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[Despatch Abstract.]

Native Newspapers

Distributing Rept on —

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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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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st October 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Gnyana Dipam"	Tinnevely	1,400	September 1889.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
2	"Satya Védanusaram"	Madras	264	15th October 1889.
3	"Vedanta Niraya Patrikai" ..	Do.	500	1st and 15th October 1889.
4	"Ayul Veda Bhāskaran"	Do.	500	15th October 1889.
5	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	15th " "
6	"Shrilokaranjani"	Do.	750	15th " "
7	"Swadesābhimāni"	Salem	150	15th " "
8	"Brahma Gnyana Bhodini" ..	Bangalore	119	15th " "
9	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	15th " "
10	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th " "
11	"Jananukulan"	Tiruvadi	100	15th September and 15th October 1889.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	21st October 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
13	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.
14	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	19th and 26th October 1889.
15	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	19th " 26th " "
16	"Tarangai Nēsan"	Do.	150	21st Sept. and 5th, 19th and 26th Oct. 1889.
17	"Arya Jana Ratchani"	Do.	500	18th and 30th October 1889.
18	"Desābhimāni"	Cuddalore	350	19th October 1889.
19	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	19th and 26th October 1889.
20	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
21	"Swadésamitran"	Madras	800	16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th October 1889.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
22	"The Messenger of Truth" ..	Madras	3,000	16th October 1889.
23	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	"	17th " "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
24	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	23rd October 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
25	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	17th, 23rd and 30th October 1889.
26	"Andhraprakāsika"	Madras	500	21st and 28th October 1889.
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
27	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	21st and 28th October 1889.
28	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	19th " 26th " "
29	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	3rd " 10th " "
30	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	1,000	16th " 23rd " "
31	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	14th, 21st and 28th October 1889.
MALAYALAM.				
32	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	19th and 26th October 1889.
33	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	16th " 23rd " "
34	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st October 1889.
HINDUSTANI.				
35	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	21st and 28th October 1889.
36	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. .. .	640	19th " 26th " "
37	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. .. .	100	17th " 24th " "
38	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th " 25th " "
39	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	12th " 27th " "
40	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th October 1889.
41	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	3rd and 10th October 1889.
42	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Hyderabad	425	14th " 21st " "
43	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	15th " 23rd " "
44	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 30th October, says:—The Russian hunger for land, not being satisfied with more than half of Europe and a large part of Asia, drives the Russians to cast a greedy look on India also. Every one knows the efforts the Government of India is making to strengthen their frontier to prevent them from finding their way easily into India. A war between the two powers in India will be fought in Europe also, and the whole world will shake to its foundation. To prevent such a catastrophe it appears that Prince Bismarck is bent upon bringing about a good understanding between the Russians and the English on this point.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 30th, 1889.

2. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th October, says:—Gilgit is a petty principality in the neighbourhood of Cashmere, to which it is subordinate. The Government wanted Gilgit and that has brought about the present state of affairs in Cashmere, and the proposal of Mr. Plowden, the Resident in Cashmere, about Gilgit is at the bottom. His Highness was deposed not because he resigned or oppressed his people but because Gilgit was wanted by the British Government.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 14th, 1889.

3. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, advises the British Government to interpose in creating an amicable settlement of the differences that exist between America and Germany as regards their rights in Samoa, and thus prevent bloodshed.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 24th, 1889.

4. The same paper observes that, as it is difficult for the British troops to remain in the Soudan, they should be replaced by the Egyptian army, the latter being more accustomed to endure troubles and hardships.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police

5. The *Jananukulan*, of Tiruvadi, of the 15th October, draws the attention of the police to the practice of rash and negligent driving on the part of the jutkawallahs of that place.

JANANUKULAN,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

6. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of Madras, of the 19th October, says that, owing to the police of the town of Dhārāpuram being pecuniarily benefited by thieves and gamblers, the inhabitants of the place suffer great distress. There is neither security of property nor security of person. In support of this statement he mentions two cases, in one of which a female child, 4 or 5 years of age, was brutally murdered a few days ago for the sake of ten or fifteen rupees' worth of jewels, and in the other a certain ruffian cut off and carried away the ears of a woman for the sake of the jewels she wore.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 23rd October, brings to light a system of lottery practised every year by villanous characters during the dipavali festival for cheating young children and poor rustics. He says that police constables are privy to and connive at such malpractices, and he therefore trusts that the higher authorities will take steps to suppress them.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

8. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, in acknowledging the receipt of Government review of the administration report of the Police Department for the year 1888-89, makes the following observations:—

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

The persons who performed the work of the police before the organisation of the department were held responsible at least for the prevention of cases of house-breaking and theft. But the present staff of the police force, who are apparently intended to enjoy a life of ease, are, in consequence of their want of education and of their bad manners and worse morals, a curse to the inhabitants, instead of being the guardians of their lives and property. The cry everywhere throughout the presidency is that the present police force is totally inadequate for the maintenance of peace and order. The work done by the police inspectors during the year under review is very unsatisfactory. It is therefore the plain duty of the Inspector-General of Police to pay particular attention to them in future. During the year under review, two inspectors, 23 head constables and 161 constables were departmentally punished. From this it is clear that the administration of the department was most unsatisfactory, and it must continue to be unsatisfactory so long as the department is officered by uneducated men, and so long as raw young men are pitchforked into high and responsible places. During the year 1888-89, cases of house-breaking, theft, murder, dacoity and other crimes were on the increase, whereas the number of cases in which conviction was obtained decreased. This shows that the administration of the department is not what it should be. To remedy this evil, educated natives should be appointed inspectors and head constables, and the persons so appointed should be men who are not likely to be swayed by envy and hatred, and who will not succumb to ordinary temptations.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Appointment of an unpassed candidate as head constable.

9. An unpassed candidate has been appointed as a head constable with this only qualification, that he was Malayalam teacher to the Police Superintendent.

10. In consequence of the three police stations in the Cannanore town having been amalgamated into one and located in an isolated place away from the town, thefts, house-breaking, &c., have increased. The station should be removed to the centre of the town or the three former stations should be re-established in their respective quarters.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

11. A correspondent calls the Police Superintendent's attention to the alleged connivance of the Pudi yangadi station officer at the escape of a Mussalman thief who had confessed and given up some of the stolen articles in two thefts which he had committed.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 17th, 1889.

12. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th October, after inserting the news of Theft committed by police. 3 constables belonging to the Allahabad police being punished for theft, says that we do not know how long the Government will remain looking on at their actions quietly.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

13. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 21st October, says that the whole of India is clamorous of the ill-treatment experienced at the hands of the police, who consider themselves as having been sent from heaven. We are glad to observe that such is not the case with the Dakkhan police. It is a pity that the Government of India do not lend their ears to the above complaint.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

14. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, writes as follows:—

The village munsif. Government, in their review of the administration of civil justice during the year 1888-89, attribute the increase of small cause suits to the people having no faith in the justice of the village courts. This want of confidence in them is due to the way in which village munsifs are treated at present. A village munsif is not appointed solely to exercise civil and criminal authority within his jurisdiction. He has many masters to serve. As pattamanigar, he has to work

hard in collecting the revenues of the village; and in doing this work, he cannot help incurring the displeasure of the ryots. If he conducts himself in a manner agreeable to the ryots, he is subjected to harsh treatment by the tahsildar in open cutcherry and in the very presence of the mirassidars, and thus his position as a judicial officer is lowered in the estimation of the people. Besides, he is obliged to be the slave of such officers as the inspectors of vaccination, officers of the Survey and Settlement departments, taluk peons, amins of the district munsif's court, police officers and others. Under these circumstances, how can we expect him to command the respect due to him as a judicial officer? The majority of the village munsifs are utterly devoid of education of any sort. Hence it is somewhat uncharitable on the part of Government to attribute the increase of small cause suits to the want of faith in the village courts. In the first place, respectable and influential men, who have received the benefit of education, should be appointed to these posts. Government should, from out of the surplus of the stamp receipts, make grants to meet the expenses of the village courts until they become self-supporting. Passed candidates should be induced to take up these appointments. In every way people must be led to regard the village munsif as an officer competent to administer justice. So long as these reforms are not carried out, the position of the village munsifs must continue to remain what it now is, and any amendments which may be made in the Village Courts Act will prove utterly useless.

15. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 12th October, strongly objects to the present practice of leaving the duty of Trial by jurors and assessors. nominating jurors and assessors, who are to assist the judges in the administration of justice, entirely in the hands of the village munsifs, and desires that Government will in future take steps to appoint proper persons as jurors and assessors.

KALANIDHI,
Oct. 12th, 1889.

16. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 9th October 1889, complains that appeal cases are disposed of at the High Court with On the delay in the disposal of cases by the High Court. great irregularity, and parties, who come for the disposal of their cases from so distant districts as the Northern Circars, where there is no railway communication, must often, to their great inconvenience, wait many months. According to the practice now in vogue the cases are not taken up according to their registered number, but according to their being ready for disposal. The editor hopes that the High Court will rectify this practice.

VIVEKAVARDHANI,
Oct. 9th, 1889.

17. The deputy magistrate of Ponani has convicted and sentenced a prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Punishment for a thief for stealing Rs. 10. Rs. 20 fine, and 30 stripes for the alleged theft of Rs. 10.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

18. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st October, approves of the sentence passed by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court in the case of the first Hindu-Muhammadan disturbance, which took place in July last, and remarks that the punishment inflicted on the Hindus was rather inadequate as they purposely infringed the order of Government and the terms of the license given to them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

(c) Jails.

19. Owing to the excessive work and unsuitable diet, prisoners often suffer from severe illness, which sometimes causes untimely death. The death of the late Sub-Judge Kunjan Menon is instanced.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

(d) Education.

20. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 19th October, says:—In what respect is higher education benefiting our Indian youth? It seems to us to rob him of Education a failure in India.

VRIJTANTA
BODHINI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

what good he has learnt, without supplying him with the true code. And coming to the practical point of business-life, whither does it lead him? While everything at home is regulated by the rule of supply and demand, and finds its level, and rights itself, here you are turning out native philosophers without number to be a veritable burden to themselves, with few laudable exceptions of course, and a scourge to swell the unsatisfactory element of the rising generation, which, upon the authority of Government, is stated to show a "growth of tendencies unfavorable to discipline, and favorable to irreverence," and this is not only unquestioned, but it is deliberately corroborated by the Director of Public Instruction for this Presidency and Principals of colleges and other educational authorities with an agreement perfectly remarkable and adverse to themselves! But education, like marriage, is no failure if well assorted, but very desirable and advantageous where practically undertaken; still whether the present system is so is more than doubtful. Mathematics without a text-book for conduct may turn out successful students, but whether good citizens and useful lives has, we fear, been abundantly disproved!

(e) Local and Municipal.

KALANIDHI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

21. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 19th October, says that it would be a great boon to the boys of Kadathur, who have to cross a stream for attending the school at Karatholuvu, if the taluk or the district board should be pleased to sanction boat communication between those two places, as the water in the stream sometimes rises to a height of 8 feet.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

22. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of Madras, of the 19th October, complains that, owing to the inactivity of the chairman and members of the union panchayat of Kangayam, the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected, that the streets are dirty, and that, in consequence, sickness prevails in the town.

DESABHIMANI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

23. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 19th October, complains that the local Surgeon and municipality do not pay the least attention to the keeping in proper order of the supply-channel and the tank which are the only sources of water-supply to the town.

24. A correspondent to the same paper strongly objects to the proposal of the Porto Novo union to levy a tax on the poor inhabitants of that place for establishing a hospital therein, and says that the district board should contribute the amount necessary for establishing a hospital, and that if any tax is levied at all on the people of Porto Novo, it must be for improving the said hospital.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

25. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th October, says that the main cause of the outbreak of cholera in Salem is the gross neglect of the local municipality in regard to some of its chief functions. The paper goes on to say that, at this season of the year, when the streets are soaked with rain-water, the sweepings are not removed; that the scavengers do not daily clean the latrines of private houses, and that the municipality do not exercise proper control over the scavengers although they levy a special tax for that purpose.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

26. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, says:—The affairs of the Kumbakonam municipality are managed in an unsatisfactory manner. Several municipal meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The councillors do not take any interest in public affairs. The town is in a most wretched condition. The chairman never goes out to inspect the several parts of the town, although he gets an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem towards carriage expenses.

27. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of Bhádrapada, year Verōdhi, objects to the lighting at Vizianagram. The municipal lamps are either not lighted at all, or if so, they only spread a very dim light. Moreover, the drains in the town are out of repair, and the streets are on both sides in such a bad condition that it is dangerous to walk in them.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
Bhádrapada, Verōdhi.

28. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 28th October, says that Bellary suffers every year almost whether the rains be excessive or scanty; for, when the rain is excessive, the town is thoroughly under water for a long time, as is the case this year, when "the roofs and walls of nearly 500 houses have fallen, firewood and rice have risen in price, fever prevails, the roads are dirty, and lanes stinking. We must therefore press the question of water-supply (Tungabadra channel project) and dun the Government till we gain our end. This, if gained, will preserve us from one extreme dearth. As for the other, we must have a good drainage system, such as that introduced in Bangalore and other places of equal notoriety with Bellary for water-famines."

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

29. The same paper, in the form of a "court scene," brings to view the highhandedness, ignorance, impatience, and indecent haste of the district munsif in his hearing of cases that come before him.

30. A correspondent gives great credit to Mr. Lemerle, late chairman of the Tellicherry municipality, for improving its financial condition so as to classify it among the second-grade municipalities of the presidency, and believes that the present chairman will also exert his utmost to improve various other things.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Manapuram-Chávakád road.
— Bad condition of —

31. A correspondent invites the attention of the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the bad condition of the Manapuram-Chávakád road.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore.—Necessity of returning excess of warrant batta collected from defaulters of municipal tax by —

32. The councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore will, it is hoped, return the money which they collected from the defaulters of municipal tax in excess of what the latter are required to pay as batta for warrants issued to attach their movable property.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

33. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 5th October, makes the following remarks on the changes that have recently taken place and those that are about to take place in the Board of Revenue, Madras:—

TARANGAI NESAN,
Oct. 5th, 1889.

Mr. Bliss, who has not performed any revenue duties for the last fifteen years, has been appointed Land Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Crole, who is reputed to be a good revenue officer and who has never been up to this time connected with the salt and abkari administration, has been appointed Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue. For the vacancy which has been created by the retirement of Mr. Wilson, Government, instead of adopting the proper course of utilising the services of those already in the Revenue Department, are going to appoint (says the *Pioneer*) Mr. Clogstoun, the present Accountant-General, who is a junior and who severed his connection with the Revenue Department about ten years ago. Mr. Clogstoun is to be appointed to the vacancy because he has friends in power who are interested in his elevation.

(g) *Forests.*

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Oppression of ponam cultivators by Kannavam forester.—Inviting District Forest Officer's attention to —

34. A correspondent invites the attention of the District Forest Officer, Malabar, to the alleged oppression of ponam cultivators by the Kannavam forester.

(h) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th October, writes:—Although it is written in every third-class carriage of the South Indian Railway that each compartment is to contain only eight persons, yet as a matter of fact twelve or thirteen passengers are thrust into a compartment. The inconvenience and hardship thus caused may be easily imagined. Some are prevented from getting into the carriage by those already standing in it. Not unfrequently people are thrust even into goods wagons. Is this not a piece of shocking injustice? Why should not the station masters try to remove these inconveniences by adding extra carriages when there is a large influx of passengers?

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

36. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 26th October, brings to light two cases of accidents on the South Indian Railway, in one of which a man was killed by the mail train running over him, and in the other an old woman was severely hurt by the train running over her legs. He therefore thinks that it is the duty of the railway authorities to devise some means of preventing such accidents from occurring in future.

(j) *Salt and Abkiri.*

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Appeal of toddy-drawers of Walawanad taluk against introduction of tree-tapping system there.—Collector's strange reply to —

37. A company of toddy-drawers, that had appealed to the Collector of Malabar against the introduction of the tree-tapping system in Walawanad taluk, were disappointed with the Collector's invitation to go to the Minicoy island, where they would not be required to pay the tax, &c.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Order of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal allowing people to manufacture salt for their own consumption.—To introduce in these parts an order like —

38. An order, like the one which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued allowing people to manufacture salt for their own consumption, if passed in reference to the parts of this country, would be a great boon to the poor.

Illicit distillation of arrack and toddy in Chirakkal taluk.

39. Arrack and toddy are illicitly distilled in some parts of Chirakkal taluk.

(k) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

40. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 19th October, says that, owing to the authorities failing to enforce strictly the stamping of weights and measures every year, the shopkeepers in the town of Madras use false ones, and thus subject poor people to serious loss.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

41. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 26th October, says that the recent order of the Government of India that public servants, a moiety of whose pay continues to be attached for more than two years towards the liquidation of their debts, shall be removed from service should be amended, as it would affect most injuriously thousands of poor and deserving persons in the public service.

42. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th October, states as follows:—It was very uncharitable

A grievance of the ryots of Thalanganai, Wallajah taluk, in consequence of damage caused to the railway line by breaches in the above tank about four or five years ago. The railway line could have been easily protected from similar dangers by the addition of three or more arches to the existing bridge. Instead of doing this, Government have unjustly deprived the poor ryots of the irrigational facilities which they have been enjoying from time immemorial.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

43. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 19th October, draws the attention of the postal authorities to the necessity of getting securities from the mail-runners and also of obtaining receipts from them when mail-bags are delivered to them.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

44. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 26th October, states that, owing to the explosion caused by combustion when chlorate and red arsenic were being powdered, a man was killed, and he therefore asks "why should not Government make it a strict rule that none should be allowed to manufacture explosives without having obtained a proper license?"

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

45. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the post office at Tiruvadamardur, which had been located for the last twenty years in the central part of the town, has been removed to an out-of-the-way corner, much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants of the place and the neighbouring villages, and trusts that the postal authorities will try to remove this grievance of the people by having the office removed to some central spot.

46. The *Ayul Vetha Bhaskaran*, of Madras, of the 15th October, says that the poor people of this country are subject to a variety of dangers by their having to entrust their lives to native quack-doctors, and suggests that it would be a great boon to the people if Government would take steps for the examination of, and the award of licenses to, such medical practitioners.

AYUL VETHA
BHASKARAN,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

47. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of the 5th October, observes as follows:—The proposal of Government to appoint in future only experienced Barristers and Vakils as District Court Judges is a very good one. The present incumbents of these offices are all members of the Covenanted Civil Service, with no knowledge of the laws of this country, who are pitch-forked into these places after a few years' service in the Revenue Department. Very recently Mr. Crole, the District Judge, passed an order in the matter of the criminal charge against the Mahant of Tirupati that he would be released on bail only on his furnishing a security of two lakhs of rupees within four hours and on his binding himself not to appeal against such order to the High Court. There are many civilian judges of Mr. Crole's stamp, who have committed similar mistakes. Under these circumstances, the present proposal of Government is quite welcome. Although the appointment of men like Messrs. Bashyam Iyengar, Subramania Aiyar, Salem Ramasami Mudaliyar and Sankaran Nayar as High Court and District Judges will deprive the Congress of some of its best supporters, still we must rejoice at the action of Government in rendering such appointments possible and in acceding to the wishes of the people.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Oct. 5th, 1889.

48. The same paper says:—Government have, in order to reduce the expenditure on account of the annual exodus to the hills, resolved to discontinue the hill allowances which have been paid up to this time to the poor clerks who follow the Members of Government to the hills. This is undoubtedly a case of being penny-wise-and-pound-foolish. The climate of the Nilgiris does not agree with the health of the clerks, to whom this small addition to their

income was an inducement and a help. The clerks go to the hills not to recruit their health, but only to assist the Members of Government. Under these circumstances, it is unjust to reduce the amount of allowances of these subordinate officials who are compelled to go to the hills for the convenience of the higher officers. Why should not Government reduce the salaries of officers drawing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000? Even the Finance Committee, whose duty it was to suggest retrenchments of public expenditure, only recommended reduction in the pay of peons and subordinate officials. Our civilians get princely salaries,—salaries bigger than those drawn by similar officers in other countries. And yet there is none to suggest any reduction of these big salaries.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
Bhādrapada, Verōdhi.

49. The *Siddhantabōdhi*, of the month of Bhādrapada, year Verōdhi, complains that post labels and cards cannot be easily obtained at the Vizianagrum post office, and that the people are thus much incommoded. The local post office authorities should take steps to remedy this objectionable state.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

50. A correspondent complains in the *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 26th October 1889, that jutkawallabs drive their jutkas in such a rash and negligent manner that people are exposed to great danger. Moreover, they charge higher than the prescribed fares, to the loss of their passengers. The editor directs the attention of the authorities to these points.

KARNATAKA PRA-
KASIKKA,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

51. The *Karnataka Prakāsika*, of the 28th October, says:—The shawl-trade of Cashmere is steadily declining. The value of shawls exported from the country has fallen from 12½ lakhs to 6 lakhs last year. At this rate the industry will entirely disappear in the course of a few years. It is no wonder that such should be the state of a country into which Kali Purusha has stepped.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

52. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 23rd October, says that it hears from Lahore that the people are warned by newspapers that the police are secretly wandering about to arrest those who speak of Dhulip Singh.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Government review on administration of civil justice in the presidency.—Giving abridgment of — and also an exhortation to the village munsifs to discharge their duties honestly.

53. An abridgment of the Government review on the administration of civil justice in the presidency during the year 1888 and an exhortation to the village munsifs to discharge their duties honestly.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

Pattambi post office peons.—Irregularities of —

54. The Pattambi post office peons are irregular in the delivery of letters.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

55. A correspondent states that, owing to a recent circular, that the payment of money orders in the interior parts should be made only after the adikari or menon (accountant) of the village has signed on the order as witness, these officials refuse to sign such orders unless they receive a commission. He mentions, as an example, that the menon of Kanhimangalam amsam obtained one rupee to sign a money order for Rs. 15 sent from Coorg by a carpenter to his son.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 10th, 1889.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, considers that it is premature to give any opinion on the riot, but referring to the account given in the *Madras Mail* says that it should be borne in mind that since the

foundation stone of the mosque in question was laid in Vurdamuthappen street, the Hindus have assumed a hostile attitude towards the Muhammadans. It was not right on the part of the Hindus to have passed the street in procession while a case of like nature was still pending in court. The police are equally blameable inasmuch as they allowed the processionists to pass the mosque with music and refused to interfere in the matter in spite of their being requested to do so. If they did not wish to interfere with the time-honored usage of the Hindus they might at least have stopped music in front of the mosque pending the decision of the case above referred to. The *Mail* says that the procession was an important one; this might be the case, but the police ought to have some regard for the mosque. It is also said that the Hindus and Muhammadans had made a compromise between themselves and so there was no fear of a breach of the peace; but by the approach of the evening of the day the police reporters gave information to the effect that Muhammadans from all parts of the city were wending their way towards the street and were collecting at the mosque and on the tops of the houses of the Muhammadan residents. We do not know how far this statement is correct. It was also stated that by 8 P.M. the number of Muhammadans collected in the street exceeded 1,000, that besides this the roofs of houses had been occupied by numerous Muhammadans, and that this fact caused great excitement. We frankly say that this is utterly false. If 1,000 Muhammadans had collected there with the avowed purpose of creating mischief, they would have armed themselves with lathes and other weapons, in which case the 2,000 Hindus and the handful of police present would have been no match for them. From the fact that amongst the wounded there were none but Muhammadans it is evident that they were not in any way bent on mischief. Many travellers, who had come from the mufassal to make purchases, were also arrested. If they had done anything at all at the time, they must have acted to defend themselves. If the police suspected that the gathering of the Muhammadans was unlawful, why did they not demand bail from the head men of the assembly to keep the peace. By this failure on their part, it is apparent that it was their intention to cause the disturbance. It is also proved that the police were unjustly partial to the Hindus in allowing them to pass the mosque with music and cheers. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, in continuation says it was also stated that a heap of stones and bricks was subsequently found within the precincts of the mosque. We beg to observe that we have learnt from reliable sources that those bricks and stones were a part of the materials collected for the construction of the mosque, and not for any evil purpose. It is absurd to think that the Muhammadans had in their houses a large quantity of chilly powder with the object of throwing it into the eyes of their antagonists. Muhammadans are not cowards to have recourse to such silly tricks. When they see that the privileges they enjoy are being sacrificed, they would rather wash their hands of their lives than subject themselves to disgrace. In conclusion the editor praises the British Government for its non-interference in religious matters, but finds fault with the police for their neglect in the discharge of their duties, and trusts that Government may be pleased to make due inquiry into their conduct. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, also finds fault with the police and requests Government to make due inquiry and punish the delinquents.

57. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, states that, considering the small number of Muhammadans collected in godown street on the night of the 4th October it is evident that they had no intention of creating any disturbance; while, on the other hand, the stubbornness of the Hindus in carrying the procession with tom-toms and cheers tends to prove that the Hindus preconcerted the riot, and the police aided and abetted them, inasmuch as the police scaled the walls and trespassed on certain houses where the inmates had gone to rest, and also forced open the door of the mosque and arrested many innocent persons.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

JALNA-I-SAKHUN,
Oct. 27th, 1889.

58. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 27th October, in commenting upon the riot, says, as the Hindus are now-a-days wealthy, learned and crafty, they are always seeking opportunities to carry out their malicious designs. It therefore behoves the ruling authorities to act with great care and diligence in deciding a quarrel between two large classes of their subjects. The Hindus will, from time to time, endeavour to exterminate our religious rites and privileges, and eventually, it will be no wonder, if they were to strive their best to put a stop to our calls for prayers, &c., in the same way as they have done at a place near Gurdaspore, in Patiala, as noticed by the *Jubilee* paper of Lucknow. As regards the police, the editor says it is their duty to look after the good and peaceable administration of the country and prevent mischief. The exercise of justice and impartiality on their part results in brightening the name of the rulers, but tyranny and oppression or even indifference in the discharge of their duties gives Government a bad name. In conclusion, the editor remarks that, as the police is a mixture of high and low caste people, it is incumbent on the Government always to keep an eye upon their doings, so that the feelings of the public at large may not be wounded; he hopes that Government will make due inquiry into the case and punish offenders severely.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 25th, 1889.

59. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th October, says taxation is the order of the day. Government is determined to enrich England by reducing India to poverty and misery.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

60. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th October, advises the British Government to protect Dera-i-Ghazi Khan from the danger of being washed away by the floods of Indus. This camp, which has been in existence for the last 4,000 years, is considered to be the principal town on the frontier this side of British India. Recommends that any measures which may be proposed by the committee appointed for the purpose may be adopted.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

61. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, invites the attention of Government to the present inactive state of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and recommends that in large towns Anjumans should be established under the supervision of Government officials, in which case alone their prosperity will be ensured.

SAPIR-I-DAKKHAN,
Oct. 12th, 1889.

62. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 12th October, complains of the ill-treatment the poorer classes of natives of Hyderabad experience at the hands of European residents in general and soldiers in particular.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 10th, 1889.

63. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, states that the Mahant of Tirupati advised the Assistant Magistrate of North Arcot not to touch the treasure which was alleged to have been found in the temple, &c., and concludes by saying that it gives Government a bad name if it interferes with religious endowments, and by urging them to pay particular attention to the above matter.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 30th, 1889.

III.—LEGISLATION.
64. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 30th October, says:—Of the various measures which Government adopts there are more which ought to be made known to the public than those which require to be kept secret. An impartial administration must be anxious to give the widest publicity to all its measures which affect the public and to invite criticisms thereon, because the good and evil likely to result from them are more likely to be obvious to the ruled than to the rulers. Government officials are not omniscient and it therefore behoves them to take the opinion of the public on all important changes that are likely to affect the people. It was his solicitude for the good of the people of India

that induced Lord Ripon to make it a rule that all the measures which the Government intended to take should first be published in all newspapers and submitted to all important associations for favor of their opinion. But before he could see that rule carried out he had to leave the country, and his successor, an accomplished statesman as he was, was not very anxious to invite public criticism on his measures. Still some enterprising newspaper editors employed all means, fair or foul, for getting early information of all Government measures, and notably the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* was indefatigable in this work. The present Viceroy has now passed an Act for punishing those who thus publish information regarding the doings of Government. There is nothing in the new Act which was not provided for by the Penal Code, and we do not understand what end the Government will achieve by it. All desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and the uncontrolled acts of Government are one of those desperate diseases, and can be remedied only by public criticism of all the changes which it makes. It is only by giving vent to such criticism that treason can be cured and healthy loyalty established among the people. We recommend this to the attention of the Government. There can be no harm in truth being known and though there may be one or two cases which ought not to be published, the evil resulting from their publication cannot weigh against the evil likely to result from the misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

65. A correspondent to the *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 19th September, regrets to see the revenues of the Native State of Pudukota wasted by the Diwan-

TARANGAI NESAN,
Sept. 19th, 1889.

Regent in supplying his quarters and that of the Assistant Diwan with electric bells and lights at the cost of the State. Even the Viceroy of India, who draws a salary of Rs. 25,000 a month, is denied this luxury. He goes on to say that it is really surprising to see that the Diwan-Regent is indulging in these luxuries at the cost of the State, when the expense of supplying the palace with such things has been met from out of the personal allowance of the Maha Raja.

66. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, conjectures that something mysterious is going on in Mysore from the following facts:—

KARNATAKA PRA-
KASIKA,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

(1) Mr. T. R. A. Thambu Chettiar has been for the last three months on special duty, the nature of which is not known to anybody outside the Government.

(2) The Revenue Code was brought into force some months ago, but no Revenue Commissioner has as yet been appointed to work it out.

(3) The previous week's official Gazette appoints Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, on special duty.

(4) The Government passing proceedings on the meeting of merchants of Mysore during the Dasara, although the meeting was such as is usually convened when a new tax is imposed or a new measure introduced.

(5) The attribution by Government of the recent strike to the unauthorised imposition of a tax and the inquiring into the conduct of those who were the cause of the strike.

(6) The suspension of the advocate who acted as the agent of the strikers, although the strike itself was recognised by Government as reasonable.

It further asks why it was that the Superintendent of the Mysore Police pointed his sword at the merchants when they went to represent their grievances to the Resident; why the same Superintendent has come down from Mysore; why the Under Secretary, Mr. Madava, while proceeding to join his new appointment as Sub-division Officer of French Rocks, was called away to Bangalore and then to Mysore by telegram.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFT,
Oct. 14th, 1889.

67. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 14th October, speaks highly of the policy adopted by the present Resident, inasmuch as he holds himself aloof from mixing up with native officials save those who may be permitted to visit him. This step gives the intriguing people scarcely any opportunity to concoct evil designs. We learn that the Prime Minister has issued an order to the effect that none of his subordinate officials is to pay visits to the Resident. We do not know how far this is correct, but we hope that it is the case: now-a-days particularly such strictness should be observed.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

68. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st October, says that the English Press commends the present policy of Government as regards Cashmere but the Native Press is not contented with it. Adverting to the above, a Punjabi journal states the Native Press is not quite against the Council's administration but it is not satisfied with the plea that the Maha Raja is not competent to rule; he, it is observed, being a harmless person, yields to the orders of Government implicitly. If he were allowed a voice in the administration of the country and the affairs were conducted through the medium of a Council, it would give no room to the Native Press to grumble.

69. The same paper complains of the unjust new taxation imposed upon Unjust taxation (Mysore). poor wood-cutters, who bring wood from jungles and thus earn their livelihood. This is certainly obnoxious, the revenue of the country being in a flourishing state.

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

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

70. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 19th October, says that cholera and fever are now extensively raging in the town of Negapatam for want of sanitation and rain.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

71. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, regrets to see that, although some of the people of India go to England to study for the Civil Service, the Bar and the Medical profession, there are very few instances indeed of men who go there for learning such things as the manufacture of iron and other important articles with a view to improve the material resources of India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

72. The *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 19th October 1889, recommends to combine Ganjam with the Central Provinces, for if any calamity happens in such a distant district, it is very difficult to deal with it from Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin was, e.g., deputed to report on the state of Ganjam when the scarcity first threatened, and necessary measures were only taken after the receipt of his report. The editor therefore thinks that the addition of Ganjam to the Central Provinces is a wise step.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Raising age for Civil Service candidates from 19 to 25 (*sic*).—Many Indians will be encouraged to come forward by —

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Cow protection movement.—Travancore Maha Raja's subscription of Rs. 1,000 to —

Praying for recovery of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., from his illness.

73. The Secretary of State's raising the standard of age from 19 to 25 (*sic*) for the Indian Civil Service examinations may, hereafter, induce many Indian youths to come forward as candidates.

74. The Travancore Maha Raja has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the cow protection movement.

75. Regrets the illness of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., and prays God for his speedy recovery.

National Congress in Bombay.
—Choosing of delegates for—;
and the probable president of —

76. The people in Northern India have commenced to choose delegates for the National Congress in Bombay. Sir William Wedderburn will most probably be president.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

77. The following specimen of a news-letter may be interesting. It is from Tellicherry:—"There is a heavy rainfall. The crops are good. District Judge is very free in fining his subordinates and the new district court translator was fined a small amount. But the Judge, on the whole, is able. The Sub-Judge is what he was before. The Munsif is fond of disposing cases on oaths. The Sub-Collector is a splendid official. No mention of the Tahsildar is necessary as he has already established his fame. The Police connive at some thieves robbing street passengers of their things in broad daylight. The Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Department having got a letter from the Inspector about some inaccuracies in the Assistant Inspector's accounts, came, all on a sudden, and on examining the accounts of the Assistant Inspector, Mr. Boyer, found a difference of 100 bags of salt in the factory. God only knows how the matter will end."

78. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 17th October, says a certain lady, whose name is not known, has remitted a sum of ten thousand pounds, which is equal to one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by means of a registered letter, in which she states that she is quite disgusted with the riches she has, and does not know what to do with her wealth; she hopes that this remittance may be accepted.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB,
Oct. 17th, 1889.

79. The same paper says that, as Russia is active in furthering her intrigues to invade India, it is incumbent on the British Government to be on the alert and adopt such steps as may be deemed necessary to impede her progress.

80. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th October, advises European Powers not to interfere in Cretan affairs and listen to the evil advice of the Press.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Public No. 769, Miscellaneous.

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

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th Nov 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st October 1889.

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Pues

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28/11

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ganyana Dipam"	Tinnevely	1,400	September 1889.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
2	"Satya Védanusaram"	Madras	264	15th October 1889.
3	"Vedanta Nirṇaya Potrikai"	Do.	500	1st and 15th October 1889.
4	"Arya Veda Bhāskaran"	Do.	500	15th October 1889.
5	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	15th " " "
6	"Shrilokaranjani"	Do.	750	15th " " "
7	"Swadesābhimani"	Salem	150	15th " " "
8	"Brahma Gnyana Bhodini"	Bangalore	119	15th " " "
9	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	15th " " "
10	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	690	15th " " "
11	"Jananukulan"	Tiruvadi	100	15th September and 15th October 1889.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	21st October 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
13	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.
14	"Vikata Dūtan"	Do.	1,400	19th and 26th October 1889.
15	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	19th " 26th " "
16	"Tarangai Nēsan"	Do.	150	21st Sept. and 5th, 19th and 26th Oct. 1889.
17	"Arya Jana Ratchani"	Do.	500	18th and 30th October 1889.
18	"Désabhimāni"	Cuddalore	350	19th October 1889.
19	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	19th and 26th October 1889.
20	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
21	"Swadesāmitran"	Madras	800	16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th October 1889.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
22	"The Messenger of Truth"	Madras	3,000	16th October 1889.
23	"Siddhantabōdhini"	Vizianagrum	..	17th " "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
24	"Budhavidhēyi"	Masulipatam	300	23rd October 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
25	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	17th, 23rd and 30th October 1889.
26	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	21st and 28th October 1889.
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
27	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	21st and 28th October 1889.
28	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	19th " 26th " "
29	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	3rd " 10th " "
30	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	1,000	16th " 23rd " "
31	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	14th, 21st and 28th October 1889.
MALAYALAM.				
32	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	19th and 26th October 1889.
33	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	16th " 23rd " "
34	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st October 1889.
HINDUSTANI.				
35	"Shams-ul-Akhtar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	21st and 28th October 1889.
36	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	19th " 26th " "
37	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	17th " 24th " "
38	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th " 25th " "
39	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	12th " 27th " "
40	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th October 1889.
41	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	3rd and 10th October 1889.
42	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Hyderabad	425	14th " 21st " "
43	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	15th " 23rd " "
44	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 30th October, says:—The Russian hunger for land, not being satisfied with more than half of Europe and a large part of Asia, drives the Russians to cast a greedy look on India also. Every one knows the efforts the Government of India is making to strengthen their frontier to prevent them from finding their way easily into India. A war between the two powers in India will be fought in Europe also, and the whole world will shake to its foundation. To prevent such a catastrophe it appears that Prince Bismark is bent upon bringing about a good understanding between the Russians and the English on this point.

VRIITANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 30th, 1889.

2. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th October, says:—Gilgit is a petty principality in the neighbourhood of Cashmere, to which it is subordinate. The Government wanted Gilgit and that has brought about the present state of affairs in Cashmere, and the proposal of Mr. Plowden, the Resident in Cashmere, about Gilgit is at the bottom. His Highness was deposed not because he resigned or oppressed his people but because Gilgit was wanted by the British Government.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 14th, 1889.

3. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, advises the British Government to interpose their interference in creating an amicable settlement of the differences that exist between America and Germany as regards their rights in Samoa, and thus prevent bloodshed.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 24th, 1889.

4. The same paper observes that, as it is difficult for the British troops to remain in the Soudan, they may be replaced by the Egyptian army, the latter being more accustomed to endure troubles and hardships.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police

5. The *Jananukulan*, of Tiruvadi, of the 15th October, draws the attention of the police to the practice of rash and negligent driving on the part of the jutkawallahs of that place.

JANANUKULAN,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

6. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dūtan*, of Madras, of the 19th October, says that, owing to the police of the town of Dhārāpuram being pecuniarily benefited by thieves and gamblers, the inhabitants of the place suffer great distress. There is neither security of property nor security of person. In support of this statement he mentions two cases, in one of which a female child, 4 or 5 years of age, was brutally murdered a few days ago for the sake of ten or fifteen rupees' worth of jewels, and in the other a certain ruffian cut off and carried away the ears of a woman for the sake of the jewels she wore.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesāmitran*, of Madras, of the 23rd October, brings to light a system of lottery practised every year by villanous characters during the dipavali festival for cheating young children and poor rustics. He says that police constables are privy to and connive at such malpractices, and he therefore trusts that the higher authorities will take steps to suppress them.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

8. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, in acknowledging the receipt of Government review of the administration report of the Police Department for the year 1888-89, makes the following observations:—

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

The persons who performed the work of the police before the organisation of the department were held responsible at least for the prevention of cases of house-breaking and theft. But the present staff of the police force, who are apparently intended to enjoy a life of ease, are, in consequence of their want of education and of their bad manners and worse morals, a curse to the inhabitants, instead of being the guardians of their lives and property. The cry everywhere throughout the presidency is that the present police force is totally inadequate for the maintenance of peace and order. The work done by the police inspectors during the year under review is very unsatisfactory. It is therefore the plain duty of the Inspector-General of Police to pay particular attention to them in future. During the year under review, two inspectors, 23 head constables and 161 constables were departmentally punished. From this it is clear that the administration of the department was most unsatisfactory, and it must continue to be unsatisfactory so long as the department is officered by uneducated men, and so long as raw young men are pitchforked into high and responsible places. During the year 1888-89, cases of house-breaking, theft, murder, dacoity and other crimes were on the increase, whereas the number of cases in which conviction was obtained decreased. This shows that the administration of the department is not what it should be. To remedy this evil, educated natives should be appointed inspectors and head constables, and the persons so appointed should be men who are not likely to be swayed by envy and hatred, and who will not succumb to ordinary temptations.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Appointment of an unpassed candidate as head constable.

9. An unpassed candidate has been appointed as a head constable with this only qualification, that he was Malayalam teacher to the Police Superintendent.

10. In consequence of the three police stations in the Cannanore town having been amalgamated into one and located in an isolated place away from the town, thefts, house-breaking, &c., have increased. The station should be removed to the centre of the town or the three former stations should be re-established in their respective quarters.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

11. A correspondent calls the Police Superintendent's attention to the alleged connivance of the Pudiyangadi station officer at the escape of a Mussalman thief who had confessed and given up some of the stolen articles in two thefts which he had committed.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 17th, 1889.

12. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th October, after inserting the news of three constables belonging to the Allahabad police being punished for theft, says that we do not know how long the Government will remain looking at their actions quietly.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

13. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 21st October, says the whole of India is clamorous of the ill-treatment practised by police. Hands of the ill-treatment experienced at the having been sent from heaven. We are glad to observe that such is not the case with the Dakkhan police. It is a pity that the Government of India do not lend their ears to the above complaint.

(b) Courts.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th 1889.

14. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, writes as follows:—
The village munsif. Government, in their review of the administration of civil justice during the year 1888-89, attribute the increase of small cause suits to the people having no faith in the justice of the village courts. This want of confidence in them is due to the way in which village munsifs are treated at present. A village munsif is not appointed solely to exercise civil and criminal authority within his jurisdiction. He has many masters to serve. As pattamanigar, he has to work

hard in collecting the revenues of the village; and in doing this work, he cannot help incurring the displeasure of the ryots. If he conducts himself in a manner agreeable to the ryots, he is subjected to harsh treatment by the tahsildar in open cutcherry and in the very presence of the mirassidars, and thus his position as a judicial officer is lowered in the estimation of the people. Besides, he is obliged to be the slave of such officers as the inspectors of vaccination, officers of the Survey and Settlement departments, taluk peons, amins of the district munsif's court, police officers and others. Under these circumstances, how can we expect him to command the respect due to him as a judicial officer? The majority of the village munsifs are utterly devoid of education of any sort. Hence it is somewhat uncharitable on the part of Government to attribute the increase of small cause suits to the want of faith in the village courts. In the first place, respectable and influential men, who have received the benefit of education, should be appointed to these posts. Government should, from out of the surplus of the stamp receipts, make grants to meet the expenses of the village courts until they become self-supporting. Passed candidates should be induced to take up these appointments. In every way people must be led to regard the village munsif as an officer competent to administer justice. So long as these reforms are not carried out, the position of the village munsifs must continue to remain what it now is, and any amendments which may be made in the Village Courts Act will prove utterly useless.

15. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 12th October, strongly objects to the present practice of leaving the duty of Trial by jurors and assessors. nominating jurors and assessors, who are to assist the judges in the administration of justice, entirely in the hands of the village munsifs, and desires that Government will in future take steps to appoint proper persons as jurors and assessors.

KALANIDHI,
Oct. 12th, 1889.

16. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 9th October 1889, complains that appeal cases are disposed of at the High Court with great irregularity, and parties, who come for the disposal of their cases from so distant districts as the Northern Circars, where there is no railway communication, must often, to their great inconvenience, wait many months. According to the practice now in vogue the cases are not taken up according to their registered number, but according to their being ready for disposal. The editor hopes that the High Court will rectify this practice.

VIVEKAVARDHANI,
Oct. 9th, 1889.

17. The deputy magistrate of Ponani has convicted and sentenced a prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 20 fine and 30 stripes for the alleged theft of Rs. 10. Punishment for a thief for stealing Rs. 10.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

18. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st October, approves of the sentence passed by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court in the case of the first Hindu-Muhammadan disturbance, which took place in July last, and remarks that the punishment inflicted on the Hindus was rather inadequate as they purposely infringed the order of Government and the terms of the license given to them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

(c) Jails.

19. Owing to the excessive work and unsuitable diet, prisoners often suffer from severe illness, which sometimes cause untimely death. The death of the late Sub-Judge Kunjan Menon is instanced. Prisoners suffering from severe illness.— Causes of —

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

(d) Education.

20. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 19th October, says:—In what respect is higher education benefiting our Indian youth? It seems to us to rob him of Education a failure in India.

VRITTANTA
BODHINI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

what good he has learnt, without supplying him with the true code. And coming to the practical point of business-life, whither does it lead him? While everything at home is regulated by the rule of supply and demand, and finds its level, and rights itself, here you are turning out native philosophers without number to be a veritable burden to themselves, with few laudable exceptions of course, and a scourge to swell the unsatisfactory element of the rising generation, which, upon the authority of Government, is stated to show a "growth of tendencies unfavorable to discipline, and favorable to irreverence," and this is not only unquestioned, but it is deliberately corroborated by the Director of Public Instruction for this Presidency and Principals of colleges and other educational authorities with an agreement perfectly remarkable and adverse to themselves! But education, like marriage, is no failure if well assorted, but very desirable and advantageous where practically undertaken; still whether the present system is so is more than doubtful. Mathematics without a text-book for conduct may turn out successful students, but whether good citizens and useful lives has we fear been abundantly disproved!

(e) Local and Municipal.

KALANIDHI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

21. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 19th October, says that it would be a great boon to the boys of Kadathur, who have to cross a stream for attending the school at Karatholuvu, if the taluk or the district board should be pleased to sanction boat communication between those two places, as the water in the stream sometimes rises to a height of 8 feet.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

22. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of Madras, of the 19th October, complains that, owing to the inactivity of the chairman and members of the union panchayat of Kangayam, the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected, that the streets are dirty, and that, in consequence, sickness prevails in the town.

DESABHIMANI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

23. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 19th October, complains that the local Surgeon and municipality do not pay the least attention to the keeping in proper order of the supply-channel and the tank which are the only sources of water-supply to the town.

24. A correspondent to the same paper strongly objects to the proposal of the Porto Novo union to levy a tax on the poor inhabitants of that place for establishing a hospital therein, and says that the district board should contribute the amount necessary for establishing a hospital, and that if any tax is levied at all on the people of Porto Novo, it must be for improving the said hospital.

SWADESBHIMANI,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

25. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th October, says that the main cause of the outbreak of cholera in Salem is the gross neglect of the local municipality in regard to some of its chief functions. The paper goes on to say that, at this season of the year, when the streets are soaked with rain-water, the sweepings are not removed; that the scavengers do not daily clean the latrines of private houses, and that the municipality do not exercise proper control over the scavengers although they levy a special tax for that purpose.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

26. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, says:—The affairs of the Kumbakonam municipality are managed in an unsatisfactory manner. Several municipal meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The councillors do not take any interest in public affairs. The town is in a most wretched condition. The chairman never goes out to inspect the several parts of the town, although he gets an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem towards carriage expenses.

27. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of Bhádrapada, year Veródhi, objects to the lighting at Vizianagrum. The municipal lamps are either not lighted at all, or if so, they only spread a very dim light. Moreover, the drains in the town are out of repair, and the streets are on both sides in such a bad condition that it is dangerous to walk in them.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
Bhádrapada, Veródhi.

28. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 28th October, says that Bellary suffers every year almost whether the rains be excessive or scanty; for, when the rain is excessive, the town is thoroughly under water for a long time, as is the case this year, when "the roofs and walls of nearly 500 houses have fallen, firewood and rice have risen in price, fever prevails, the roads are dirty, and lanes stinking. We must therefore press the question of water-supply (Tungabadra channel project) and dun the Government till we gain our end. This, if gained, will preserve us from one extreme dearth. As for the other, we must have a good drainage system, such as that introduced in Bangalore and other places of equal notoriety with Bellary for water-famines."

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

29. The same paper, in the form of a "court scene," brings to view the highhandedness, ignorance, impatience, and indecent haste of the district munsif in his hearing of cases that come before him.

30. A correspondent gives great credit to Mr. Lemerle, late chairman of the Tellicherry municipality, for improving its financial condition so as to classify it among the second-grade municipalities of the presidency, and believes that the present chairman will also exert his utmost to improve various other things.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Manapuram-Chávakád road.
— Bad condition of —

31. A correspondent invites the attention of the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the bad condition of the Manapuram-Chávakád road.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore.—Necessity of returning excess of warrant batta collected from defaulters of municipal tax by —

32. The councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore will, it is hoped, return the money which they collected from the defaulters of municipal tax in excess of what the latter are required to pay as batta for warrants issued to attach their movable property.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

33. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 5th October, makes the following remarks on the changes that have recently taken place and those that are about to take place in the Board of Revenue, Madras:—

TARANGAI NESAN,
Oct. 5th, 1889.

Mr. Bliss, who has not performed any revenue duties for the last fifteen years, has been appointed Land Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Crole, who is reputed to be a good revenue officer and who has never been up to this time connected with the salt and abkari administration, has been appointed Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue. For the vacancy which has been created by the retirement of Mr. Wilson, Government, instead of adopting the proper course of utilising the services of those already in the Revenue Department, are going to appoint (says the *Pioneer*) Mr. Clogstoun, the present Accountant-General, who is a junior and who severed his connection with the Revenue Department about ten years ago. Mr. Clogstoun is to be appointed to the vacancy because he has friends in power who are interested in his elevation.

(g) Forests.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Oppression of ponam cultivators by Kannavam forester.—Inviting District Forest Officer's attention to —

34. A correspondent invites the attention of the District Forest Officer, Malabar, to the alleged oppression of ponam cultivators by the Kannavam forester.

(h) Railway.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

6/35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 26th October, brings to light two cases of accidents in the South Indian Railway, in one of which a man was killed by the mail train running over him, and in the other an old woman was severely hurt by the train running over her legs. He therefore thinks that it is the duty of the railway authorities to devise some means of preventing such accidents from occurring in future.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

5/36. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th October, writes:—Although it is written in every third-class carriage of the South Indian Railway that each compartment is to contain only eight persons, yet as a matter of fact twelve or thirteen passengers are thrust into a compartment. The inconvenience and hardship thus caused may be easily imagined. Some are prevented from getting into the carriage by those already standing in it. Not unfrequently people are thrust even into goods wagons. Is this not a piece of shocking injustice? Why should not the station masters try to remove these inconveniences by adding extra carriages when there is a large influx of passengers?

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Appeal of toddy-drawers of Walawanad taluk against introduction of tree-tapping system there.—Collector's strange reply to —

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Order of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal allowing people to manufacture salt for their consumption.—To introduce in these parts an order like —

Illicit distillation of arrack and toddy in Chirakkal taluk.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

37. A company of toddy-drawers that had appealed to the Collector of Malabar against the introduction of the tree-tapping system in Walawanad taluk, were disappointed with the Collector's invitation to go to the Minicoy island, where they would not be required to pay the tax, &c.

38. An order, like the one which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued allowing people to manufacture salt for their own consumption, if passed in reference to the parts of this country, would be a great boon to the poor.

39. Arrack and toddy are illicitly distilled in some parts of Chirakkal taluk.

(k) General.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

41/40. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 26th October, says that the recent order of the Government of India that public servants' moiety of whose pay continues to be attached for more than two years towards the liquidation of their debts shall be removed from service should be amended, as it would affect most injuriously thousands of poor and deserving persons in the public service.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

42/41. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 26th October, states that, owing to the explosion caused by combustion when chlorate and red arsenic were being powdered, a man was killed, and he therefore asks "why should not Government make it a strict rule that none should be allowed to manufacture explosives without having obtained a proper license?"

Put these para
in order
Ct.

43/45. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the post office at Tiruvadamardur, which had been located for the last twenty years in the central part of the town, has been removed to an out-of-the-way corner, much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants of the place and the neighbouring villages, and trusts that the postal authorities will try to remove this grievance of the people by having the office removed to some central spot.

43/44. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 19th October, draws the attention of the postal authorities to the necessity of getting securities from the mail-runners and also of obtaining receipts from them when mail-bags are delivered to them.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

42/41. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th October, states as follows:—It was very uncharitable of Government to order the destruction of the big tank in the village of Thalangai, Wallajah taluk, in consequence of damage caused to the railway line by breaches in the above tank about four or five years ago. The railway line could have been easily protected from similar dangers by the addition of three or more arches to the existing bridge. Instead of doing this, Government have unjustly deprived the poor ryots of the irrigational facilities which they have been enjoying from time immemorial.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

40/45. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of Madras, of the 19th October, says that, owing to the authorities failing to enforce strictly the stamping of weights and measures every year, the shopkeepers in the town of Madras use false ones, and thus subject poor people to serious loss.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

46. The *Ayul Vetha Bhaskaran*, of Madras, of the 15th October, says that the poor people of this country are subject to a variety of dangers by their having to entrust their lives to native quack-doctors, and suggests that it would be a great boon to the people if Government would take steps for the examination of, and the award of licenses to, such medical practitioners.

AYUL VETHA
BHASKARAN,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

47. The *Tarangai Nesun*, of the 5th October, observes as follows:—The proposal of Government to appoint in future only experienced Barristers and Vakils as District Court Judges. The present incumbents of these District Court Judges is a very good one. The present incumbents of these offices are all members of the Covenanted Civil Service, with no knowledge of the laws of this country, who are pitch-forked into these places after a few years' service in the Revenue Department. Very recently Mr. Crole, the District Judge, passed an order in the matter of the criminal charge against the Mahant of Tirupati that he would be released on bail only on his furnishing a security of two lakhs of rupees within four hours and on his binding himself not to appeal against such order to the High Court. There are many civilian judges of Mr. Crole's stamp, who have committed similar mistakes. Under these circumstances, the present proposal of Government is quite welcome. Although the appointment of men like Messrs. Bashyam Iyengar, Subramania Aiyar, Salem Ramasami Mudaliyar and Sankaran Nayar as High Court and District Judges will deprive the Congress of some of its best supporters, still we must rejoice at the action of Government in rendering such appointments possible and in acceding to the wishes of the people.

TARANGAI NESUN,
Oct. 5th, 1889.

48. The same paper says:—Government have, in order to reduce the expenditure on account of the annual exodus to the hills, resolved to discontinue the hill allowances which have been paid up to this time to the poor clerks who follow the Members of Government to the hills. This is undoubtedly a case of being penny-wise-and-pound-foolish. The climate of the Nilgiris does not agree with the health of the clerks, to whom this small addition to their

Reduction of salaries.

income was an inducement and a help. The clerks go to the hills not to recruit their health, but only to assist the Members of Government. Under these circumstances, it is unjust to reduce the amount of allowances of these subordinate officials who are compelled to go to the hills for the convenience of the higher officers. Why should not Government reduce the salaries of officers drawing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000? Even the Finance Committee, whose duty it was to suggest retrenchments of public expenditure, only recommended reduction in the pay of peons and subordinate officials. Our civilians get princely salaries,—salaries bigger than those drawn by similar officers in other countries. And yet there is none to suggest any reduction of these big salaries.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
Bhādrapada, Verōdhi.

49. The *Siddhantabōdhini*, of the month of Bhādrapada, year Verōdhi, complains that post labels and cards cannot be easily obtained at the Vizianagrum post office, and that the people are thus much incommoded. The local post office authorities should take steps to remedy this objectionable state.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

50. A correspondent complains in the *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 26th October 1889, that jutkawallahs drive their jutkas in such a rash and negligent manner that people are exposed to great danger. Moreover, they charge higher than the prescribed fares, to the loss of their passengers. The editor directs the attention of the authorities to these points.

KARNATAKA PRA-
KASIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, says:—The shawl-trade of Cashmere is steadily declining. The value of shawls exported from the country has fallen from 12½ lakhs to 6 lakhs last year. At this rate the industry will entirely disappear in the course of a few years. It is no wonder that such should be the state of a country into which Kali Purusha has stepped.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

52. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 23rd October, says that it hears from Lahore that the people are warned by newspapers that the police are secretly wandering about to arrest those who speak of Dhulip Singh.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

53. An abridgment of the Government review on the administration of civil justice in the presidency during the year 1888 and an exhortation to the village munsifs to discharge their duties honestly.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

54. The Pattambi post office peons are irregular in the delivery of letters.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

55. A correspondent states that, owing to a recent circular, that the payment of money orders in the interior parts should be made only after the adikari or menon (accountant) of the village has signed on the order as witness, these officials refuse to sign such orders unless they receive a commission. He mentions, as an example, that the menon of Kuhnimangalam amsam obtained one rupee to sign a money order for Rs. 15 sent from Coorg by a carpenter to his son.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 10th, 1889.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, considers that it is premature to give any opinion on the riot, but referring to the account given in the *Madras Mail* says it should be borne in mind that since the foundation stone of the mosque in question was laid in the Vurdamuthappen street,

the Hindus have assumed a hostile attitude towards the Muhammadans. It was not right on the part of the Hindus to have passed the street in procession while a case of like nature was still pending in court. The police are equally blameable inasmuch as they allowed the processionists to pass the mosque with music and refused to interfere in the matter in spite of their being requested to do so. If they did not wish to interfere with the time-honored usage of the Hindus they might at least have stopped music in front of the mosque pending the decision of the case above referred to. The *Mail* says that the procession was an important one; this might be the case, but they at the same time ought to have had like regard for the mosque. It is also said that the Hindus and Muhammadans had made a compromise between themselves and so there was no fear of a breach of the peace, but by the approach of the evening of the day the police reporters gave information to the effect that Muhammadans from all parts of the city were wending their way towards the street and were collecting at the mosque and on the tops of the houses of the Muhammadan residents. We do not know how far this statement is correct. It was also stated that by 8 P.M. the number of Muhammadans collected in the street exceeded 1,000, and notwithstanding this the roofs of houses had been occupied by numerous Muhammadans, which fact caused great excitement. We frankly say that this is utterly false. Taking it for granted that 1,000 Muhammadans were gathered there with the avowed purpose of creating mischief, ~~then~~ they would have armed themselves with lathes and other weapons, in which case, ~~we say that the~~ 2,000 Hindus and the handful of police present ~~were no match to the~~ Muhammadans alleged to have assembled there. From the fact that amongst the wounded there were none but Muhammadans it is evident that they were not in any way bent on mischief. Many travellers, who had come from the mufassal to make purchases, were also arrested. If they had done anything at all at the time, they must have acted to defend themselves. If the police suspected that the gathering of the Muhammadans was unlawful, why did they not receive bail from the head men of the assembly to keep the peace. By this failure on their part, it is apparent that their intention was to cause the disturbance. It is also proved that they were unjustly partial to the Hindus in allowing them to pass the mosque with music and cheers. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, in continuation says it was also stated that a heap of stones and bricks was subsequently found within the precincts of the mosque. We beg to observe that we have learnt from reliable sources that those bricks and stones were a part of the materials collected for the construction of the mosque, and not for any evil purpose. It is absurd to think that the Muhammadans had in their houses a large quantity of chilly powder with the object of throwing it into the eyes of their antagonists. When Muhammadans are not cowards to have recourse to such silly tricks, when they see that the privileges they enjoy are being sacrificed, they would rather wash their hands of their lives than subject themselves to disgrace. In conclusion the editor praises the British Government for their non-interference in religious matters, but finds fault with the police for their neglect in the discharge of their duties, and trusts that Government may be pleased to make due inquiry into their conduct. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, also finds fault with the police and requests Government to make due inquiry and punish criminals.

57. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, states that, considering the smallness of the number of Muhammadans collected in the godown street on the night of the 4th October, it is evident that they had no intention of creating any disturbance. While, on the other hand, the stubbornness of the Hindus in carrying the procession with tom-toms and cheers goes to prove that the Hindus preconcerted the riot, and the police aided and abetted them, inasmuch as the police scaled the walls and trespassed on certain houses where the inmates had gone to rest, and also forced open the door of the mosque and arrested many innocent persons.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

The Police ought to have done

that besides

If had collected them

would have been no match for them

It was the Police

old

its

The delinquents.

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Send

JALNA-I-SAKHUN,
Oct. 27th, 1889.

58. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 27th October, in commenting upon the riot, Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town. says, as the Hindus are now-a-days wealthy, learned and crafty, they are always seeking opportunities to carry out their malicious designs. It therefore behoves the ruling authorities to act in the great care and diligence in deciding the quarrel between two large classes of their subjects. The Hindus will, from time to time, not fail to exterminate our religious rites and privileges, and eventually, it would be no wonder, if they were to strive their best to put a stop to our calls for prayers, &c., in the same way as they have done at a place near Gurdaspore; in Patiala, which was noticed by the *Jubilee* paper of Lucknow. As regards the police, the editor says, their duty is to look after the good and peaceable administration of the country and prevent mischief. Their sense of justice and impartiality or even their indifference in the discharge of their duties bring a bad name to Government. In conclusion the editor remarks that as the police is a mixture of high and low caste people, it is incumbent on the Government to keep always an eye upon their doings, so that the feelings of the public at large may not be wounded; he hopes that Government will make due inquiry into the case and punish offenders severely.

59. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th October, says taxation is the order of the day. Government is determined to enrich England by reducing India to poverty and misery.

60. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th October, advises the British Government to protect Dera-i-Ghazi Khan from the danger of being washed away by the floods of Indus. This camp, which has been in existence for the last 4,000 years, is considered as the principal town ~~forming~~ the frontier on this side of British India. Recommends that any measures which may be proposed by the committee appointed for the purpose may be adopted.

61. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, invites the attention of Anjuman-i-Islamia. Government to the present inactive state of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and recommends that Government officials, in which case alone their prosperity will be ensured.

62. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 12th October, complains of the ill-treatment of the poorer classes of the natives of Hyderabad by Europeans on natives. experience at the hands of European residents in general and soldiers in particular.

63. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, states that the Mahant of Tirupati advised the Assistant Magistrate of North Arcot not to touch the treasure ~~found~~ temple, &c., and concludes by saying that it brings a bad name to Government if they interfere with religious endowments, and urging them to pay particular attention to the above matter.

III.—LEGISLATION.

64. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 30th October, says:—Of the various measures which Government adopts there are more which ought to be made known to the public than those which require to be kept secret. An impartial administration must be anxious to give the widest publicity to all its measures which affect the public and to invite criticisms thereon, because the good and evil likely to result from them are more likely to be obvious to the ruled than to the rulers. Government officials are not omniscient and it therefore behoves them to take the opinion of the public on all important changes that are likely to affect the people. It was his solicitude for the good of the people of India

that induced Lord Ripon to make it a rule that all the measures which the Government intended to take should first be published in all newspapers and submitted to all important associations for favor of their opinion. But before he could see that rule carried out he had to leave the country, and his successor, an accomplished statesman as he was, was not very anxious to invite public criticism on his measures. Still some enterprising newspaper editors employed all means, fair or foul, for getting early information of all Government measures, and notably the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* was indefatigable in this work. The present Viceroy has now passed an Act for punishing those who thus publish information regarding the doings of Government. There is nothing in the new Act which was not provided for by the Penal Code, and we do not understand what end the Government will achieve by it. All desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and the uncontrolled acts of Government are one of those desperate diseases, and can be remedied only by public criticism of all the changes which it makes. It is only by giving vent to such criticism that treason can be cured and healthy loyalty established among the people. We recommend this to the attention of the Government. There can be no harm in truth being known and though there may be one or two cases which ought not to be published, the evil resulting from their publication cannot weigh against the evil likely to result from the misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

65. A correspondent to the *Tarangai Nesan*, of Madras, of the 19th September, regrets to see the revenues of the Native State of Pudukota wasted by the Diwan-Regent in supplying his quarters and that of the Assistant Diwan with electric bells and lights at the cost of the State. Even the Viceroy of India, who draws a salary of Rs. 25,000 a month, is denied this luxury. He goes on to say that it is really surprising to see that the Diwan-Regent is indulging in these luxuries at the cost of the State, when the expense of supplying the palace with such things has been met from out of the personal allowance of the Maha Raja.

66. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, conjectures that something mysterious is going on in Mysore from the following facts:—

- (1) Mr. T. R. A. Thambu Chettiar has been for the last three months on special duty, the nature of which is not known to anybody outside the Government.
- (2) The Revenue Code was brought into force some months ago, but no Revenue Commissioner has as yet been appointed to work it out.
- (3) The previous week's official Gazette appoints Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, on special duty.
- (4) The Government passing proceedings on the meeting of merchants of Mysore during the Dasara, although the meeting was such as is usually convened when a new tax is imposed or a new measure introduced.
- (5) The attribution by Government of the recent strike to the unauthorised imposition of a tax and the inquiring into the conduct of those who were the cause of the strike.

(6) The suspension of the advocate who acted as the agent of the strikers, although the strike itself was recognised by Government as reasonable. It further asks why it was that the Superintendent of the Mysore Police pointed his sword at the merchants when they went to represent their grievances to the Resident; why the same Superintendent has come down from Mysore; why the Under Secretary, Mr. Madava, while proceeding to join his new appointment as Sub-division Officer of French Rocks, was called away to Bangalore and then to Mysore by telegram.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Sept. 19th, 1889.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIK,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI,
Oct. 14th, 1889.

67. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 14th October, speaks highly of the policy adopted by the present Resident, inasmuch as he holds himself aloof from mixing up with native officials save those who may be permitted to visit him. This step gives the intriguing people scarcely any opportunity to concoct evil designs. We learn that the Prime Minister has issued an order to the effect that no one of his subordinate officials is permitted to pay visits to the Resident. We do not know how far this is correct, but we hope that it is the case: now-a-days particularly such strictness should be observed.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

68. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st October, says the English Press commends the present policy of Government as regards Cashmere but the Native Press is not contented with it. Adverting to the above, a Punjabi journal states the Native Press is not quite against Council's administration but it is not satisfied with the plea that the Maha Raja is not competent to rule; he, it is observed, being a harmless person, yields to the orders of Government implicitly. If he was allowed a voice in the administration of the country and the affairs were conducted through the medium of a Council, it would give no room to the Native Press to grumble.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

69. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st October, complains of the unjust new taxation imposed upon poor wood-cutters, who bring wood from jungles and thus earn their livelihood. This is certainly obnoxious, the revenue of the country being in a flourishing state.

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

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

70. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 19th October, says that cholera and fever are now extensively raging in the town of Negapatam for want of sanitation and rain.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

71. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, regrets to see that, although some of the people of India go to England to study for the Civil Service, the Bar and the Medical profession, there are very few instances indeed of men who go there for learning such things as the manufacture of iron and other important articles with a view to improve the material resources of India.

ANDHRAPRAKASHA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

72. The *Andhraprakasha*, of the 19th October 1889, recommends to combine Ganjam with the Central Provinces, for if any calamity happens in such a distant district, it is very difficult to deal with it from Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin was, *e.g.*, deputed to report on the state of Ganjam when the scarcity first threatened, and necessary measures were only taken after the receipt of his report. The editor therefore thinks that the addition of Ganjam to the Central Provinces is a wise step.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Raising age for Civil Service candidates from 19 to 25 (*sic*)—Many Indians will be encouraged to come forward by—

Cow protection movement—Travancore Maha Raja's subscription of Rs. 1,000 to—

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Praying for recovery of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., from his illness.

73. The Secretary of State's raising the standard of age from 19 to 25 (*sic*) for the Indian Civil Service examinations may, hereafter, induce many Indian youths to come forward as candidates.

74. The Travancore Maha Raja has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the cow protection movement.

75. Regrets the illness of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., and prays God for his speedy recovery.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

National Congress in Bombay.
—Choosing of delegates for—;
and the probable president of—

76. The people in Northern India have commenced to choose delegates for the National Congress in Bombay. Sir William Wedderburn will most probably be president.

77. The following specimen of a news-letter may be interesting. It is from Tellicherry:—"There is a heavy rainfall. The crops are good. District Judge is very free in fining his subordinates and the new district court translator was fined a small amount. But the Judge, on the whole, is able. The Sub-Judge is what he was before. The Munsif is fond of disposing cases on oaths. The Sub-Collector is a splendid official. No mention of the Tahsildar is necessary as he has already established his fame. The Police connive at some thieves robbing street passengers of their things in broad daylight. The Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Department having got a letter from the Inspector about some inaccuracies in the Assistant Inspector's accounts, came, all on a sudden, and on examining the accounts of the Assistant Inspector, Mr. Boyer, found a difference of 100 bags of salt in the factory. God only knows how the matter will end."

78. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 17th October, says a certain lady, whose name is not known, has remitted a sum of ten thousand pounds, which is equal to one lakh fifty thousand rupees, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by means of a registered letter, in which she states that she is quite disgusted with the riches she has, and does not know what to do with her wealth; she hopes that this remittance may be accepted.

79. The same paper says, as Russia is active in spreading her intrigues to invade India, it is incumbent on the British Government to be on the alert and adopt such steps as may be deemed necessary to impede her progress.

80. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th October, advises European Powers not to interfere in Cretan affairs and listen to the evil advice of the Press.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB,
Oct. 17th, 1889.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Public No. , Miscellaneous.

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

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Confidential No. 498

Public (1889) Department.

From *Ravi Bahadur P. Ranganada*
Mudaliyar, M. A.

Tamil Translator

to Government,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT.

No. 219

Dated 7th November 1889.

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil News-
papers for the fortnight ending
3rd October 1889.

Pres
Pres *Pres*
Cl.
12/11

En
For Pres
Please this
clear pres
Send
Cl.
26/11

at the cost of the state, when the expense of supplying the Palace with such things has been met from out of the personal allowance of the Maharajah.

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

Cholera and
Fever at Negapatam.

26. A Correspondent to the Janamithran of Tanjore of the 19th October says that Cholera and fever are now extensively raging in the town of Negapatam for want of sanitation and rain.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Arts and Manu-
factures.

27. The Janamithran of Tanjore of the 26th October regrets to see that although some of the people of India go to England to study for the Civil Service, the Bar and the Medical profession, there are very few instances indeed of men who go there for learning such things as the manufacture of iron and other important articles with a view to improve the material resources of India.

Famil Translations Office,
Madras, 7th November 1889.

P. Ranganathan

Famil Translations to Government.

Compelled to go to the Hills for the convenience of the higher officers. Why should not Government reduce the salaries of officers drawing from Rs. 1000 to 4000? Even the Finance Committee whose duty it was to suggest retrenchments of public expenditure, only recommended reduction in the pay of peons and subordinate officials. Our Britishers get princely salaries, — salaries bigger than those drawn by similar officers in other countries. And yet there is none to suggest any reduction of these big salaries.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

25. A correspondent to the Sarangai Nesan Pudukkotta of Madras of the 19th September regrets to see the revenues of the Native State of Pudukkotta wasted by the Dewan. Regent in supplying his quarters and that of the Assistant Dewan with electric bells and lights at the cost of the State. Even the Viceroy of India who draws a salary of Rs. 25,000 a month is denied this luxury. He goes on to say that it is really surprising to see that the Dewan. Regent is indulging in these luxuries at

welcome. Although the appointment of men like Messrs. Bashyam Iyengar, Subramania Aiyar, Salem Ramasami Mudaliyar and Saubara Nayar as High Court and District Judges will deprive the Congress some of its best supporters, still we must rejoice at the action of Government in rendering such appointments possible and in acceding to the wishes of the people.

Reduction of
Salaries.

24. The Tarangai Kisan of the 6th October
Lays:

Government have, in order to reduce the expenditure on account of the annual exodus to the Hills, resolved to discontinue the Hill allowances which have been paid up to this time to the poor clerks who follow the Members of Government to the Hills. This is undoubtedly a case of being pennywise and pound foolish. The Climate of the Nilgiris does not agree with the health of the clerks to whom this small addition to their income is as an inducement and a help. The clerks go to the Hills not to recruit their health, but only to assist the Members of Government. Under these circumstances, it is unjust to reduce the amount of allowances of these subordinate officials who are
Compelled

of and the award of licenses to such medical practitioners.

23. The Tarangai Kisan of the 5th October District Court
observes as follows:—

The proposal of Government to appoint in future only experienced Barristers and Vakils as District Court Judges is a very good one. The present incumbents of these offices are all members of the so-called Civil Service, with no knowledge of the laws of this Country, who are pitch-forked into these places after a few years' service in the Revenue Department. Very recently Mr. Lerole the District Judge passed an order in the matter of the criminal charge against the Mahant of Tripati that he would be released on bail only on his furnishing a security of two lakhs of rupees within four hours and on his binding himself not to appeal against such order to the High Court. There are many Civilian Judges of Mr. Lerole's stamp, who have committed similar mistakes. Under these circumstances, the present proposal of Government is quite
welcome.

village of Thalugai, Wallajah Talug, in consequence of damage caused to the Railway line by breaches in the above tank about four or five years ago. The Railway line could have been easily protected from similar dangers by the addition of three or more arches to the existing bridge. Instead of doing this Government have unjustly deprived the poor ryots of the irrigational facilities which they have been enjoying from time immemorial.

Stamping of
weights and
measures.

21. The Vettikhodigai of Madras of the 19th October says that owing to the authorities failing to enforce strictly the stamping of weights and measures every year, the shopkeepers in the town of Madras use false ones and thus subject poor people to serious loss.

The Hindu
Medical Practitioners

22. The Ayul Vetha Bhasikaran of Madras of the 15th October says that the poor people of this country are subject to a variety of dangers by their having to entrust their lives to native quack doctors, and suggests that it would be a great boon to the people if Government would take steps for the examination

of
8

none should be allowed to manufacture explosives without having obtained a proper license?"

18. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 26th October complains that the Post Office at Thiruvadamardur which had been located for the last 20 years in the central part of the town has been removed to an out-of-the-way corner, much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants of the place and the neighbouring villages, and trusts that the Postal Authorities will try to remove this grievance of the people by having the office removed to some central spot.

The Postal
Department.

19. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 19th October draws the attention of the Postal Authorities to the necessity of getting securities from the mail-runners and also of obtaining receipts from them when mail-bags are delivered to them.

20. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 16th October states as follows:—

A grievance of the
ryots of Thalugai,
Wallajah Talug

It was very much to be regretted of Government to order the destruction of the big tank in the village

the Stationmasters try to remove these inconveniences by adding extra carriages when there is a large influx of passengers?

(c) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k) General.

The indebtedness
of Public Servants.

16. The Vettikhodiyon of Madras of the 26th October says that the recent order of the Government of India that public servants a majority of whose pay continues to be attached for more than two years towards the liquidation of their debts, shall be removed from service, should be amended, as it would affect most injuriously thousands of poor and deserving persons in the public service.

A death caused
by explosives.

17. A correspondent to the Sudasamitran of Madras of the 26th October states that, owing to the explosion caused by combustion when chlorate and red arsenic were being powdered, a man was killed, and he therefore asks "Why should not Government make it a strict rule that

(h) Railways.

14. A correspondent to the Sudasamitran Railway of Madras of the 26th October brings to light two accidents. Cases of accidents in the South Indian Railway, in one of which a man was killed by the Mail Train running over him, and in the other an old woman was severely hurt by the train running over her legs. He therefore thinks that it is the duty of the Railway Authorities to devise some means of preventing such accidents from occurring in future.

15. A correspondent to the Sudasamitran The South Indian Railway of Madras of the 16th October writes—

Although it is written in every third class carriage of the South Indian Railway that each compartment is to contain only eight persons, yet as a matter of fact twelve or thirteen passengers are thrust into a compartment. The inconvenience and hardship thus caused may be easily imagined. Some are prevented from getting into the carriage by those already standing in it. Not infrequently people are thrust even into goods wagons. Is this not a piece of shocking injustice? Why should not the

changes that have recently taken place and those that are about to take place in the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Mr. Bliss who has not performed any revenue duties for the last 15 years has been appointed Land Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Croft who is reputed to be a good Revenue Officer and who has never been up to this time connected with the Salt and Akbari Administration, has been appointed Commissioner of Salt and Akbari Revenue. For the vacancy which has been created by the retirement of Mr. Wilson, Government, instead of adopting the proper course of utilizing the services of those already in the Revenue Department, are going to appoint (says the Pioneer) Mr. Colquhoun, the present Accountant General, who is a junior and who severed his connection with the Revenue Department about ten years ago. Mr. Colquhoun is to be appointed to the vacancy because he has friends in power who are interested in his elevation.

(2) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(3) Railways.

of the local Municipality in regard to some of its chief functions. The paper goes on to say that, at this season of the year when the streets are soaked with rain water, the filth is not removed; that the scavengers do not daily clean the latrines of private houses; and that the Municipality do not exercise proper control over the scavengers although they levy a special tax for that purpose.

12. The Janamitram of Tanjore of the The Combaconam Municipality.
26th October says:-

The affairs of the Combaconam Municipality are managed in an unsatisfactory manner. Several Municipal Meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Councillors do not take any interest in public affairs. The town is in a most wretched condition. The Chairman never goes out to inspect the several parts of the town although he gets an allowance of Rupees 40 per mensem towards Carriage expenses.

(4) Land Revenue and Settlements

13. The Sarangai Nisan of Madras of the The Board of Revenue, Madras.
5th October makes the following remarks on the changes

to the inactivity of the Chairman and members of the Union Panchayat of Rangayam, the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected, that the streets are dirty and that in consequence sickness prevails in the town.

The Maddalare Municipality. 9. A correspondent to the Desabhinani of Maddalare of the 19th October complains that the Local Surgeon and Municipality do not pay the least attention to the keeping in proper order of the Supply Channel and the tank which are the only sources of water supply to the town.

The proposed Hospital at Porto Novo. 10. A correspondent to the Desabhinani of Maddalare of the 19th October strongly objects to the proposal of the Porto Novo Union to levy a tax on the poor inhabitants of that place for establishing a Hospital therein, and says that the District Board should contribute the amount necessary for establishing a hospital, and that if any tax is levied at all on the people of Porto Novo, it must be for improving the said hospital.

The cause of the outbreak of cholera in Salem. 11. The Sudadisa'bhini of Salem of the 15th October says that the main cause of the outbreak of Cholera in Salem is the gross neglect

6. The Kalanidhi of Kaniakur of the 12th October strongly objects to the present practice of leaving the duty of nominating jurors and assessors who are to assist the Judges in the administration of justice, entirely in the hands of the Village Munsifs, and desires that Government will in future take steps to appoint proper persons as jurors and assessors.

(C) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

7. The Kalanidhi of Kaniakur of the 19th October says that it would be a great boon to the boys of Kadathur who have to cross a stream for attending the school at Karatholuvu if the Taluk or the District Board should be pleased to sanction boat communication between those ^{two} places, as the water in the stream sometimes rises to a height of eight feet.

8. A correspondent to the Vikata Outan of Madras of the 19th October complains that owing to

Trial by Jurors and assessors.

The Rangayam Union.

Police officers and others. Under these circumstances, how can we expect him to command the respect due to him as a judicial officer? The majority of the Village Munsifs are utterly devoid of education of any sort. Hence it is somewhat uncharitable on the part of Government to attribute the increase of Small Causes suits to the want of faith in the Village Courts. In the first place, respectable and influential men who have received the benefit of education should be appointed to these posts.

Government should, from out of the surplus of the Stamp receipts, make grants to meet the expenses of the Village Courts, until they become self-supporting. Passed Candidates should be induced to take up these appointments. In every way people must be led to regard the Village Munsif as an officer competent to administer justice. So long as these reforms are not carried out, the position of the Village Munsifs must continue to remain what it now is, and any amendments which may be made in the Village Courts Act will prove utterly useless.

b. The

October writes as follows:—

Government in their review of the Administration of Civil Justice during the year 1888-89, attribute the increase of Small Causes suits to the people having no faith in the justice of the Village Courts. This want of confidence in them is due to the way in which Village Munsifs are treated at present. A Village Munsif is not appointed solely to exercise civil and Criminal Authority within his jurisdiction.

He has many masters to serve. As Pattamanigar, he has to work hard in collecting the revenues of the village; and in doing this work, he cannot help incurring the displeasure of the ryots. If he conducts himself in a manner agreeable to the ryots, he is subjected to harsh treatment by the Tahildar in open Rutcherry and in the very presence of the Mirasidars, and thus his position as a judicial officer is lowered in the estimation of the people. Besides, he is obliged to be the slave of such officers as the Inspectors of Vaccination, officers of the Survey and Settlement Departments, Taluqpeons, Amins of the District Munsif Courts, Police

during the year under review is very unsatisfactory. It is therefore the plain duty of the Inspector General of Police to pay particular attention to them in future. During the year under review, 2 Inspectors, 23 Head Constables and 161 Constables were departmentally punished. From this it is clear that the administration of the Department was most unsatisfactory, and it must continue to be unsatisfactory so long as the department is officered by uneducated men and so long as raw young men are pitch-forked into high and responsible places. During the year 1888-89, Cases of house-breaking, theft, murder, dacoity and other crimes were on the increase, whereas the number of cases in which conviction was obtained decreased. This shows that the Administration of the Department is not what it should be. To remedy this evil, educated natives should be appointed. Inspectors and Head Constables, and the persons so appointed should be men who are not likely to be swayed by envy and hatred, and who will not succumb to ordinary temptations.

The Village
Munsifs.

5. The Janamitraw of Tanjore of the 26th

October

of lottery practised every year by villainous characters during the Dipawali festival for cheating young children and poor rustics. He says that Police Constables are privy to and connive at such mal-practices, and he therefore trusts that the higher authorities will take steps to suppress them.

4. The Janamitraw of Tanjore of the 26th October, 1888-89. Police Administration, Tanjore, 1888-89. in acknowledging the receipt of Government Review of the Administrative Report of the Police Department for the year 1888-89, makes the following observations:

The persons who performed the work of the Police before the organization of the Department were held responsible at least for the prevention of cases of house-breaking and theft. But the present staff of the Police Force who are apparently intended to enjoy a life of ease, are in consequence of their want of education and of their bad manners and worse morals, a curse to the inhabitants of the Country instead of being the guardians of their lives and property. The cry everywhere throughout the Presidency is that the present Police Force is totally inadequate for the maintenance of peace and order. The work done by the Police Inspectors during

I Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Rash and
negligent driving.

1. The Jananukulam of Tiruvadi of the 15th October draws the attention of the Police to the practice of rash and negligent driving on the part of the Juthakavallahs of that place.

The Police of Dhairapuram. Madras of the 19th October says that owing to the Police of the town of Dhairapuram being pecuniarily benefited by thieves and gamblers, the inhabitants of the place suffer great distress. There is neither security of property nor security of person. In support of this statement, he mentions two cases in one of which a female child, 4 or 5 years of age, was brutally murdered a few days ago for the sake of ten or fifteen Rupees worth of jewels, and in the other a certain ruffian cut off and carried away the ears of a woman for the sake of the jewels she wore.

The system of lottery during the Diwali festival. Madras of the 23rd October brings to light a system of

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1	Monthly Gyana Dipam	Tinnevely	1,400	September 1889
	Bimonthly			
2	Satya Vedamsaram	Madras	264	15 th October 1889
3	Vedanta Niraya Patrika	do	500	1 st and 16 th October 1889
4	Ayul Veda Bhaskaran	do	500	15 th October 1889
5	Aryajana Paripalini	do	1,000	15 th October 1889
6	Shrilokaranjani	do	750	15 th October 1889
7	Swadesabhimani	Salem	150	15 th October 1889
8	Bramha Gyana Bhaskari	Bangalore	119	15 th October 1889
9	Sukha Jivani	do	440	15 th October 1889
10	Satya Vartamani	Pisurnalai	690	15 th October 1889
11	Jananukulam	Tiruvadi	100	15 th September & 15 th October 1889
	Tri-monthly			
12	Travancore Abhimani	Nagereoil	450	21 st October 1889
	Weekly			
13	Vettikkodiyon	Madras	200	12 th , 19 th & 26 th October 1889
14	Vikata Outan	do	1,400	19 th & 26 th October 1889
15	Hindu Janabhushani	do	200	19 th & 26 th October 1889
16	Tarangai Vasan	do	150	21 st September & 5 th , 19 th & 26 th October 1889
17	Arya Janaratchani	do	500	18 th & 30 th October 1889
18	Desabhimani	Andalore	350	19 th October 1889
19	Tanjipi Janamitran	Tanjore	450	19 th & 26 th October 1889
20	Kalamidhi	Coimbatore	250	12 th , 19 th & 26 th October 1889
	Bi-weekly			
21	Swadesa Mitran	Madras	800	16 th , 19 th , 23 rd , 26 th & 30 th October 1889

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 219 of 1889.]

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st October 1889.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Rash and negligent driving.
2. The Police of Dharampuram.
3. The System of lottery during the Dipawali festival.
4. Police administration, 1888-89

(b) Courts.

5. The Village Munsifs
6. Trial by jurors and assessors

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education.

Nil

(e) Local and Municipal.

7. Communication between Kaddur and Karaikal.
8. The Kanganayam Union.
9. The Cuddalore Municipality.
10. The Proposed Hospital at Porto Novo.
11. The Cause of the out-break of cholera in Salem.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

- *12 The Board of Revenue, Madras

(g) Forests.

Nil

- *12 The Coimbatore Municipality

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

14. Railway accidents.
15. The South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nil

(j) Salt.

Nil

(k) General.

16. The indebtedness of public servants.
17. A death caused by explosives.
18. The Post Office at Thiruvadammarudur.
19. The Postal Department.
20. A grievance of the ryots of Thalanganai, Walajah Taluk.
21. Stamping of weights and measures.
22. The Hindu Medical practitioners.
- *23 The District Court Judges.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

25. Pudukkotta

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

26. Cholera and fever at Negapatam.

VI. Miscellaneous.

27. Arts and manufactures
- *24. Reduction of salaries

I Foreign Politics

- (1) Samoa & Germany " " " "
- (2) Soudan " " " " " "

II Home Administration

(a) Police

- (3) Theft committed by police " " " "
- (4) Ill treatment practised by police " " " "

(b) Courts

- (5) Sentence in the P. M. Hindu Mahomedan disturbance at Black Town " " " "

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) Nil

(l) Nil

(m) Nil

(n) Nil

(o) Nil

(p) Nil

(q) Nil

(r) Nil

(s) Nil

(t) Nil

(u) Nil

(v) Nil

(w) Nil

(x) Nil

(y) Nil

(z) Nil

(h) General

- (6) Serious Hindu Mahomedan riot at Black Town " " " "

- (7) Do Do

- (8) Do Do

- (9) Location " " " "

- (10) Dera-i-Phazi Khan " " " "

- (11) Anjuman-i-Islamia " " " "

- (12) Ill treatment practised by Europeans on natives

Q ueries of papers received
as specimens for the following.

Reported
number of
specimens

Place of Publication

Name of Paper

21st and 28th October 1899.

19th and 26th " "

19th and 24th " "

15th and 25th " "

12th and 21st " "

28th and 31st Oct. 1899. Nov.

24th and 31st Oct.

Not received

Triplianan Madras

Rogaputah "

Triplianan "

" "

" "

" "

" "

Shamsul-Milki

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

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11

12

Bangalore

"

Hydrabad

"

"

"

"

Shamsul-Milki

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

Indrak-i-Rozgar

470

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Parma
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28th and 31st Oct. 1899. Nov.

24th and 31st Oct.

Not received

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Home

(h)

Na

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(1)

advises the Bk

Samoa & Germany

an amicable

that exist be

as regards their

bloodshed.

(2)

that as it is

Soudan

be replaced by

more accustomed

(3)

after inserting the

Thrift committed
by police

we do not

Government remain

(4)

says The whole

Ill treatment practised
by police

themselves as he

are glad to observe

with the Dab

the Government of

to the above co

(5)

Sentence passed in the

the Hindu Muhammadan
disturbance at Black
Town

1889. 2nd Nov.

advising to a telegram expressing

that Prince Demark wishes

to create an amicable settlement

between Russia and England; says

proposal of the Prince is an important

with the peace of Europe can be

what should be done with the

any, who, in spite of treaty engagements

towards the Afghan frontiers, adding

possessions under plausible

will eventually result in a

two powers.

Administration

"Police"

after inserting the

riots at Black Town says that

it is evident by the proceedings

the night of the 4th Oct., that

the bottom of it and hence what

may be proposed in this case

added to the police only.

William. i. Hainath of the 5th Nov.

of an article from the Jubilee

papers, which says, that the Native

Press draws the attention of Government

treatment practised by the police

false cases and involve the

in subjects into all sorts of

Government do not prevent them

is. There is ample proof of their

case viz in Eka a person was

transportation for 14 years

murder of his wife. This was

...case of the first
woman was subsequently found
above person was hanged who that the family
been answerable for his life was rather inadequate
are under the British Government order of Port
to lay their complaints before them to them.
listen to their supplications, with
them redress except God?

(4) Sultan al-Akbar of the 10th
preference to give
referring to an annual grant but referring
A new Grant for given in the Mail says
Scholarships Benana that since
girls, sanctioned by the Bangalore
requests the President at Bangalore in question
proceedure of the Municipality attitude towards
grant subject only to the right on the part
it in imparting secular knowledge the street in
Muhammadan girls. If it be like nature
the Editor says, the Muhammadan The Police are
that this religion being placed as they allowed
by Government. Mosque with music
General matter in spite
If they did not
honored message
at least
mosque pending
referred to. The Mail
is an important
they at the same
regard for the Mosque
& Muhammadans
between themselves
a breach of the
of the evening of
gave information
from all parts

(5) Shams ul-Akbar of the 11th November
referring to the case of Christians against
on a charge of attacks on Christianity, in the
Magistrate Court of Trichinopoly
the Hindus have now a days,
against and speak ill of Chris
mobulness everywhere in India
followers of every religion
to preach yet not in such
tend to create disturbance.
(6) Khassim ul-Akbar of the 11th November
from all parts

of the city were
and were collected
tops of the hon
of the do not know
It was also stated
of Muhammad
exceeded 1000
of houses had
Muhammadan
exertment.
utterly false.
Muhammadans
aroused purpose
they should
lathees and others
we say, that
of Police present
Muhammadan
there. From the
there were no
evident that
on mischief. In
the Professor, to
arrested. If they
the time, they must
If the police sus
Muhammadans
receive bails for
to keep the peace
part, it is app
to cause the a
that they were
in allowing them
& cheers. I have
in continuation
a heap of stones
found within the
they to observe the

of the 11th Novemb
The following are
be note worthy:-
Are those that have their mouths
as a minister?
Shers of a Commission and Arbitrators
are those that are made to work
in the Punjab?
res in a suit.
are those that are quite unmindful
of gain of their principal clients?
Advisers
are those that are proud of sitting in a
of a Municipal Commission.
he that delights in seeing one looted?
Deputy Inspector.
that by which subjects are ruined?
suit of Authorities.
considers Newspapers as the property
is fathers?
paying subscribers.
al-Akbar of the 11th November
case in which a Hindu
catechist was punished by
the Presidency Magistrate Court
ins, says, the Hindus are idolaters
their religion are absurd hence
for them to contradict the doctrine
but it appears that they have
of finding fault with Christianity
pamphlets written by some
such as Mr. Bradlaugh
sed to behave like this any
nity it will result in serious
We therefore beg to invite
argument to this point so that they
missions of Police to remedy the evil.

Shame
says, slave trade has been ^{were a part}
Punjab even the construction
which brings evil purpose.

Government, however we are Muhammadans
that the authorities are ignorant of Chilly powder
decisive steps to put a stop to the eyes of their

(9) Sultan ul Akhbar not coward
advises the Native Princes by truth, when
Prince Albert money in interest enjoy are being
His Highness Prince wash their hands

lent to follow the best policies to disgrace
worthy fragility of the British
in this matter. The Editor observes in religious
(the native princes) can better appreciate police for their

works of public utility and their duties and
true that His Royal Highness pleased to make
son of our beloved their app. Sultan ul Akhbar
grandson of the most just with the police

we are certainly loyal to the due enquiry
welcomed by the Native rulers
Should guard against acts of the 15th Oct
entertaining him, when a worthlessness of the

by spending 2 or 3 thousand Muhammadans
or 3 lakhs be squandered in the Godown
Editor concludes by saying it is evident
follow the footsteps of the creating any

the British Government. hand the stubbornness
Legislative procession with
some that the Hindus

at (10) Sultan ul Akhbar police aided
resting to the Secret Bill as the police
Official Secret Official Secret certain houses
Bill by the Ammir

it was through the instrument of the
and faithless officials of the
but the above Journal is not the 27th October
was guilty of publishing cartoons as the Hindus

4.

5

are now a day
are always seen
Persian Hindu Muhammadans
first at Black Town

in the matter with
deciding the question
of their subjects. I
fail to exterminate
and eventually, I
to strike their best

prayers seen in
at a place near
was noticed by the
As regards the
is to look after

of the Country and
Justice and impartial
of the rulers here
or even their ind
duties being a

conclusion the Editor
is a mixture of
incumbent on
an eye upon

of the public as
and hopes that
into the case and

(9) In
says taxation
Taxation
by reducing India

(10) S.
advises the British
Dewan-i-Pharpi Khan
being washed away
which has existed
considered as the

of the
smash the India Press in General.

Native States
Sultan ul Akhbar of the 28th Oct
the cartoon from a contemporary
in which the present President is

the devil, India as the garden of
as the forbidden fruit and Govt.
that it is true that the Govt.
owed the evil advice of Colonel

and the Affairs at Kashmir, which
the Indian Press to complaine
procedure of Government.

miscellaneous
Sultan ul Akhbar of the 31st Oct
account of the unsettled state
of London and States it is
conjecture as to when the whole thing

to a close.

Ammad Ishaq (Lahu Bahadar)
Persian Hindustani Translator
to Government

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

and recommended
by the proposed by
pose, may be adopted.

The 15th Oct. invites
present inaction
of the Argumman
in large towns
under the super-
in which case alone

of the 12th October
poorer classes of
times of Hyderabad
since at the hands
ral and soldiers

has of the 10th Oct.
advised the Asst.
North Arcot
one which was
the Temple, &c.
brings a bad
pose with religious
to pay particular

of the 14th Oct.
by the present
as much as he holds
native officials
to visit him. This
rarely any opportunity
on that the Prince
The effect that
is permitted to
do not know how

for this is correct
particularly below
observed.

(5) Kh

Says the English
Kashmir

the native press is
to the above a
quite against
satisfied with the
competent to put
person, yields to
If he was allowed
the country and the
the medium of a
to the native pre

(16) K.

complaints of the
August taxation
(Gysoore)

their livelihood
of the country he

(17) May

says a certain
present to the
Prince of Wales

Lark fifty thousand
the Prince of Wales
in which she stands
with the riches
with her wealth,
may be accepted.

(18) May

says as Russia
Russian intrigues
on the British
adopt such steps

Confidential No. 488

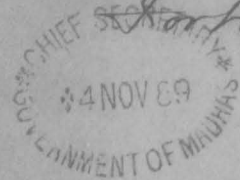
Public (1889) Deptt

From

The Ag: Panna Hindustani
Translator to Government

L

The Chief Secretary to Govt
Fort Saint George



Dated 24th 3 November 89
Received

Rozgar of the 19th
at to interfere
affairs and listen

ad Ishay (Khan Bahadur)
id: translator to Govt

Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Report on Hindustani Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 31st October 89

Printed and bound
at the Government Press
Fort Saint George

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(1) Appointments

as Head

(2) Security

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(3) Escapes

Police S

at —

(4) Courts.

Dismissal

(5) Jails.

Prisoners

Causes of

(d) Education

(e) Local an

(1) Tellich

various

present Chairman

(2) Manag

Condition

(3) Council

Telliche

of return

Collecte

(13) Treasure found in the Tripata Temple

(14) Native States

(14) The present Resident
at Hyderabad

(15) Kashmir

(16) Against taxation (Mysore)

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(17) A present to the Prince
of Wales

(18) Russian intrigues

(19) Cucke

mark - Nil
 Cultivators by
 - In visiting District
 a to -

owers of Walluvand
 duction of tree-tapping
 ctors Strange reply to -
 Governor of Bengal
 manufacture Salt
 - To introduce
 order like -
 in of Arrack and
 el Yak.

view on administration
 the Presidency -
 t of -; and also
 the Village Munsifs
 duties honestly -
 fice Peons - 2000 =

their signature
 money Orders in interior
 ficials taking ad -
 about money -

- III. Legislation
- IV. Native States
- V. Prospects of India
- the people -
- VI. Miscellaneous

- (1) Raising a
 from 19 to
 be encouraged
- (2) Cow Prohibition
 Maharaja
- (3) Praying
 Bradtan
- (4) National
 of delegation
 President
- (5) News Letter
 Report on Malay

Second fortnight

Number	Name of the paper	Price
1	Kerala Patrika	10
2	Kerala Sancha	10
3	Kerala Mitra	10
4	Kerala Mitra	10
5	Kerala Mitra	10
6	Kerala Mitra	10
7	Kerala Mitra	10
8	Kerala Mitra	10
9	Kerala Mitra	10
10	Kerala Mitra	10
11	Kerala Mitra	10
12	Kerala Mitra	10

... Muhammadan Disturbance in July last and remarks that inflicted on the Hindus ... they purposely infringed the ... and the terms of the license of "General"

(6) *L. Hassan Ali*. - October. Consider that it is ... Serious Hindu Muhammadan riot at Talack Town

The account given in the Madras ... should be borne in mind ... the foundation stone of the mosque was laid in the Vardamuthur ... Hindus have assumed hostile ... to the Muhammadans. It was ... of the Hindus to have passed a procession while a case of ... was still pending in Court. ... equally blamable, in as much ... processionists to pass the ... and refused to interfere in the ... of their being requested to do so ... wish to interfere with the time ... of the Hindus, they might have ... topped music in front of the ... decision of the case above ... that the procession ... e, this might be the case but ... ie ought to have had like ... It is also said that the Hindus ... made a compromise bet ... so there was no fear of ... ace, but by the approach ... day the police reporters ... to effect that Muhammadan

October. [Paragraph] - ... and unavoidable chief, ... vere illness which ... ath. The death ... Menon is instanced

October. A correspondent ... Cerneral, late ... Municipality, for ... dition does to -

grade Municipalities ... es that the present ... utmost to in-

October. - A Corres. ... of the Local Fund ... Condition of the ... Road.

October. [Leader] - ... ipalities of Tellicherry ... oped, return the ... from the defaulters ... of what the latter

are required to ... at the Mosque ... of the Muhammadan ... issued to attack ... how far this statement is cor ... that by S. P. M. the members ... (5) Land ... collected in the street ... (9) Forest ... been occupied by Muhammadans ... 9. Kerala ... which fact caused a great ... frankly say that this ... it for granted that 100 ... Malabar, to the ... were gathered there with the ... of creating mischief, they ... have armed themselves with ... weapons, in which case, ... the 2000 Hindus and the hand ... it were no match to the ... (j) Salt ... alleged to have assembled ... fact that amongst the wound ... but Muhammadan and it ... they were not in any way be ... any travellers, who had come fr ... make purchases, were also ... had at all done anything at ... it have acted to defend themselves ... Taluk were disappointed that the gathering of this ... invitation to go to ... was unlawful why they did ... from the head men of the Assembly ... they would not be ... By this failure on their ... parent that their intention was ... disturbance, it is also proved ... unjustly partial to the Hindus ... to pass the Mosque with ... Governor of Bengal ... Minister of the ... it was also stated that ... if passed in refe ... subsequently ... the precincts of the Mosque, ... would be a great ... at we have reliable source ...

(h) Railways ... (i) Public ... (j) Salt ... 10. Kerala Police ... A Company of ... to the Collector of ... : direction of the ... Taluk were disappointed that the gathering of this ... invitation to go to ... was unlawful why they did ... from the head men of the Assembly ... they would not be ... By this failure on their ... parent that their intention was ... disturbance, it is also proved ... unjustly partial to the Hindus ... to pass the Mosque with ... Governor of Bengal ... Minister of the ... it was also stated that ... if passed in refe ... subsequently ... the precincts of the Mosque, ... would be a great ... at we have reliable source ...

11. Kerala ... the Order, like ... Governor of Bengal ... Minister of the ... it was also stated that ... if passed in refe ... subsequently ... the precincts of the Mosque, ... would be a great ... at we have reliable source ...

12. Same issue ... principal town forming the fu

Sham...
the materials collected for picture
the Mosque and not for any mass
is absurd to think that Hindus
in their houses a large and the
the object of throwing it in the
tagonists. Muhammadans and all
have recourse to such silly
they see that the privileges they
sacrificed, they would rather
of their lives than subject them
In conclusion the Editor praises
Government for their non-interference
matters but finds fault with the
neglect in the discharge of the
trusts that Government may be
enquiry into their conduct
The 10th Oct. also finds fault
and requests Government to
and punish criminals.

(7) Lilian-i-Hairath
states that considering the
number of
collected
but on the night of the 4th Oct.
that they had no intention of
disturbance, while on the other
of the Hindus in carrying the
in towns and Cheras goes to
reconciled the riot, and they
and abetted them, in. As Muham
eaten the walls and trespa
the inmates had gone to
and open the door of the
killed many innocent persons.
(1) Salma-i-Salihin of
commenting upon the riot.

Some parts of

9th October. [Leader]

ment review on
stices in the Presidency
hortation to the
their duties.

23rd October. [Paragraph]

ns are irregular

6th October. A Correspondent

Circular that

in the interior

after the Adikari

the Village has

ess, these officials

unless they receive

as an example

angalam andham

Money Order for

a Carpenter to his son.

Kil.

Kil.

the crops and the

people - Kil.

D. Misal

16. Kerala

The Secretary of St.

age from 19th 25th

Examinations may.

youths to come forward

17. Same issue

Maharaja has signed

Protection Movement

18. Kerala

Regrets the illness

and prays God for

19. Kerala

The people in North

to choose delegates

Bombay. Sir W.

probably be Pre

20. Same issue

a newsletter

Tellicherry.

"There is a heavy

"District judge

"ordinates and

"later was fined a

5, but we hope not
deceitfully, learned and
opportunities to carry out
their malicious designs. It therefore be-
comes the ruling authorities to take
great care and diligence in
between two large classes
the Hindus will, from time to time, not
to our religious rites and privileges
it would be no wonder, if they were
to put a stop to our calls for
the same way as they have done
Gandaspore in Patiala which
Inhibitor paper of Lucknow
police the Editor says, their duty
the good and peaceable administration
breast mischief. Their sense of
trahity results in brightening the
their tyranny and oppression
difference in the discharge of the
had name to Government. In
Editor remarks that as the police
high and low caste people it
the Government to keep always
their doings so that the feeling
large may not be wound
Government will make due
punish offenders severely.
Lilian-i-Hairath of the 25th Oct.
is the order of the day. Government
is determined to enrich England
to poverty and misery.
Lilian-i-Hairath of the 28th Oct.
Government to protect Dehra
than from the danger
floods of the Indus. This
for the 10th four hundred years
principal work for the

the various measures, which mark
the Committee appointed for the purpose
(11) *Tilism-i-Hairate* of the
attention of Government to the
the *Anguman-i-Islamia* State
Islam and recommended that
humans should be established
vision of Government officials
their prosperity will be ensured
(12) *Safir-i-Darbar* it
complaints of the ill treatment the
the treatment practiced by the na
Europeans and natives
of European Residents in general
in particular.

(13) *Sultan-ul-Ah*
states that the Mahant of *Shikhar*
Magistrate of
not to touch the Treasury
alleged to have been found in
and concludes by saying that it
came to Government if they inte
dowments, and urges upon their
attention to the above matter.

Nature States

(14) *Atthar-i-Asif*
heavily of the policy adopted
The present Resident, in
itself aloof from mixing up with
those who may be permitted
to give the intriguing people
concoct evil designs. The Res
has issued an order to
one of his subordinate officials
visits to the Resident. We

Sub judge in what
is fond of disposing
Collector is a
ention of the
he has already
Police Conceive
Street passengers
day light. The
Salt and Akbar
a letter from the
occurrences in the
counts came, all
mining the accounts
Mr. Boyer, found
Salt in the factory.
the matter will end.

L. Garthwaite

Islam Translator before
people - Nil.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in Urdu/Arabic script]

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in Urdu/Arabic script]

O, but we hope at
a days such strictness show
1889.
assimil. *Atthar* of the 21st Oct
press commends the present policy
Government as regards *hashim* but
not contacted with it. *Adar*
Punjabi Journal states is not
Punjab's administration but it is
plea that the *Maharajah* is be
he, it is observed, being a harm
the orders of Government implied
a voice in the administration of
affairs were conducted through
Commit, it would given us room
as to fumble.
hashim *Atthar* of the 21st Oct
against new legislation imposed
upon poor wood cutters, who live
wood from jungles and thus
This is certainly obnoxious, the *hashim*
in a flourishing state.
hashim *Atthar* of the 17th October
whose name is not known has
remitted a sum of ten thousand
pounds which is equal to one
and rupees to His Royal Highness
is by means of a registered letter
that she is quite disgusted
she has, and does not know
she hopes that this remittance
hashim *Atthar* of the 17th Oct
is active in spreading his intrigues
to invade India it is incumbent
Government to be on the alert
as may be deemed necessary

as
(19) Javidah-i-
advises European powers
Cute in Cretan
the civil advice of the press.

Wind. Land Office 3
1000 paks 4. 1000 Cretan 893

Muhamm
Ag. Pers. W.

Public (1889) Dept.

Confidential No. 499

From,

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

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated. 9th }
Recd. } November 1889.



Malayalam Newspapers -
Report on - for the Second
fortnight of October 1889.

The Chief

Press
Please print

CS
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Confidential

Report on
Fortnight

I. Politics

1. An
2. Ka

II. Home Affairs

- (a) Police - -
- (b) Courts - -
- (c) Jails - -
- (d) Education

3. Ed

(e) Local

4. Wa

5. Th

(f) Land Revenue

(g) Forestry - -

(h) Railways - -

(i) Public Works

(j) Salt - -

(k) General

6. For

7. Area

8. Lin

III. Legislation

8. The

IV. Native States

9. Q

V. Prospects of
of the people

VI. Miscellaneous

(g) Forests.

Oppression of Ponam Crops and the Condition of
Kannavum Forests - Nil.

Forest officer's attention

(h) Railways - Nil.

(i) Public works - Nil.

(j) Salt and (Abkari.) urged to come forward by -

(1) Appeal of toddy-distribution Movement - Travancore

Taluk against introduction of subscription of 1000 Rs to -

System there - Collection for recovery of Mr. Charles

(2) Order of Lieutenant M. P. from his illness.

allowing people to go to Congress in Bombay - Choosing

for their Consumption - and the probable

(3) Illicit distillation - Specimen of -

toddy in Chirakkal - Malabar Newspapers for the

(k) General.

(1) Government Res

of Civil Justice in

Giving abridgement

an exhortation to

to discharge their

(2) Pottanambi Post

regularities of -

(3) Order requiring

for payment of

parts - Village of

vantage there to

Place of publication	Date of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of copies issued
Calicut.	19 th and 26 th October	about 900.
Calicut.	16 th and 23 th October	1,000.
Cochin.	21 st October.	700.

5. Kerala Patrika 19th October - their movable property.

Owing to the excessive work and Revenue and Settlement - Nil.

prisoners often suffer from se

Sometimes Cause untimely de

of the late Sub Judge Kungu

(d) Education - Nil.

(e) Local and Munic

the Kannavum Forests.

6. Kerala Patrika 26th

gives great credit to Mr.

Chairman of the Tellicherry

improving its financial Con

Classify it among the Second

of the Presidency and belie

Chairman will also exert his

prove various other things.

7. Kerala Patrika 16th

pendent invites the attention

Board, Malabar, to the ba

Manaparam. Chowghat

one which the Lieutenant

8. Kerala Patrika 23rd

The Councillors of the Munic

and Cannanore will, it is

money which they collected

Municipal tax in excess

[Paragraph] - Arrack and todd

(k) General.

13. Hercules Patrike

[Leader]-In consequence of

eaking &c. have increased.

ld be removed to the Centre
3 former stations should be
their respective quarters.

uchain 16th October. [Paraglyph]-

IV Native States—

V Prospects of the prisoner wth 2 years rigorous in
Condition of the Rs fine and 30 stripes for the
alleged theft of 100

Government Malayalam
Translation Office
Kolar, 9th November 1888.

Малы

Miscellaneous.
 Patika 19th October. [Paragraph]-
 the raising the Standard of
 (e) for the Indian Civil Service
 hereafter, induce many Indian
 ward as Candidates.
 Patika 26th October. [Paragraph]-The Government
 subscribed 1000 Rs to the Cost
 ent.
 Patika 26th October. [Paragraph]-
 of Mr Charles Bradlaugh M.P.
 his speedy recovery.
 Patika 23rd October [Paragraph]-
 here India have commenced
 for the National Congress in
 William Wedderburn will most
 sident.
 The following specimen
 may be interesting. It is from
 rain fall. The Crops are good.
 is very free in firing his sub-
 the new District Court Trans-
 small amount. But the Judge

Report on Canarase Newspapers for the
 Fortnight ending the 31st October. 1889.

Contents

I. Politics

- 1 Russia and England
- 2 Kashmere.

II Home Administration

- (a) Police - - - - - mil
- (b) Courts - - - - - mil
- (c) Jails - - - - - mil
- (d) Education
- 3 Education a failure in India
- (e) Local
- 4 Water-Supply in Bellary
- 5 The District Magistrate of Bellary
- (f) Land Revenue and Settlement - - mil
- (g) Forestry - - - - - mil
- (h) Railways - - - - - mil
- (i) Public Works - - - - - mil
- (j) Salt - - - - - mil
- (k) General

- 6 Fall in the Shawl Trade in Kan
- 7 Arrest of persons talking of Dhule
- 8 Singh.

III Legislation

- 8 The Official Secrets Act.

IV Native States

- 9 Official Mysteries in Mysore

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

VI Miscellaneous - - - - - mil

List of Newspapers.

No	Name of the Newspaper	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of the Newspapers received and examined during the fortnight.
1	The Karnataka Prakashika	Bangalore	400	Oct. 21, 28
2	The Mysore Vittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	Oct. 19, 26
3	The Vittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	Oct. 3, 10
4	The Vittanta Chintamony	Mysore	1000	Oct. 16, 23.
5	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275	Oct. 14, 21, 28

I. Foreign Politics

The Vittanta Chintamony of October 30.

1. The Vittanta Chintamony of the 30th October says:- The Russian hunger for land not being satisfied with more than half of Europe and a large part of Asia drives the Russians to cast a greedy look on India also. Every one knows the efforts the Government of India is making to strengthen their frontier to prevent them from finding their way easily into India. A war between the two powers in India will be fought in Europe also and the whole world will shake to its foundation. To prevent such a catastrophe it appears that Prince Bismark is bent upon bringing about a good understanding between the Russians and the English on this point.

I Politics

The Vijayadhwaja of October 14.

2. The Vijayadhwaja of the 14th October says:- Gilgit is a petty principality in the neighbourhood of Kashmir to which it is subordinate. The Government of Kashmir wanted Gilgit and that has brought about the present state of affairs in Kashmir, and the proposal of Mr Howden the Resident in Kashmir about

about Lilgit is at the bottom. His Highness was deposed not because he resigned or oppressed his people but because Lilgit was wanted by the British Government.

II Home Administration

(d) Education

3. The Mysore Vittanta Bodhini of the 19th October says:- In what respect is higher education benefiting our Indian youth? It seems to us to rob him of what good he has learnt, without supplying him with the true code. And coming to the practical point of business-life, whether does it lead him? While everything at home is regulated by the rule of supply and demand, and finds its level, and rights itself, here you are turning out Native philosophers without number to be a veritable burden to themselves, with few laudable exceptions of course, and a scourge to swell the unsatisfactory element

Education a failure in India.

Education a failure in India. } to themselves, with few laudable exceptions of course, and a scourge to swell the unsatisfactory element

of the rising generation, which upon the authority of Government, is stated to show a "growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and favourable to irreverence," and this is not only unquestioned, but it is deliberately corroborated by the Director of Public Instruction for this Presidency and Principals of Colleges; and other educational authorities with an agreement perfectly remarkable, and adverse to themselves. But Education, like

(The Mysore Vittanta Bodhini of October 19.)

like marriage is no failure, if well-assured but very desirable, and advantageous, when practically undertaken; still whether the present system is so is more than doubtful. Mathematics without a text book for conduct may turn out successful students, but whether good citizens and useful lives, has we fear been abundantly disproved!

II Home Administration

(e) Local

The Vijayadhwaja of October 28.

of 3.4.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 28th October says that Bellary suffers every year almost whether the rains be excessive or scanty; Water-supply } for, when the rain is excessive in Bellary. } the town is thoroughly under water for a long time as is the case this year, when "the roofs and walls of nearly 500 houses have fallen, fire wood and rice have risen in price, fever prevails, the roads are dirty and lanes stinking. We must therefore press the question of water-supply (Tungabhadra channel project) and urge the Government till we gain our end. This, if gained will preserve us from one extreme-draught. As for the other, we must have a good drainage system such as that introduced in Bangalore and other places of equal notoriety with Bellary for water famines."

II Home Administration

(e) Local

The Vijayadhwaja of October 28.

of 5.

The same paper in the form of a Court Sermon

come" brings to view the high-handedness, ignorance, impatience and indegent haste of the District Insuperintendent in his hearing of cases that come before him. The District Insuperintendent Bellary.

II. Home Administration

(K) General.

6. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 28th October says:- The shawl trade of Kashmir is steadily declining. The value of shawls exported from the country has fallen The Karnataka Prakasika of October 28
Fall in the shawl trade of Kashmir. $\frac{1}{2}$ from 12½ lacs to 6 lacs last year. At this rate the industry will entirely disappear in the course of a few years. It is no wonder that such should be the state of a country into which Koli Purnsha has stepped.

II Home Administration

(K) General.

7. The Vriddhanta Chintamony of the 23rd October says that it hears from Lahore The Vriddhanta Chintamony of October 23.
Persons speaking of $\frac{1}{2}$ that the people are warned by newspapers that the police are secretly $\frac{1}{2}$
Dhuleep Singh watches $\frac{1}{2}$
hauling about to arrest those who speak of Dhuleep Singh.

III Legislation.

8. The Vriddhanta Chintamony of the 30th October says:- Of the various measures The Vriddhanta Chintamony of October 30.
which

which a Government adopts there are many ~~which~~ which ought to be made known to the public than those which require to be kept secret. An impartial administration must be anxious to give the widest publicity to all its measures which affect the public and invite criticism thereon, because the good and evil likely to result from them are more likely to be obvious to the ruled than to the rulers. Government officials are not omniscient and it therefore behoves them to take the opinion of the public on all important changes that are likely to affect the people. It was his solicitude for the good of the people of India that induced Lord Ripon to make it a rule that all the measures which the Government intended to take should first be published in all newspapers and submitted to all important associations for favour of their opinion. But before he could see that rule The Official Secrets Act carried out he had to leave the country and his successor,

an accomplished statesman as he was, was not very anxious to invite public criticism on his measures. Still some enterprising newspaper-editors employed all means fair or foul for getting ^{early} ~~previous~~ information

information of all Government measures, and notably the *Karnataka Prakasika* was indefatigable in this work. The present Viceroy has now passed an act for punishing those who thus publish information regarding the doings of Government. There is nothing in the new act which was not provided for by the Penal Code, and we do not understand to what end the Government will achieve by it. All desperate diseases require desperate remedies and the uncontrolled acts of Government are one of those desperate diseases and can be remedied only by the public criticism of all the changes which it makes. It is only by giving vent to such criticism that treason can be cured and healthy loyalty established among the people. We recommend this to the attention of the Government. There can be no harm in truth being known and though there may be one or two cases which ought not to be published the evil resulting from their republication cannot weigh against the evil likely to result from the misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled.

IV Native States.

9. The *Karnataka Prakasika* of the 28th October conjectures that something mysterious is going on in Mysore from the following facts:-
1. Mr J.R.A. Shambu Chettiar has been

The Official Mysteries in Mysore.

- for the last three months on special duty the nature of which is not known to anybody outside the Government.
 2. The Revenue Code was brought into force some months ago, but no Revenue Commissioner has as yet been appointed to work it out.
 3. The previous week's official Gazette appoints Mr V.P. Madhava Rao, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga on special duty.
 4. The Government passing proceedings on the meeting of merchants of Mysore during the Dasara, although the meeting was such as is usually convened when a new tax is imposed or a new measure introduced.
 5. The attribution by Government of the recent strike to the unauthorized imposition of a tax and the inquiring into the conduct of those who were the cause of the strike.
 6. The suspension of the advocate who acted as the agent of the strikers although the strike itself was recognized by Government as reasonable.
- It further asks why it was that the Superintendent of the Mysore police pointed his sword at the merchants when they went to represent their grievances to the Resident, why the same Superintendent has come down from Mysore, why the Under Secretary Mr Madaya while proceeding to

ing to join his new appointment as Sub-
division officer of French Rocks was called
away to Bangalore and then to Mysore
by telegram.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 1st November 1889

S. Mungerao Rao
Canarese Translator
to Government.

Confidential No. 487

Public (1889.) Department.

From *M.R. by*
S. Mangeshkar Awar
Canarese Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 NOV 89
GOVERNMENT OF M.

No. 72.

Dated 1st November 1889.

Received

Subject.

Report on Canarese News-
papers for the ^{fortnight} week ending

31st October 1889.

Price
Mean to each
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Recd 5 Nov 89

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st October 1889.

Contents.

I. - Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. - Home Administration.

(a) - Police -

Nil.

(b) - Courts -

On the delay in the disposal of
cases by the High Court.

(c) - Jails -

Nil.

(d) - Education -

Nil.

(e) - Local and Municipal -

On the bad lighting and bad
condition of the streets in
Vizianagram.

(f) - Land Revenue and
Settlement -

Nil.

(g) - Forests -

Nil.

(h) - Railways -

Nil.

Page.

(i) - Public Works -

Nil.

(j) - Salt -

Nil.

(k) - General -

Complaint against the Vizianagram
Post-office with respect to the sup-
ply of Post-labels and cards.

On the rash driving of gathkas.

III. - Legislation.

Nil.

IV. - Native states.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. - Miscellaneous.

On combining Ganjam with
the Central Provinces.

Page.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st October 1889.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1.	The Messenger of Truth	Madras	3,000	16 th October 1889.
2.	Siddhantabodhini	Vizianagram	(Not yet been supplied)	17 th October 1889.
	Bi-monthly			
3.	Budhawidheji	Masulipatan	300	23 rd October 1889.
	Weekly.			
4.	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry	300	17 th , 23 rd and 30 th October 1889.
5.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras.	500	21 st and 28 th October 1889.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

Vivekavardhani,
Oct: 9th, 1889.

The Vivekavardhani, of the 9th October 1889, con-

On the delay in the disposal of cases by the High Court. plains that appeal-cases are disposed of at the High Court with great irregularity, and parties, who come for the disposal of their cases from so distant districts as the Northern Circars where there is no Railway Communication, must often to their great inconvenience wait many months. According to the practice now in vogue

the cases are not taken up according to their registered number, but according to their being ready for disposal. The Editor hopes that the High Court will rectify this practice.

(c) Local and Municipal.

2. The Siddhāntabōdhini, of the month of Bhā-
drapada, year

On the bad lighting and bad condition
of the streets in Vizianagram.

Vīrōdhi, objects to the lighting at Vizianagram. The
municipal lamps are either not lighted at all, or
if so, they only spread a very dim light. Moreover,
the drains in the town are out of repairs, and the
streets are on both sides in such a bad condition
that it is dangerous to walk in them.

(k) General.

3. The Siddhāntabōdhini, of the month of Bhā-
drapada, year

Complaint against the Vizianagram Post-office
with respect to the supply of Post-labels and cards.

Vīrōdhi, complains that Post-labels and cards

Andhraprakāśika,
Oct: 26th, 1889.

can not be easily obtained at the Vizianagram
Post-office, and that the people are thus much
inconvenienced. The local Post office authorities
should take steps to remedy this objectionable state.

4. A Correspondent complains in the Andhra

prakāśika, of the 26th October 1889,
On the rash driving of
jatkas.

that jatkawalluhs drive their jatkas in such a
rash and negligent manner that people are exposed
to great danger. Moreover, they charge higher than
the prescribed fares to the loss of their passengers.
The Editor directs the attention of the authorities to
these points.

VI. - Miscellaneous.

5. The Andhraprakāśika, of the 19th October 1889,

On combining Ganjam
with the Central Provinces.

recommends to combine Ganjam
with the Central Provinces, for if any calamity
happens in such a distant district, it is very dif-
ficult to deal with it from Madras. The Honorable

Andhraprakāśika,
Oct: 19th, 1889.

Mr. Garstin was, e. g., deputed to report on the
 state of Ganjam when the scarcity first threatened
 and necessary measures were only taken after
 the receipt of his report. The Editor therefore
 thinks that the addition of Ganjam to the Cen-
 tral Provinces is a wise step.

Telugu Translator's Office,
 Madras, 4th November 1889.

Gustav Oppert
 Telugu Translator
 to Government.

Confidential No. 489

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 4th }
Received } November 1889.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on
Telugu newspapers for the
fortnight ending the 31st
October 1889.

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