

10. (1895) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 972

DATED 23rd Nov. 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

REPORTS ON NATIVE PAPERS.

Directing all the Translators to forward in future their fortnightly ~~reports on~~ to the press in two instalments, and requesting the Superintendent, Government Press, to expedite the printing of the reports as much as possible and to bring to notice cases in which the above dates are not systematizally adhered to

Memo. No. 2545/25-10-95

It is observed that while the reports on native newspapers prepared by the Translators to Govt in other Presidencies are in print within 3 days* of the date of the newspapers reported on, the corresponding reports in this Pres^y are generally a fortnight old when received in the Secretariat. The Govt would be glad to see these reports more up to date and the Translators to Govt will be requested to state if arrangements could not be made for preparing these reports more promptly than at present.

Note for L.

[] is for orders.

* This is so

The Translators to Govt

Wn
14. x25/10
24/10

21/10/95 (Fr. Ordono)

From .

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

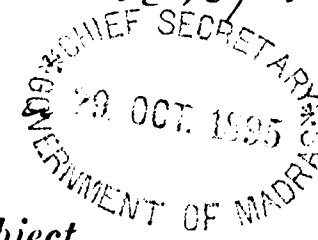
To

The Hon. J. F. Price Esq, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

No. 96

Dated 28th October 1895.

Received 29th



Subject.

Stating his views as regards
the preparation and printing
of Newspaper Reports more
promptly than now, in re-
ference to Memorandum No.
2545, Public, dated 25th Instant.

172

3-11-94

No. 96

TELUGU TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
Madras, 28th October 1895.

From

Y. Rungiah Chetty, B.A.,
Telugu Translator to Government,

To

The Hon. J. F. Price Esq., C. S. I.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 2545, Public, dated 25th Instant, I have the honor to state that the Newspaper Reports referred to therein are prepared bi-monthly for periods ending with the 15th and 30th or 31st of each month, on the papers received during those periods, and that, although most of the work on the earlier papers is done early enough, the papers received towards the end of the period cannot but occupy the office beyond it, and the Reports, as whole reports, are in consequence completed, fair copied and despatched to the Press in 3 or 4 days (never beyond 5 days) after the period. I fear it may not be possible to shorten the time, without prejudice to other work which is often very pressing.

2. But the printed Reports are received in
this office from the Press more than 10 days
after transmission ^{of M.S.} and I do not know why so
long a time is required at the Press to print
them. It seems to me that the reports
can be completely printed in 2 or 3 days at
the utmost, under proper arrangements. If
this be secured, more than a week's time
will be saved and the reports can therefore
make their appearance at the Secretariat
more than a week earlier than now and within
a week of the period covered by them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours most obedient servant,

L. Munshi M. A.

Telugu Translator to Govt.

From
The Canarese Translator
to Government,

To The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George
No. 60

Dated 29th October 1895

Received 30th " "

Subject

Communicating his views with
regard to submission of the news
paper reports more promptly than
at present.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF

Please see the
Chief's remarks on pp
and 275. No action is
thought, need be taken on
the matter? But as to the
former perhaps the first
Translators might be asked
if they could not submit
their reports at an earlier
date than at present?

Wm
9/10/95

Canarese Translator's Office,
189

From

Canarese Translator to Government,

To

Sir,

No.

Canarese Translator's Office,

Madras, 29th October 1895.

From

M. R. P. S. Mangesh Rao Buzgal

Canarese Translator to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George,

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 2545 Public, dated 25th October 1895 asking if arrangements could not be made for preparing newspaper reports more promptly than at present I have the honour to state that the reports are now submitted twice a month, that on papers received up to the 15th of the month being sent to the press generally on the 16th or 17th and that on the papers received up to the end of the month on the 1st or 2nd of the following month. The delay in printing these reports is I believe, due entirely to the work entailed on the Government Press Staff of consolidating all the reports received from the various translators. I think this delay can be avoided if the reports from the several translators are in the first instance separately printed immediately after they are received in the Press, and copies submitted to Government. By this means it would not be difficult for the Superintendent to issue reports.

Superintendent -
please have to call the
bot. of Section 4 other
Reports in proper

reports within three or four days of the date of the newspaper reported on. A consolidated report may if necessary be issued later on at the convenience of the Superintendent.

2. The only other way of giving earlier information to Government concerning newspapers seems to me to be to revert to one of the already tried systems of calling for weekly reports instead of fortnightly and at present, of requiring the translators to submit their reports in manuscript first to Government. If necessary they may also be required to submit another copy of the same to the Press also at the same time.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Yours most obedient servant.

James A. ...
Canara Translator
to Government

CORRESPONDENCE NO. 3656
Public (1895) Sept. 11

From

The Hq. Malayalam Translator
to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt
Hort. St. George.

Dated
Recd.
Regd.

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 OCT. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
31

No. 61

Enc. N.A.

making suggestions regard-
ing the earlier publication
of fortnightly reports on
vernacular newspapers.

S

Memo with you?

Wm
2/11

26/10/95
From
N
J. Malayalam Translator's Office,
Singapore, 30 October 1895

From
A. R. M. Krishnan Aiyar
J. Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To
The Chief Secretary Government
Fort St. George

Sr,

With reference to Memorandum
No. 2545, Public Department, dated 25th
October 1895, asking if arrangements could
be made for preparing the reports more
promptly than at present, I have the honour
to state that the reports being now sub-
mitted fortnightly, the papers received
during the first 15 days of each month
are reported on on the 16th or 17th and
those received up to the end of the month
on or about the 2nd of the next month.
If the time required by the Press staff
for Consolidating the reports received
from all the Translators be added
to the above interval of one or two
days in the Translator's Office, the
present

present delay adverted to in the G.O.
can be fully accounted for. If these
reports are printed separately, a good
deal of delay can be avoided.

Another course that I would
suggest is to have the reports sent
to the Press in two instalments, the
first on the 11th and the second on the
16th or 17th, the first being put in type
before the second instalment is received.
This would, I am sure, enable the Press
to issue the reports much earlier than
at present.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. K. Srinivasan

As Malayalam Translator
J. W. S.

From

Rao Bahadur S. S. Srinivasan

Tamil Translator

to Government,

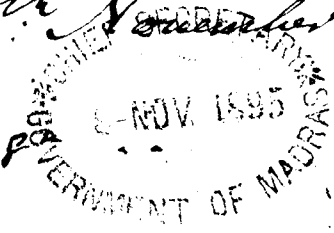
To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St. George.

No. 246.

Dated 8th November 1895.

Received



Subject.

Stating that every fortnightly
report on Vernacular newspapers
is sent to the Superintendent
Government Press, within a week
of the fortnight for which it is
due, and that it can be sent to
the Press in future two days earlier.

S

No. 246.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 8th November, 1895.

From

Rao Bahadur S. Seshayya A.A.

Tamil Translator to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 2545,
Public, dated 25th October 1895, I have the honor
to state that as a rule every fortnightly report
on Vernacular newspapers is sent from this
office to the Superintendent, Government Press,
within a week of the fortnight for which
it is due, and that every attempt is being
made to send the report as early as possible.

I may add that it seems to be possible
to send the report to the Press two days earlier than
now is within five days from the end of
fortnight to which it refers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Seshayya

Tamil Translator to Government.

Nov 11 1895

The Honorable Mr. J. D. Rees C. I. E.
Secy and Secy. Translator & Govt.

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir

With reference to memorandum
dated 25 October 1895 No 2646 Public I have
the honor to state that the reports on
Hindustani papers will, in future, be
more promptly prepared and despatched.

The present practice by which
reports are closed a week before date
of report, has been in force for many years
and the Hindustani report has generally
been the first to reach Government.

No doubt however, an
improvement can and will be effected.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

J. D. Rees

Secy and Secy. Translator & Govt.

Secy and Secy. Translator & Govt.
Chapat 8th Nov/95

in future. There is no apparent reason why all the Translators should not despatch their reports to the Press as expeditiously as the Canarese and Malayalam Translators.

3. The Malayalam Translator suggests that the reports should be sent to the Press in two instalments. There is no objection to this and it would tend to expedite printing. The Govt accordingly directs that all Translators shall forward their reports to the Press in future in two instalments on the following dates:-

	1 st instalment	2 nd instalment
1 st fortnight	11 th	17 th
2 nd " "	26 th	2 nd of following month.

The Supdt, Govt Press will be requested to expedite the printing of reports as much as possible and to bring to notice cases in which the above dates are not systematically adhered to -

5. The suggestion of the Canarese translator that instead of consolidating the reports they should be printed separately cannot be adopted as the existing form was laid down by the Govt of India.

25/11/95

To the Translators to Govt

No. 972, PUBLIC, 23RD NOVEMBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Telugu Translator to Government, dated 28th Oct. 1895, No.	96.
" Canarese " " " 29th " " "	60.
" Ag. Malayalam " " " 30th " " "	61.
" Tamil " " " 8th Nov. " "	246.
" Pers. & Hind. " " " 8th " " "	111.

ORDER—No. 972, Public, dated 23rd November 1895.

The Government, having noticed that the reports on Native papers examined by Translators to Government were not received until a fortnight after the close of the fortnight in which the papers reported on had issued, invited the attention of the Translators to the matter, in view to the reports being prepared more promptly.

2. From the replies received it is observed that the Canarese and Malayalam Translators to Government usually forward their reports to the Government Press within two days after the close of the fortnight to which they relate. The Telugu Translator takes three or four days and at most five days, and the Tamil Translator states that his report is sent to the Press "within a week." It is not clear how long the Persian and Hindustani Translator takes, but he promises to prepare the reports more promptly in future. There is no apparent reason why all the Translators should not despatch their reports to the Press as expeditiously as the Canarese and Malayalam Translators.

3. The Malayalam Translator suggests that the reports should be sent to the Press in two instalments. There is no objection to this and it would tend to expedite printing. The Government accordingly directs that all Translators shall forward their reports to the Press in future in two instalments on the following dates:—

	First fortnight	First instalment.	Second instalment.
Second " "	11th	17th	2nd*
	26th		

* Of the following month.

4. The Superintendent, Government Press, will be requested to expedite the printing of the reports as much as possible and to bring to notice cases in which the above dates are not systematically adhered to.

5. The suggestion of the Canarese Translator, that instead of consolidating the reports they should be printed separately, cannot be adopted as the existing form was laid down by the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Translators to Government.
" Superintendent, Government Press.

Wrd. A. Raitt.

Public (1895) Deptt

From

The Honorable Mr. J. D. Rusk
Pres. H. H. Lane
To

The Chief Secretary of Govt
Fort St. George

Dated 8th } Nov 1895
Recd 9
Regd 11



No 111 1895

Stating that the reports
in Hindustani papers will
in future be more promptly
prepared and despatched.

S

33

33

Published

Cust 3625, 5642, 5643, 5795, 5805

order No. 972 of 23 Nov '95

The Govt. having noticed that the reports on Native papers examined by Translators to Govt. were not received until a fortnight after the close of the fortnight in which the papers reported on had issued invited the attention of the Translators to the matter in view to the reports being prepared more promptly.

2. From the replies received it is observed that the Carnatic and Malabar Translators to Govt. usually forward their reports to the Govt. Press within two days after the close of the fortnight to which they ^{relate} refer. The Telugu Translator takes three or four days and at most five days, and the Tamil Translator states that his report is sent to the Press "within a week". It is not clear how long the Persian and Hindustani Translators takes but he promises to prepare the reports more promptly.

1. There is no apparent reason why all the Translators should not despatch their reports to the Press as expeditiously as the Canarese and Malayalam Translators. The Malayalam Translator suggests that the reports should be sent to the Press in two instalments. There is no objection to this and it would tend to expedite printing. The Govt accordingly directs that all Translators shall forward their reports to the Press in two instalments on the following dates: -

	1st instalment	2nd instalment
not fortnightly	11.11.95	17.11.95
second 11.11.95	26.11.95	2.12.95
		following month

2. The Supt. Govt. Press will request to expedite the printing of reports as much as possible and to bring to notice cases in which the above dates are not systematically adhered to.

3. The suggestion of the Canarese translator that instead of consolidating his reports they should be printed separately cannot be adopted as the existing form was laid down by the

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Telugu Translator to Government, dated 28th Oct. 1895, No.	96.
" Canarese " " 29th " " "	60.
" Ag. Malayalam " " 30th " " "	61.
" Tamil " " 8th Nov. " "	246.
" Pers. & Hind. " " 8th " " "	111.

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3. The Malayalam Translator suggests that the reports should be sent to the Press in two instalments. There is no objection to this and it would tend to expedite printing. The Government accordingly directs that all Translators shall forward their reports to the Press in future in two instalments on the following dates :—

First fortnight	Second	First instalment.	Second instalment.
Second	"	11th	17th
		26th	2nd *

* Of the following month.

4. The Superintendent, Government Press, will be requested to expedite the printing of the reports as much as possible and to bring to notice cases in which the above dates are not systematically adhered to.

5. The suggestion of the Canarese Translator, that instead of consolidating the reports they should be printed separately, cannot be adopted as the existing form was laid down by the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Translators to Government.
" Superintendent, Government Press.

Wrd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., No. 972, 23rd November 1895.

NOVEMBER.

Reports on Native Papers.

Directing all Translators to forward in future their fortnightly reports on — to the Press in two instalments, and requesting the Superintendent, Government Press, to expedite the printing of the reports as much as possible and to bring to notice cases in which the above dates are not systematically adhered to.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED. { Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

BY GOVERNMENT

BY GOVERNMENT

BY GOVERNMENT WITH DITO

DO NOT FILL UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

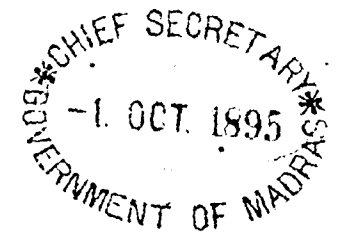
N.B.—

- A—Print in full.
- B—Not to be printed.
- C—Print abstract only.
- Q—Print heading only.

Conf. No 310 - newspaper report

with Pub. No. 972
23-11-95

CONFIDENTIAL.



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

FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th September 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	1,200	Aug. 1895.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
2	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	147	1st Sept. 1895.
3	"Vijayathvajam"	Tinnevely	1,200	25th Aug. "
4	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	..	1st Sept. "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
5	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	230	20th Aug. and 2nd Sept. 1895.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	24th and 31st Aug. 1895.
7	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,500	31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895.
8	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do.	600	1st Sept. 1895.
9	"Pariyan"	Do.	600	31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895.
10	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	300	28th " " 4th " "
11	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	600	26th " " 2nd " "
12	"Bhaskara Gnanodayam"	Do.	300	23rd " " 6th " "
13	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	200	31st " " 7th " "
14	"Dravida Bhanu"	Tuticorin	750	17th and 24th Aug. 1895. "
<i>By-weekly.</i>				
15	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	27th and 30th Aug. and 3rd, 6th and 10th Sept. 1895.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
16	"Andhrabhashasanjivani"	Madras	100	Aug. 1895.
17	"Varthamanatharangini"	Buchireddipalem	Not known.	July "
18	"Hindujanamasakarini"	Madras	500	Aug. "
19	"Samrajyapradayini"	Vellatore	Not known.	" "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
20	"Vignanavardhani"	Kalyandrug	200	10th Sept. 1895.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
21	"Vrittantamanjari"	Madras	400	24th and 31st Aug. 1895.
22	"Vartadarsani"	Nellore	300	31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895.
23	"Sasilekha"	Madras	500	30th " " 6th " "
24	"Bajayogi"	Cocanada	300	24th " 1895. " "
25	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	300	31st " and 7th Sept. 1895.
26	"Desopakari"	Ellore	450	25th " " 1st " "
KANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
27	"Suriodaya"	Bangalore	170	5th and 12th Sept. 1895.
28	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Do.	420	9th Sept. 1895.
29	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	200	31st Aug. and 7th Sept. 1895.
30	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	527	4th and 11th Sept. 1895.
31	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,800	12th Sept. 1895.
MALAYALAM.				
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	300	1st and 11th Sept. 1895.
33	"Nazrani Dipika"	Mannanam	700	30th Aug. 1895.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	638	7th Sept. 1895.
35	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	600	11th " "
36	"Manorama"	Do.	473	9th " "
37	"Malayala Manorama"	Kottayam	900	31st Aug. "
HINDUSTANI.				
38	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	26th Aug. and 2nd Sept. 1895.
39	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapettah, do.	570	24th and 31st Aug. 1895.
40	"Tilism-i-Hairuth"	Triplicane, do.	50	25th Aug. 1895.
41	"Alhami"	Ice House Road, Madras	500	25th " and 1st Sept. 1895.
42	"Khasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	575	22nd, 26th and 29th Aug. and 2nd Sept. 1895.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 26th August, says that it has been resolved by His Excellency the Governor-General that only a small battalion should be left at Chitral to garrison the country and the rest of the troops stationed at that place should be ordered to go back to India, and that a road should be constructed to facilitate the march of troops; the paper remarks that it is advisable to keep the troops there for some time longer till the disturbances caused by the new conquest finally subside. As regards the opening of a road, the paper takes objection on the ground that it would cost Government a good sum and that it would open a way for the rude mountainous tribes of Chitral to make inroads into this country, to prevent which Government might be obliged to maintain an army permanently at a great cost.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI,
Negapatam,
Aug. 26th, 1895.
2. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, learns that the cost of maintaining a force at Chitral would be about 20 lakhs a year. It is at a loss to know of what use the fort can be to the people of this country. It asks whether all this money is not spent in vain.

VRITTANTAMANJARI,
Madras,
Aug. 24th, 1895.
3. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th September, has the following paragraph:—Lord Elgin was one of the few peers that voted for Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords. It was by the Home Rule party that he was sent out to this country as Viceroy. Still in the Chitral question he has joined the Unionist party. He has become a complete convert to jingoism and furnishes another instance of the crushing influence of the Indian bureaucratic air on the liberal instincts that an Englishman may bring with him from his native country. Sir M. E. Grant Duff was another example.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Bangalore,
Sept. 5th, 1895.
4. Referring to the occupation of Chitral by the English, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th September, thinks that it would be better for the English to withdraw from that place for the following among other reasons:—So long as Chitral remains with the English, large sums of money will have to be spent upon it and India has to bear all these expenses. If the English are to hold Chitral unmolested, a good road has to be opened from the Indian frontier to that place through various hill tracts, and at least ten thousand men will have to be added to the Indian forces. To open a road for traffic is no doubt a convenience, but the inconvenience has also to be considered. It has to be borne in mind that some time or other a war with Russia would become necessary. If the opinion of the present Government to continue the occupation of Chitral is carried out, Russia is sure to have an eye upon it. When an opportunity occurs the neighbouring countries will also side with Russia. The English should therefore, without interfering in the affairs of Chitral, continue the friendship of those neighbouring chieftains and others.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Sept. 11th, 1895.
5. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, refers to a Constantinople telegram, dated 28th August 1895, which states that the Porte recently telegraphed to its ministers at Paris and St. Petersburg regarding the unfriendly attitude of the British Government on the Armenian question instructing them to request Russia and France to persuade England to be friendly to Turkey. The replies were unfavourable, and the *Shams* observes that the above news is not reliable, and if true it should be surmised that Russia intends to divert England's attention towards Turkey in order to involve her in difficulties in that direction and in the meanwhile to advance towards India.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras,
Sept. 2nd, 1895.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Sept. 6th, 1895.

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th September, referring to a certain deliberate outrage committed by the police near the village of Sadam, on the way to the police station at Pedda Tippiasamudram, in Madanapalle taluk (Cuddapah district), where a party of poor beggars were arrested as thieves pretending they were suspicious characters when a girl from among them was ravished by the head constable and a dismissed constable and the men so unmercifully beaten that one of them died in consequence, says that, as this case is being inquired into by the police themselves, it is thought that justice will not be done. The truth will be known, however, when the case goes up to the Sessions Court. It adds that it is much to be regretted that such injustice is being perpetrated in every district.

7. The same paper relates that some time ago the head constable of the Guntakal railway police station, who is a European, took Rs. 300 from a man whom he suspected to be a thief, and, locking the money in a box, went home. The constables, knowing this, broke open the box and carried away the contents. This matter being reported to the Deputy Inspector-General, he deputed Mr. Papa Rao Naidu, though he was on leave, to inquire into the case and he traced out a sum of Rs. 72 buried in the house of one of the constables. The paper surmises that some more constables are probably implicated in the affair. It asks how the police can protect the people when they themselves commit such burglaries in the station in open daylight.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Sept. 7th, 1895.

8. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th September, says as follows:—It is very doubtful whether there exist in any other parts of the country men who are so ready as the police in Malabar to do acts of injustice. They can easily convert facts into fiction and create facts out of fiction. Though the duty of the police is to watch the welfare of the people, experience has shown that they are the enemies of that welfare. There being no efficient superintendents to check such misdeeds on the part of the police, their misdeemeanours are on the increase. Who would not be sorry to hear that the murder that was committed in Karkatakam last at Puttur, in Palghat, has ended without any evidence being obtained? Though the name of the perpetrator of the deed is an open secret, yet we cannot find anything to say but that owing to the irregular procedure of the police the matter has ended without the real truth being detected. When it is considered that a person committed double murder at the same time and absconded and that the matter is still undetected, how can life and property be safe? In this case, though the truth is otherwise, the evidence adduced by the police is that the deceased Krishnan Nayar murdered his wife Unichiri and absconded. In support of this theory various kinds of evidence have been fabricated. It was while evidence was being collected and the murderer was being searched after that the magistrate's interference took place and the dead body of the alleged murderer was recovered from an old well, and the fact became apparent that it was another that had committed the two murders at the same time. However, as the neighbours were required to give evidence on the lines of the police investigation, not only did it become difficult to prove the actual fact, but also the magistrate began to lose courage according to the peculiarity of the age. In this case if the police had pursued the honest track without concocting false evidence, the murder case could not have ended in nothing. There can be no doubt that the police are emboldened to conceal real facts and to act as they like because in fact their superior officers support them without any regard for justice. What should be the iniquities of these men in other matters, who have no scruples to do what they like even in matters affecting life? Need we describe the injury done to the country in hushing

up such cases? Mr. Moberly had lately gone to Palghat, but we hear that he made no inquiries into this matter. What good could the country derive from the police who are prepared to hush up with such ease a matter that took place publicly? The rumour that in the Tiruvannore torture case the Collector and the Superintendent are directly helping the constables has induced the police in other parts to have recourse to any high-handedness. Nobody need think that there is any exaggeration in this statement. We are informed that the police in Kottakal amsam of the Ernad taluk lately concocted a case against a Wariyar and obtained some money from him, and that when the matter began to be talked about they returned the money. If the police, who are the authors of so many misdeeds, are not then and there punished, so that the punishment may serve as an example to others, but are always praised by their superior officers for their deeds, the country can have no peace. If Mr. Fawcett, the Superintendent of Police in Malabar, has a desire to act upon the merits of each case without being ever bent upon supporting his subordinate officers, the police could never have been guilty of so much atrocity. Therefore we can only say that the irregularities in the department are the result of the Superintendent's inefficiency. Need we say that an administration without any regard for the welfare and grievances of the people is both unjust and hard? However this may be, owing to the unjust doings of the police, the country has lost its peace. We only say that, if at least hereafter the Collector and the Superintendent do not institute proper inquiries into these matters, it is simply hard.

9. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, states that men employed in the town of Madras as station-house officers are generally incompetent. While there are hundreds of efficient and passed men available in Madras who hold no employment, it is not clear why incompetent persons should fill the police ranks as station-house officers to the prejudice of the former. It is our opinion, the *Shams* remarks, that they should be replaced everywhere by passed men and reduced or got rid of altogether. It also notes that several defects exist in the Police Department which require rectification. From superintendent down to constable these officers are of corrupt and collusive character and are, moreover, notoriously inhuman and tyrannical, inasmuch as they turn white into black and black into white and are also in league with rogues, dacoits and gamblers, &c., who give them a share out of their earnings. The same is the case in the mofussil. Notwithstanding their corrupt habits and malpractices, the higher authorities take no notice and adopt no remedial measures. It is a matter of great surprise that our present rulers encourage and uphold rogues and bribe-eaters.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras,
Sept. 2nd, 1895.

(b) Courts.

10. A correspondent to the *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 17th August, reports that the Sub-Collector of Tuticorin calls out the names of complainants only on certain days in a week, and that as such days are not previously notified, it subjects the parties to great inconvenience and hardship. The correspondent requests the authorities to adopt remedial measures.

DRAVIDA BHANU,
Tuticorin,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

11. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, commenting on the recent "Hoseason case," asks what justice there can be if the rulers are determined to inflict severe punishment on Hindus for even the slightest offence, and let off Europeans and Eurasians with little or no punishment for even the most heinous of crimes, and remarks it would be better if the Government declared once for all what kind of justice should be administered to Hindus. What must be said of the wisdom of the jurors in this case when, from the fact that the body of Balaram did not float to the surface after his fall, they inferred that he might yet be alive? What did they do with their solemn oath of impartiality when they gave such a perverse verdict? If the Chief Justice at least had interposed and sentenced the prisoner to adequate punishment, an end might have been put

VRIJTANTAMANJARI,
Madras,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

to these cruelties. As it is, the danger to life and honour at the hands of Europeans is becoming great. The paper suggests that some patriotic men of this country should publish a book descriptive of all these outrages and send it to the friends of India in England, so that they might take steps to prevent the recurrence of similar atrocities in the future.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Aug. 30th, 1895.

12. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th August, referring to the "Shajehan case," says that it makes one's heart burn to hear of the evidence in the case. The people of this

The Shajehan case. country have now become a prey to cruel men like Hoseason. It observes that the special jury list consists mostly of Europeans, and that if this list were well revised, bringing in more native gentlemen, it would to some extent check these irregularities.

KERALA MITRAM,
Cochin,
Sept. 1st, 1895.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, referring to the Panjab shooting case, the Miscarriage of justice in India. Assensole outrage and the Guntakal murder case, says that although there was overwhelming evidence to show that the accused in the respective cases were guilty of the charges brought against them, yet they were acquitted simply because they belonged to the ruling class. The article remarks that when both the parties be Europeans, justice is impartially meted out, but if one of the parties unfortunately happens to be a native, the case is quite the reverse. If a European murders a native, the matter is made very slight, but if a native happens to murder a European, the matter is made much of; and indignation rises to such a pitch as to make one suppose that the accused would be hanged twice if such a thing were possible. The article concludes with the remark that it confidently hopes that the time will not be far distant when the people of India will also be granted equal privileges.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Sept. 9th, 1895.

14. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 9th September, considers that the Standing Order No. 7 of the District Magistrate of Malabar, which warns the magistrates against the issue of summonses to the accused in police referred cases, is a hardship upon the people, inasmuch as it has the effect of giving the police the power of deciding a case.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIK,
Bangalore,
Sept. 9th, 1895.

(d) Education.
15. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 9th September, in a leading article says:—The difficulty is what to do with the large number of young men who pass the University examinations every year. It is for the Government to move in the matter, but it does not appear capable of doing anything in the matter. The agricultural colleges do not appear to have done much good. It is generally believed they are above the wants of the people. The methods adopted in them cannot be followed by the ryots. The Government must establish technical schools for these young men. There can be no doubt as regards a want in this respect. We wish these schools could be taken in hand, for their establishment would be the beginning of the solution of the problem we have referred to.

KERALA MITRAM,
Cochin,
Sept. 11th, 1895.

16. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, refers to the obstacles thrown in the way of primary education by the raising of standards and the reduction of grants.

DESABHIMANI,
Cuddalore,
Sept. 4th, 1895.

(e) Local and Municipal.
17. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 4th September, describes at length the wretched condition of the Salem frontier road which starts from Cuddalore and the dangers sustained by carts and travellers passing thereon, and blames the authorities for

having neglected the repair of the said road for the last ten years. The correspondent requests the President to issue orders not only for the repair of the road in question, but also for planting avenues and for opening water-sheds on the road to afford some relief to wearied passengers.

18. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th August, in drawing the attention of the Madras municipality to the present state of Jana-i-Jahan Khan's road, says that for want of proper drainage it becomes impassable during

Want of drainage on Jana-i-Jahan Khan's road. rainy weather as an extensive sheet of water covers it to a great extent, that notwithstanding this state of things the municipal officers, who visit the place, take no notice. The *Shams* suggests the construction of good and substantial drains on both sides of the road as early as practicable as the collection of water thereon endangers the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras
Aug. 26th, 1895.

19. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, states that a deputation of the tax-payers of Bangalore paid a visit to Mr. Lee-Warner, the Resident, on the afternoon of Monday last in the Residency when Mr. Oliffe read their memorial and said that, as the Hessarghatta water scheme is better suited to the health and condition of the tax-payers, the Government of India should be requested to approve of it. In reply, Mr. Lee-Warner observed that, in the event of the Government of India amending its resolution in accordance with the suggestions of the municipality, he would ask them to accept the Malegal scheme, which has met with the approval of the military authorities, as two separate schemes cannot be adopted for one and the same place. In conclusion, the *Khasim* remarks that the memorial will throw much light upon the subject and disclose to the Government of India the inability of the tax-payers to bear the burden of additional taxation.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
Bangalore,
Sept. 2nd, 1895.

20. The same paper states that cholera of a virulent type is now prevalent in the pensioners' quarter attached to the Sanitation of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, but the Civil and Military station of Bangalore. authorities do not seem to have as yet adopted effectual measures. It is said that whenever cholera happens to break out in a dwelling-house the inmates try to screen it for fear of their patients being removed to hospital. It is necessary that the District Surgeon, the President of the Municipality and the Superintendent of Police should visit every affected quarter at least twice a day and see if their subordinates do their duty efficiently and honestly, and advise the relatives of the patients to send them to hospital where they will be properly treated. The *Khasim* bitterly complains that rubbish is always found lying in the streets of the above-mentioned quarter until a very late hour, that drains are not properly cleansed, that scavenging is not done early in the morning, and that the latrines are not properly cleansed, in consequence of which its sanitary condition is far from satisfactory; and it finally suggests that the sanitary officers should go on their rounds with their staff twice a day, examine the sanitation of every house, frame rules regarding articles of consumption, water, bodily exercise, the use of sweet and scented articles and antidotes for cholera, and that such rules should be published in different native languages and copies distributed.

(h) Railways.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, grievously complains that the South Indian Railway authorities, except at a few important stations, do not supply the passengers with water and unscrupulously fill the compartments with more than ten passengers and thus cause much inconvenience to the people. The paper further complains that a railway porter and a police constable on the 31st August last, in the dead of night, pulled a passenger off the train at Chidambaram for having refused admission to about ten passengers forcibly thrust by them into his compartment, which had already about ten passengers, beat him severely and during the struggle

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Sept. 6th, 1895.

the poor passenger missed the train. The paper says that it is incumbent on the railway authorities to make searching inquiry into this case as well as into the Buthalur robbery case and adopt measures for securing safety and convenience to passengers.

RAJAYOGI,
Cocanada,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

22. A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 24th August, complains of want of latrines at the railway station at Rajahmundry. The train stops there, he says, for half an hour, and sometimes even longer, and the suffering of passengers is indescribable. If they ease themselves within the railway precincts, they are prosecuted; and they are afraid to go beyond them lest the train should start before they could return. The correspondent adds that it would be highly beneficial if the Railway Engineering Department took the matter into their consideration and supply this badly-felt want.

VRITTANTAMANJARI,
Madras,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

23. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, reports that, on the 12th August, certain soldiers, who had got drunk, behaved in a very disorderly manner at the Guntakal railway station, singing, dancing and seriously assaulting the passengers around. It adds that although the railway authorities were witnesses to all this, they did not choose to interfere.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Aug. 30th, 1895.

24. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th August, highly approves of the regulations that have been drawn up by the Government of India for adoption by all the railway companies with a view to remove the passengers' grievances. It suggests two more regulations, viz., that in the third-class compartments, as in the first and second, there should be separate accommodation for female passengers, and that the third-class carriages also should be provided with latrine accommodation.

(i) Public Works.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Madras,
Sept. 7th, 1895.

25. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 7th September, complains that the scarcity of water is very severely felt at Pattukkottai and that the authorities pay no attention to it. He says that if the feeder channels of the two tanks, namely, Ananthankulam and Kasankulam, the chief reservoirs of water-supply to the said place, are well repaired and rain water be collected in the said tanks, Pattukkottai will have no cause to complain of scarcity of water.

(k) General.

DRAVIDA BHANU,
Tuticorin,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

26. A correspondent to the *Dravida Bhanu*, of the 24th August, complains that the postal delivery peons in the village of Manappadu, in Tenkarai taluk, before delivering letters or money orders to the addressees, demand from them a present of 2 or 4 annas for every money order and a present of 3 pies for every letter, and if the addressees refuse to give the present they generally redirect them to the place whence they come. He is of opinion that the superintendent of post offices for that district should take steps to check the malpractice here complained of.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Madras,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

27. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 24th August, after making a brief reference to the remarks made by Sir Arthur Collins in connection with a case of poisoning which came up before the last sessions on the unsatisfactory nature of the inquest held by the police, observes that the police officers are too incompetent to be coroners and that lawyers and doctors alone are best fitted for the post. The paper, pointing out that there is a coroner both in Bombay and Calcutta, advises the Government of Madras to appoint a coroner for the City of Madras also.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th August, strongly advocates the separation of the judicial from the revenue functions of District Collectors, on the ground that Collectors misuse their powers for the gratification of their private ends. The paper cites, as an instance in point, the Bengal case, wherein the Collector of Maimansing preferred a charge of encroachment against Raja Suriakantha Achariar, a respectable citizen of Bengal, and also the head of a very ancient family, who is alleged to have been subjected to a very bad treatment during trial.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Aug. 27th, 1895.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th September, rejoices to learn that Sir Arthur Havelock, the present Governor of Ceylon, has been appointed to succeed His Excellency Lord Wenlock as Governor of Madras. It says that this gentleman possesses great administrative talent, vast political experience, and is besides pains-taking, and therefore he will not be a puppet in the hands of his Councillors nor be duped by the Collectors.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Sept. 6th, 1895.

30. A correspondent from Ongole to the *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, says that an impression seems to prevail among the people that the coming Dasarah will be marked by many disturbances between Hindus and Muhammadans. He hears that the sub-magistrate, too, of the place entertains a similar fear and does not know by what mischance it is that in every town the Dasarah never passes without blows and casualties.

VRITTANTAMANJARI,
Madras,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

31. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 31st August, states that a Muhammadan named Kadar Rowthan was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Madura for having called a sub-registrar a rogue. The man appealed to the High Court but in vain. The paper says that such treatment was accorded to him because he was a poor man, and asks who is to punish the tahsildars and other officials who abuse their subordinates in very vulgar language.

SANMARGA BODHINI,
Bellary,
Aug. 31st, 1895.

32. A correspondent from Nandalur (Cuddapah district) to the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th August, states that in his place the village munsif is not to be found, and that, in consequence, vakils find it very difficult to get their vakalats registered. He remarks that it is against the standing order that a munsif should reside in a different village from his own. He adds that, although the matter has been reported to the authorities, no inquiry has been made.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Aug. 30th, 1895.

33. A leader in the *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, notes with pleasure that the tramway line which passes the Triplicane high road has been completed up to the Barbers' bridge and that carriages will begin to run shortly after the electric wire has been put up. Were this line to be extended through Mylapore, skirting its big tank as far as Papan's choultry, the company would derive much profit therefrom. As hundreds of men who move to and from the fort daily are not benefited by the line, branches leading to the fort, Tiruvattur and Tennapetta should be constructed.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras,
Sept. 2nd, 1895.

III.—LEGISLATION.

34. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 24th August, referring to the action taken by the Punjab and Bengal Governments with regard to the Hindu marriage and funeral expenses, says that although the people of this country are, in general, agreed as to the undesirability of spending large sums on marriages and funerals, yet nobody is courageous enough to make a move

VRITTANTAMANJARI,
Madras,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

lest he should be deserted by his community. Under these circumstances, the paper opines it is right that Government should interfere a little. It thinks that the Madras Government will do well to follow the example, and trusts that a similar regulation will soon be passed in this Presidency.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Sept. 7th, 1895.

35. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th September (communicated by C. Kunhi Raman Menon, now in England), referring to the Malabar Marriage Bill now before the Madras Legislative Council, says that the Tarwad system and the Marumakkattayam law of Malabar, instead of being injurious, are beneficial to the people, that the present marriage system is also good, and that the point requiring consideration is the fact that the children do not get anything after the father's death, which defect can be remedied by granting testamentary power. The opponents of the Bill are then invited to prepare and present a memorial to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the measure before the Bill is taken up for consideration.

36. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, referring to the Pilgrim Ships Bill, says that the conditions and restrictions imposed upon those ships being heavy and numerous, may increase the rate of passage which would prevent the poor from accomplishing their pilgrimage. The writer also asks whether the compulsory medical examination of pilgrims provided in the Bill is not an interference on the part of Government in religious matters contrary to the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. It is not definitely proved that cholera and other epidemic diseases are imported from India into Europe and as most of the men going to the Hedjas from India are poor, the writer is of opinion that the Bill now introduced is quite unnecessary. He also hopes that all zealous Muhammadans will convene a meeting and represent to Government, which dispenses justice without distinction of caste, that the Bill should either be given up temporarily or that certain sections which are opposed to the interests of the Muhammadans should be removed therefrom.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE
ABHIMANI,
Nagercoil,
Sept. 2nd, 1895.

37. The Travancore *Abhimani*, of the 2nd September, describes famine as a ruler deputed by the State to cause devastation all round Travancore, and regrets to see the State collecting revenue from the people even in their distressed circumstances.

38. The same paper says that many cocoanut, palmyra and other trees in different parts of Travancore have withered for want of rain, and that it is not right that the authorities should demand revenue in respect of such trees. The paper desires the Diwan-Peishcar, who personally inspected the condition of the trees, to represent the circumstance to Government.

SURIODAYA,
Bangalore,
Sept. 12th, 1895.

39. The *Suriodaya*, of the 12th September, says that the following representations should be made to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to the province of Mysore:—(1) That the Bill for the better protection of officers in Mysore is unnecessary and uncalled for as it is against the interests of the people; (2) that the Government offices in Mysore are all manned by foreigners to the exclusion of the natives of the province; (3) that it is desirable that Government should refuse to interfere in religious disputes as it has refused to do in the case of the Seringapatam temple; (4) that Government should allow the people to cultivate poppy and manufacture opium; (5) that licenses should be granted for the manufacture of salt; (6) that Europeans should be appointed to all responsible posts so that justice may be administered impartially.

40. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st September, complains of the iniquities of the preventive officers of the Kottayam division who are appointed to check the smuggling of contraband things by passengers going in boats in the backwater. It will not be a matter of great grievance if the preventive officers detain and examine boats that are suspected of carrying contraband goods, but the grievance lies in their making unusual delay in examining the boats that take passengers going on urgent business and also in making illegal exactions from them. However urgent the journey may be, it is customary with the respectable and law-abiding persons to voluntarily cause their boats to be stopped by the side of the canal for inspection, so that they may avoid being scolded by the preventive officers; but these officers, it appears, either go themselves or send their servants to inspect the boats only after a delay of 15 or 20 minutes and sometimes even later. When the officers are satisfied that there are no contraband goods in the boat, they next turn to those in the boat to call on them to give them a portion of the eatables, if any, reserved for the journey or to pay them a few annas. If the persons who stop their boats and court the inspection of the preventive officers are treated in this fashion, what must be the treatment accorded to others can be better imagined than described. The article remarks that, considering the trouble and inconvenience that will have to be experienced by those who have fallen victims to the tyranny of these officers in taking action against the officers of this stamp in order to obtain relief, nobody will so soon be prepared for such a task. The attention of the Travancore Sirkar is invited to the desirability of taking the necessary steps to check these iniquities.

KERALA MITRAM,
Cochin,
Sept. 1st, 1895.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th September, notices with pleasure an arrangement recently made by Mr. Fenn, of the Cochin salt department, for the public sale of salt from the Malipuram depôt, and trusts that this change will effect a great saving of unnecessary expenditure on preventive and other establishments.

KERALA MITRAM,
Cochin,
Sept. 11th, 1895.

42. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the oppression and corruption carried on by the police in Travancore, and invites the attention of the Police Superintendent and the Diwan to this subject.

43. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 2nd September, rejoices to learn that the Laccadive islands, which had been sequestered by Government for arrears of revenue, have been restored to Ali Raja of Cannanore, who is a descendant and representative of the old royal Mappilla family of Cannanore. A few years back Government deprived that Raja of his titles, honours and insignias of royalty on some trivial excuse. The *Shams* hopes that Mr. Kunni Kanan, who is the wise and enlightened Diwan of the Raja, will not fail to next endeavour to get back for his master his lost honours and titles.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras,
Sept. 2nd, 1895.

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

44. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th September, remarks thus:—It is now undisputed that the lower classes in India live only on one meal a day, but it is not so well known that the middle classes are also suffering great hardships for want of suitable employment. English education and English civilisation have increased their wants, and those who could live comfortably before on Rs. 100 can hardly do so now on Rs. 500. Those who receive English education and pass the B.A. and M.A. examinations are content to get Government appointments on Rs. 40 and 30 simply because they do not know to follow any other occupation.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Mysore,
Sept. 4th, 1895.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Madras,
Sept. 7th, 1895.

45. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 7th September, regrets to report that a riot ensued on the 1st of that month at Dhulia, in the district of Khandesh, between the Muhammadans and the police constables of that place, when the latter came to the rescue of the Hindus who were not allowed by the former to pass in front of their mosque with music and beat of drums; and that the severity of the riot continued unabated until the regiments came to the place and shot down eight Muhammadans and wounded nearly twenty of them. The paper apprehends that the frequent outbursts of riots between the Hindus and Muhammadans, prompted more or less by vengeance, may in course of time end seriously.

JANANUKULAN,
Tanjore,
Sept. 7th, 1895.

46. The *Jananukulan*, of the 7th September, remarks that during the last two decades the Viceroy of India, beginning with Lord Lytton, have done no good to this country, but every one of them, with the solitary exception of Lord Ripon, was bent on expending Indian revenues on fresh conquests only; and that the deficit in the Exchequer, which extravagant undertakings like these must necessarily cause, had to be made good by inflicting a series of taxes on the overtaxed poor people of India. The attempt of Lord Lytton to subjugate Afghanistan and to reduce it to the condition of a feudatory state like Mysore and Hyderabad, the Burmese war and the expulsion of Theeba during the regime of Lord Dufferin, the Manipur expedition during the time of Lord Lansdowne and the Chitral expedition of His Excellency Lord Elgin are quoted as illustrations of the extravagant undertakings above referred to. During the time of Lord Ripon, however, the people of India enjoyed many blessings.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Sept. 10th, 1895.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th September, says that when the subject of Indian finance was being discussed at the last meeting of Parliament, Messrs. Bownagiri and McLeane spoke at length that the Government of India should not attempt to make fresh conquests as they cause great expense to India; Mr. Balfour expressed his opinion that the abolition of import duties would cause loss to India; while Lord Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, remarked that India was in a very good condition and that its expenditure was not great and so forth. The paper says that the discussion of Indian subjects in Parliament is one of the beneficial doings of the Congress.

One would think that the translator might select Kumbhar's full name properly.

VRITTANTAMANJARI,
Madras,
Aug. 31st, 1895.

48. The *Vrittantamanjari*, of the 31st August, referring to the cotton duties, states that because the cotton trade is entirely in the hands of Englishmen, the Indian Government, though in need of money, found itself reluctant to impose the duties. Such a difficulty would not arise if Indians themselves manufactured these goods. It is true that the Bombay Presidency can boast of a few cotton mills, but, here in Madras, merchants are content to live by merely selling imported goods without any attempt to establish manufactories of their own. If one man cannot do this, why should not some men unite and do it jointly? At first it may entail some loss, being a new business, but it will eventually be more than counterbalanced by the saving effected in the expenses for exporting raw cotton to England and importing manufactured goods and by the avoidance of the profits of the middlemen. Unless efforts are made in this direction, India cannot be saved, and we shall be simply labouring for others' benefit. We therefore trust that all patriotic men in this country will set about this work.

RAJAYOGI,
Cocanada,
Aug. 24th, 1895.

49. The *Rajayogi*, of the 24th August, writes thus (in English) regarding "Indian financial expenditure":—"Year after year the net expenditure of the British has been steadily increasing and, comparing the figures for the last year, there

has been an increase of Rs. 189,00,000, of which two-thirds is due to the increase in civil and military services and one-third to the increase in exchange.

"Again, while there has been an increase in net civil service expenditure of Rs. 80,00,000 in the last twenty years, there has been an increase of Rs. 9,50,000 (?) in the total net military expenditure of the Government of India. These figures clearly point to the fact that the Indian expenditure has enormously gone up during the last twenty years and that the military expenditure is far beyond the expenditure on civil services. It is therefore very much to be regretted that the Home Government should resolve upon retaining Chitral, a small unimportant State, which brings neither prestige nor money to the British Indian Government.

"It is quite clear that India is not to be free from heavy debts, nor are our British rulers anxious about it. Whatever may be the excited and thrilling speeches of Sir James Westland on Indian finance, attributing the whole confusion to the fall in exchange, it has been conclusively proved by the British committee of the Indian National Congress that the financial embarrassment is mostly due to the reckless expenditure on military services.

"The Home Government do not realize the gravity of the financial situation of India, and they are evidently evincing no anxiety to curtail the expenditure. On the other hand, most coercive measures are being adopted to increase the revenues by means of enhanced taxation. The arbitrary measures employed by officers who have been placed in charge of resettling this district in spite of the loud cries of the ryots and the convincing arguments of those patriots who have been disinterestedly advocating their cause, their arbitrary measures, we say, have tended to exasperate the poor ryots so much so that the prestige of British rule has suffered to a very great extent."

50. The *Andhrabhashasanjivani*, for the month of August, stating that a fund has been established in England by the Queen-Empress for the benefit of poor poets and their families, declares it highly necessary that a similar fund should be established here for the sake of those unfortunate vernacular poets who are sinking for want of patronage. It prays that the Government of India may represent this matter to Her Majesty, the mother of the Empire.

ANDHRABHASHA-SHANSJIVANI,
Madras,
August 1895.

51. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th September, speaking of the retention of Chitral and the addition it would entail on the expenditure of India, says that, on the whole, it is when the Conservatives have been in power that India has been most saddled with needless expenditure. The Liberal party is composed of conscientious men who are, in a measure, kindly disposed towards the natives of this country. They speak sweet words and profess a desire to do good to them. But the Conservatives are very hard-hearted men, who lose no opportunity of expressing their contempt for Indians. The paper adds that it remains to be seen in what difficulties the country will be involved during their government.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Sept. 6th, 1895.

52. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th September, speaking of the recent religious riot in Dhulia, says that the Muhammadans were the aggressors, inasmuch as the Collector himself was present and only small music was being played while the Hindu procession was passing the mosque. The Collector's conduct in trying to prevent a riot and to promote good understanding between the two parties and his courage are commended. It further says that the Collector never ordered the police to fire on the mob, but it was the police themselves who, seeing the Collector attacked, fired upon the mob, and that the riot would not have been put an end to if they had not commenced to fire.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mysore,
Sept. 12th, 1895.

53. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th September, says that the coffee-planters in Mysore are very loud in their demands for special legislation against coolies who desert them and against agents who supply

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
Mysore,
Sept. 4th, 1895.

them with coolies. From these demands one would think, the paper says, that these planters come to India for the benefit of India and not for their own profit, otherwise we cannot understand on what ground they ask that they should be put on a better footing than the natives of the country.

54. The same paper says that in the theatre in Cubbon rooms in Bangalore a seat which had been engaged for His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala was occupied by a military officer who refused to vacate it even after the Maharaja came, and the Maharaja therefore left the theatre in disgust at the unmannerly conduct of the officer.

55. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 9th September, says that, in consideration of the importance of the functions assigned to magistrates, their salaries should still be increased and that greater care should be exercised in the selection of magistrates to whom are confided the safety and honour of the public, and invites the attention of Government to this subject. If it is not found possible to increase their salaries, it is suggested that the salaries of tahsildars might be given to magistrates and of magistrates to tahsildars.

56. Referring to a rumour that the Government are going to stop granting of melcharts (superior leases), another leader in the same issue of the paper says that the jannmis are not so much to blame in the matter as the officials, as in many cases it is to please the latter that melcharts are given. In this connection it is better to pass a law forbidding the holding of lands by officials and their relatives and friends. To stop such official oppression rewards must be offered to those who prove offences of obtaining melcharts for the benefit of officials and the grantors of melcharts should be saved harmless.

57. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th September, referring to the recent riot at Dhulia, makes the following remarks:—It is the order of a prudent Government that should check such riots; while it has been found that such processions are disagreeable to either party, a permanent order should have been issued that there should be no noisy music, &c., when a procession approaches places of worship belonging to people of other religions. This must invariably be done, at least in future. The causes of these disturbances in India cannot be other than religious. The Government should therefore always be careful in this matter. If not, the Hindus and the Muhammadans would fight and endanger their own lives and also the lives of some of the officials who go in to suppress the riots. There is no other place in which there is so much distinction of caste and religion as in India. The places of worship are also increasing in proportion to the increase of population. One of the ways in which religious disturbances could be avoided is by enacting a strict law that the places of worship belonging to contrary religionists should not be within so many miles of each other. Owing to the absence of such a law there are various places of Hindu and Muhammadan worship one near the other. As such places have been and are established without any discrimination, it has to be said that it is the Government that is paving a way for religious disturbances. Whether this imputation is true or not, it is the duty of Government to remedy the evil.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Sept. 9th, 1895.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Sept. 11th, 1895.

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