450	

Hindustan

for

fortnight ending

Con-

Page

I Foreign Politics

(1) Meeting of the Czar & the Shah ... 1

II Home Administration

(a) Police

(2) Santia Bheel ... ... ib

(b) Consts.

(3) A new kind of justice ... ... ib

(4) The Sub judge of Tellicherry ... ib

(5) Tellicherry case 2

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) Municipal

(6) Mahammadans on Commissions ib

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) General

(7) The Kurnoolnagur Zamindar ib

(8) Mukaram 3

III Nil

IV Native States

(9) Sir L. Griffin ... ... ib

(10) Bhopal ... ... ib

V Nil

VI Nil

No 136.
A/888
ORDINARY, MS.

N° 136.
1885.
ORDINARY, MS.

No 136.
1888.
ORDINARY, MS.

...pl- Akhbar of the 30th August ...
...osed meeting is likely to cause much ...
...us trouble. The Czar will probably ...
...t advise the Shah to put forward ...
...hat and should that city once come ...
...the Persians, it will be the same to ...
...if they were its masters for Persia ...
...khands".

...ime Administration ...
...ha "Police" ...

...l- Akhbar of the 30th August says ...
...oy this dacoit is not caught, he is not ...
...e a brave man, he merely attacks ...
...treu, but the peoples spirit is so ...
...English rule that they fear his very ...
...it, Bhopal and Indore police and ...
...him but can do nothing, should a ...
...ince and a number of such dacoits ...
...would be the result-!"
...Courts"

...Do says "a woman charged ...
...rmation, the Magistrate convicted them ...
...and fined them 400 rupees, on ...
...appeal the sentence was reversed ...
...said he had given the woman 200 ...
...sation and could only return 200, ...
...they can do nothing !!!" The Kokan ...
...justice disgraces Government and ruins ...

...Akhbar of the 3rd September ...
...is glad to see the Subjudge ...
...y, every bribe taken without respect- ...
...sunished. It remains to be seen how far

No 136.
A 1888.
ORDINARY, MS.

(5) Jaridah-i-Rozgar of the
the Tellicherry Sub-Judge has appea
Tellicherry case that orders sh
telegram that till his appeal was he
he kept at hard labour. The Chief
High Court orders could not be
one wrote to the
case of a
in which it
Madras Mail also
all inspector sentences
It was telegraphed that
only he kept under guard till the
appeal. We cannot think a Sub J
to a Salt Inspector or that a while
receive better treatment than th
sinner.

"Municipal"

(6) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the
a petition from the Muhammadan inha
Muhammadans on Commissions
saying that they we
presented on the C
was that their streets were neglecte
is the same in Madras where there are
members and the consequence is that
and quarters are badly looked a
comparision with the Hindu parts he
of their opponents the Hindus.

"General

(7) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the
the Government should say they are u
The Karvitnagar Zamindari
Karvitnagar
are not his
and the Collector says the debt won
a few years with Government as
might take charge of the Zamindari
(till the debt is cleared).

year to allow the usual acting
during the Muharram, as Hindus as
ms have come to consider this as a religious
t interference in his matters them think
in religious affairs & must cause ill feeling.

Native States

Akhbar of the 6th Sept. has a long and
ch says many good qualities are required
a resident. It is said Sir L. Griffin goes
has these qualities well and good, but he
why should he be unpopular (as said) in
derabad Residency is an important post
ed by every one. May he not be ousted
ters of the "Hoosi" and compelled to resign.
not such how, that people like Col
in such opportunities (for gain) Sir L. Griffin
pit falls or God protect the alliance
ent and the Nizam and Sir Lepel must
lf. Looking at it in other ways it is a
should come to Hyderabad which so
vided he has these qualities - to act
l rules, to use his judgement where
le nobles &c properly and not to interfere

Do has a long article from "Kernamak" on
Bhopal affairs blaming Sir L. Griffin
s are said to be the real rulers.

Hon'ble Colonel
Pers. Hind. Translator to Govt.

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Ootacamund

[7]
N° 136.
A 1888.
ORDINARY, MS.

[7]

No 136.
A 1858.

ORDINARY, MS.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 23-10-58
No. 1009.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers

Fortnight.
Report on the week ending 30th
September 1858.