[illegible] 20
24/2/88

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., &c., 3rd February 1888,
Nos. 131, 132.

FEBRUARY.

Commissioned Medical Officers.

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed on the proposal of the Surgeon-General with Government regarding the increase of the number of —.

---

[7] 12

ORDINARY, MS.

Publi DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 28 Jany 1888
No. 111.

When given for copying 28/1

[Despatch Abstract.]

Surgeon Major J. Smith.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

Dr. Bidie that ~~Mr.~~ Smith's conduct has been such as to call for punitive measures on the part of Govt. The Govt. do not propose to take any ~~written~~ action in the matter unless Mr. Smith shd. himself demand a further enquiry

(From orders)

[illegible]
26/1

W.S. 26/1

The Surgn. Genl. with Govt.

despatched
28/1/85

Surgn. Major J. Smith
& the Ross Case

(From orders)

Public DEPARTMENT.

[5]

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.
Again G.O., dated 188 , No.
Current No. — of 1888, dated 12-1-88 from The Surgn.-Genl.

Current No. of 188 , dated from

Order 28 January 1888, No. 111.

Surgn. Major Smith ~~was~~ undoubtedly ~~guilty of a breach~~ violation of rule in failing to report his departure from Coimbatore & his arrival in Madras to the Head of his Department. But the Govt. consider that he has already been sufficiently punished for this breach of discipline by the ~~severe~~ censure passed upon him by the Surgn.-Genl.

(2) H.E. in C is of opinion that the Surgn.-Genl. attaches too much importance to the inconsistency pointed out in Mr. Smith's statements regarding his telegram of the 21st Novr. That telegram appears to have been originally drafted by another officer; but as Mr. Smith signed it & accepted the responsibility for it, it was not unnatural that he should subsequently allude to it as if it had been worded by himself.

(3) In regard to the other points raised by the Surgn.-Genl., H.E. in C cannot agree with

after careful consideration of the whole case

PFH 26 Jany

GCC 27/1

Public DEPARTMENT.

[5]

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FOR ORDERS.

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27/1

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After careful consideration of

Confidential from Surgeon Genl. absolute
Re Surgeon Major Smith

The first remark wh. occurs to me in connection with this case is that before we could take any action ~~reference~~ to Dr Smith's prejudice we should afford him full opportunity for explanation. The Medical Board wh. has endorsed the S. G.'s opinion considered this unnecessary as Dr S. had 'virtually refused to discuss the question further,' but all that he said was that he thought it useless to offer explanations to one who had already committed himself to a decided adverse judgment.

Next I am disposed to think that the consciousness of having himself made a mistake in regard to the telegram has (unconsciously no doubt) led Dr Bidie to take a prejudiced view of all Dr Smith's conduct. At all events it is clear that in some respects a very strong opinion has been expressed upon very insufficient data. Take, e.g., the imputation that Dr Smith is plainly lying when he denies that anything he said on the 18th Novr. could have referred to the Ross-Morgan case.

This is based on a supposed inconsistency between his letters of the 9th & 29th Decr. as to the drafting of the telegram, but no such inconsistency appears. His case is that he went to consult Sturrock, that they agreed a telegram sd be sent to the S.G., that Mr Sturrock wrote it & he himself signed it. He has nowhere said that he had no hand in drafting it or was not responsible for its wording. It seems to follow that neither the Medl. Board, nor ourselves, are in a position to affirm that Dr Smith ought to have consulted Dr Bidie on the 18th & that much wh has been said under head (b) disappears.

Again as to (a) Dr Smith admits he ought to have reported his departure from the District but there can be no reason for the insinuation that he purposely abstained from so doing. He did report his return, & he had to hurry off in obedience to a subpoena. It is absurd to talk of 'hundreds of miles' for he cd be recalled from Madras much easier than from many outlying dispensaries.

Then as to the telegram said

to be misleading. The belief, absolute
Expressed that it was mad the
purposely & establishes a "circum-
of ~~moral~~ candour & moral "case
we must take it however that Ination
Sturrock took part in concocting ret
it & is equally guilty with Dr idem
Smith. It is difficult to see why to
either sd have wished intentionally,)
to deceive but easy to understand
why an abstract question was asked
and the name of the notorious
case suppressed. Read impartially
the message does not seem to justify
the inference that Dr Smith had
been summoned or that he was
being pressed for a reply to a
question asked. The question 'am I
justified' rather implies an option
The answer is not that he must
submit to the ruling of the Court
or would be justified by its
opinion, but that he is "quite
justified under circumstances
mentioned", viz "to prevent a
man being convicted on false
evidence". Whether the case was
in the local Court or in Madras
could of course make no difference
Lastly in (d) it is assumed that
the information offered was irrelevant.
but this is begging the whole
question. Many people doubt

whether it was not perfectly relevant as supplying a motive for a false accusation, though the Chief Justice's ruling was undoubtedly correct as far as it went. At present however we are at all events bound to believe that Sturrock & Irvine both thought it relevant. In communicating with the responsible Counsel on either side Dr Smith was careful to stipulate that if his information was not considered relevant it must be treated as strictly confidential.

The residuum seems to be that Dr Smith was guilty of unprofessl. conduct in having

(c) applied to Sturrock for advice instead of to Bidie, Farquhar or some medical brother at Coonoor or Wellington – all of whom were more or less out of reach on the 21st Novr.

None of them could give him advice other than from his own point of view – what he wanted apparently was advice from an outsid & he chose the most responsible & experienced Officer to whom he could explain the matter orally. It was hardly one to commit to writing.

(d) volunteered the evidence.

This opens up a very difficult question of casuistry. Of course a medical man is bound to respect confidences but it is equally undoubted that every one is under an obligation to come forward with information to protect innocence. When two such duties conflict no absolute rule can be laid down. The solution must depend on circumstances & in the present case a most important consideration was that the lady, whose secret it was, had herself given evidence of her own depravity & seemed to Dr Smith (it may be assumed) to be giving false evidence to save the wretched remnant of her character.

On the whole I can only see two courses open to us. We must either direct a full & impartial enquiry thro' the Mily Dept. or we must decline to interfere. I am inclined to the latter alternative unless Dr Smith demands an investigation. Notwithstanding the severe remarks of the Chief Justice & the castigation in the Times most people must see that Dr Smith was in a position of some difficulty & believe that he acted as he thought best. For any error of judgment he may surely be left to his professional brethren & to public opinion generally.

PPH
16 Jany

I do not remember precisely what the C.J. said but on the correspondence now submitted I cannot agree with the Surgeon General that Dr. Smith has done anything deserving the strong disapprobation expressed by Dr Bidie & the Medical Board.

On the contrary I think that Dr Smith exercised reasonable care in a matter of emergency and that he was quite justified in applying to the Dist Magte for advice.

He was backed up in the course which he took by the advice of two experienced and sensible officers.

This being so I cannot think that we should accept Dr Bidie's recommendation that Dr Smith shd be removed from his appointment.

It wd be against the rules to relegate him to Military duty as a punishment.

I do not agree that Dr Smith has forfeited the confidence of the public by the action wh. he took.

16/1

I agree with both of my Hon'ble Colleagues and concur in the careful judgment of Mr Hutchins in every particular — The proposed course, if we adopted it, wd in my opinion be simply monstrous and the note of the Chief Secretary shortly and accurately describes my sentiments

to protest

FOR ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT.

No.

From Surgeon General with Govt. 12 Jan 1888. No 22.

a in Dr 100's [illegible]

FOR ORDERS.

Submitted.

(1) That Dr Smith clearly committed a breach of discipline in not reporting his leaving his station & arriving at Madras but that the offence is not one calling for more than a reprimand.

(2) That Govt. are not the guardians of ~~[illegible]~~ professional Etiquette, the Essence of which is that the sanction primarily is the opinion of a man's professional brethren. Govt. are not called on to interfere in a case of the kind unless the breach ~~[illegible]~~ is also a

(b) says that in the words "if it I had any intention of keeping back it was received by Mr S himself to telegraph" [illegible] & [illegible] of official rule or prejudices the usefulness of the officer as a public servant. There may perhaps be question whether Dr. Smith's case comes within this principle.

want of candour and moral obliquity of conduct

(3) That if Dr. Bidie was misled by the telegram putting an abstract question, he has himself to blame.

(4) Dr. Smith is a military officer & if any steps can be taken regarding him, military opinion as to their propriety should be obtained.

J.W.S.
13/1

no defence taken

FOR ORDERS.

Public 1880

act

Smith

Confidential

From

The Surgeon General
with Govt of Madras

To

The Chief Secy to Govt
Pub Dept

Dated 12th } Jany: 1888
Recd

No: 22

Bringing to notice the conduct of Surg Major J. Smith in disclosing professional secrets

Public 1880

recommend that he [illegible] act [illegible]
"removed from the service, [illegible]
His Excellency in Council approve,
the more lenient course might
be adopted of relegating him
to military duty.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obdt Servant

Bidie M.B. C.I.E.
Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras

What?

[illegible] the whole of his [illegible]uct on this occasion into consideration, as well as other points connected with Mr. Smith's past departmental career, I am obliged with reluctance to say, that he is quite unsuited for the appointment of District medical officer, as no confidence can now be placed in him by me, and patients will be loath to consult a man who has committed such a breach of professional etiquette and showed so little respect for their confidence. I have therefore to suggest that as a matter of safety and discipline he be withdrawn from his present important appointment. At first I was disposed further to recommend by me, remark "if [illegible] act [illegible] "as that of Surgeon M[illegible]r Smith "were countenanced by [illegible] profession "it would be disastrous to the "interes[illegible] the public and "destroy [illegible]lose confidence "which should at all times exist "between patients and their medical "advisers".

3. Before submitting the matter to Government I deemed it desirable to have the views of 3 senior and experienced medical officers on the whole subject, and now beg to submit a copy of their Proceedings. It will be observed that as regards the points of professional etiquette and otherwise they condemn Mr. Smith's conduct as much as I do.

herbertti

7 the whole of his
uct on this occasion into consideration, as well as other points connected with Mr Smith's past departmental career, I am obliged with reluctance to say, that he is quite unsuited for the appointment of District medical officer, as no confidence can now be placed in him by me, and patients will be loath to consult a man who has committed such a breach of professional etiquette and showed so little respect for their confidence. I have therefore to suggest that as a matter of safety and discipline he be withdrawn from his present important appointment. At first I was disposed further to

What?

recommend

---

b without easy
"hundred

No 21 he might shortly have to refer to him on a point of professional etiquette. Of this latter incident Mr Smith now says he has "no recollection", but it will be noted that his memory for facts is apparently very inaccurate, as in para 2 of his letter No 293 of the 9th December he states or implies that he wrote a certain telegram, whereas in his D.O. letter of the 29th November he says another person did so. These remarks are given to show, that grave errors and great public scandal might have been avoided, had Mr Smith been straightforward and consulted the head of his department when he had ample opportunity of doing so.

c

the whole of his

Of having sent a mislead … into
telegram of an abstract character as other
to the Surgeon General with the
view of enabling the applicant to
leave his station and district,
and to volunteer evidence in the
Morgan versus Ross case pending
in the High Court, he Surgeon
Major Smith being well aware
that the Surgeon General could
have no knowledge that under
cover of such a message it was
the intention of the District
Medical Officer to quit his station
and District at such a crisis, and
disclose in the Chief Court of justice
matters of an irrelevant nature
and of a very confidential and
special character. In this act
Surgeon Major Smith manifested,

to

telegr this
reply se
c of para 1 of
office letter W.
6495 of 7 Dec. '87

within easy rec
hundreds
h

the least, a want of
candour and a moral obliquity
of conduct unbecoming an officer
belonging to an honorable depart=
=ment.

d That in volunteering to give
evidence of a disgusting and
irrelevant nature in the Morgan
versus Ross case, Mr Smith
committed another grave breach
of professional etiquette, and
thereby lowered the profession in
the eyes of the public in a
manner most painful and
humiliating to the other
members of an honorable service.

2. In commenting on this part of
Mr Smith's conduct the Board
of Medical Officers, to whom
the whole subject was referred

by

not perfectly

the whole of his ~
y me, remark "if such a [illegible] union into
as that of Surgeon major Smith [illegible] other
"were countenanced by the profession [illegible] lithis
"it would be disastrous to the
"interests of the public and ~
"destroy the close confidence ~
"which should at all times exist
"between patients and their medical
"advisers".

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within easy recall, and [illegible] hundreds of miles away from his district are very different matte[illegible]

b. O[illegible]ve professional mis=conduct in having disclosed to and discussed with non-professional persons a secret of a very delicate character, confided to him in his pro=fessional character by a lady. The Surgeon General was at Coimbatore on the 14th and 15th and at Coimbatore railway station on the 18th November and might have been consulted, and as a matter of fact Surgeon major Smith did state to the Surgeon General while at Coimbatore,

that

not perfectly

the whole of his ~

y me, remark "if such a union into

as that of Surgeon Major Smith ... other

"were countenanced by the profession ... this

"it would be disastrous to the

"interests of the public and ~

"destroy the close confidence ~

"which should at all times exist

"between patients and their medical

"advisers".

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---

b

ffice of Surgeon Genera
With the Govt. of Madras
L. Fort St. George 12th January

From G. Bidie Esqr. MB. C.I.E.
Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department

Sir

I have the honor to submit the following charges regarding the grave official and professional misconduct of Surgeon Major James Smith. The several acts to which I object will be found specified in detail in this office letter No. 6495 of 7th December 1887, of which a copy, together with transcript of all other correspondem on the subject as specified

in

not perfectly

the whole of his
in the margin will be
[illegible]ission into
enclosed. The specific charges
are briefly as follows, and
the essential facts are not
denied by the culprit:—

a Of insubordination and
neglect of duty in having left,
on the 23rd November 1887, his
station and district viz Coimbatore
and also the Jail, of which
he was in administrative as well
as medical charge, and proceeded
to Madras without getting the
sanction of the head of his
department and without giving
him the slightest warning of
the proposed absence. Aggravation
of the offence by having
failed to report at the
Office

Letter No. ... ther
Surg. Major ...
D.O. letter of 29th ...
from Surg. Major Sm...
with enclosures.
D.O. letter of 1 Decr. 87
to Surg. Major Smith
Letter No. X of 2d Decr. from
Surg. Major Smith
Letter No. 6495 of 7th
Decr. to Surg. Major Smith
Letter No. 293 of 9th Decr.
from Surg. Major Smith
Letter No. 6785 of 16th Decr.
to Presdt. Special Board
Procs of Special Board
of 17th Decr. 87

of the Surgeon General
in accordance with regulations,
his arrival in and departure
from Madras.

At the time that Mr. Smith
absented himself cholera was
prevailing not only in the
District but also in the town
of Coimbatore, a fact which
further shows how reckless he
was as to his responsibilities. In
extenuation of this conduct Mr. Smith
states, that he made the same
arrangements for his work being
carried on in his absence as
would be done when leaving
head quarters on inspection duty
but going on tour in the district
where he would always be

within

not perfectly

within easy recall, and [illegible] the whole of his [illegible]
hundreds of miles away from [illegible] into
his district are very different
matters.

b. Of grave professional mis=
=conduct in having disclosed
to and discussed with non-
-professional persons a secret
of a very delicate character,
confided to him in his pro=
=fessional character by a lady.
The Surgeon General was at
Coimbatore on the 14th and 15th
and at Coimbatore railway station
on the 18th November and might
have been consulted, and as
a matter of fact Surgeon Major
Smith did state to the Surgeon
General while at Coimbatore,

that

... not perfectly

within
hund
b

would be disastrous to the interests of the Public, and destroy the close confidence which should at all times exist between patients and their medical advisers.

Sd/ C. Sibthorpe, F.K.Q.C.P.
Brigade Surgeon I.M.S. President

Sd/ J. B. Hunt
Bde Surgn:
Sd/ E. F. Drake-Brockman FRCS
Surg Major
} Members.

(True Copy)

C M Thompson MB. Surgn
Secy Surgn General
with Govt of Madras

---

y Surgeon General of the Sou [illegible] ten Dist
" or any of the Medical Officers at Coonoor or Wellington, into his confidence, as the evidence regarding the case had been before the Public for a considerable time prior to the trial in the Madras High Court.

Third:- With reference to para. c. the Board are of opinion that the telegram to the Surgeon General did in no way explain the circumstances of the case on which Surg: Major Smith desired instruction and that it was impossible for the Surgeon General to give any other directions than those contained in his telegram. The Board therefore condemn the action of Surg: Major Smith of "rushing into Court and volunteering to give evidence and so disclosing professional secrets."

Fourth:- With reference to para. d. the Board fully concur with the opinion expressed by the Surgeon General and consider that if such actions as that of Surg Major Smith were countenanced by the Profession

not perfectly

within
hund
b

would see

Proceedings of a Special Medl Board which assembled in Madras on the 17th Decr 1887

—

The Board having met and read the Correspondence submitted by the Surgeon General under his Confidential letter no: 6785 of the 14th Decr 1887 "Calling for opinion on the various points raised" in his letter no: 64 of the 7th Decr 1887 to Surg: Major J. Smith, are of opinion:-

First, That it is unnecessary to call on Surg: Major Smith for any further information, as the facts are undisputed, & he virtually refuses to discuss the question further.

Second - That the action adopted by Surg Major Smith of consulting and divulging a professional secret of a delicate character to non-professional persons was unjustifiable and contrary to all professional custom. He appears to have had ample opportunity of taking the Surgeon General, or

G.O. 144
Pub. D. 17
25/2/54
Fr. pr/Des
N. Venkataraman
6.30

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Proceedings of a Spe

assembled in Madras on th

The Board hav … the
Correspondence … in
General under … No: 6785
of the 14th Decr … on the
various points … : 64
of the 7th Decr … , are
of opinion :-

First, That … l on
Surg: Major … rmation,
as the facts … virtually
refuses to di … the

Second - Tha … by
Surg Major Smith of consulting and divulging
a professional secret of a delicate character
to non-professional persons was unjustifiable
and contrary to all professional custom.
He appears to have had ample opportunity
of taking the Surgeon General, or

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apparen
Dr

conduct of which the Surgeon General believes Surgeon Major Smith to have been guilty, and Dr Smith's explanations are contained in his letter No. 293 of 9th December 1887. The Surgeon General will be glad to receive the opinion of the Board on the various points raised, and should further information be required from Surgeon Major Smith it will be called for by this office.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obdt Servant
C. M. Thompson
Secy Surgeon General

merely poin[illegible]t the
apparent inac[illegible]acy of
Dr Smith's memory gen[illegible]rally.
In para 2 of his letter
No. 293 of 9th December he
states or implies that he
himself worded the
telegram which he sent
to the Surgeon General on
the 20th November whereas
in his D.O. letter of the
29th November he says "Mr. Sturock
wrote the telegram and
I signed it".

4. Clauses b, c and d of
para 1 of my letter No. 6495
of 7th December 1887 give
in detail the errors in

conduct

No. 6785 Office of Surgeon Genera
With the Govt. of Madr
Fort St. George 14th Dec

From
The Secretary Surgeon General
With the Govt. of Madras
To
Brigade Surgeon Sibthorpe
President of a Special Med. Boa

Sir,

I have the honor by order of the Surgeon General to forward for the consideration of the Board the enclosed correspondence connected with the circumstance of Surgeon Major James Smith having volunteered to give evidence, which involved the disclosure of a professional secret, in the case

D.O. from Surgn. Major J Smith of 29th Novr. '87
D.O. from Surgn. Genl of 1 Decr. '87
Letter No. X of 2d Decr. from Surgn. Major Smith
– do – No. 6276 of 29 Novr. from Secy Surgn. Genl
– do – No. – of – from Surgn. Major Smith
– do – No. 6495 of 7th Decr. from Secy Surgn. Genl
– do – No. 293 of 9th Decr. from Surgn. Major Smith

se of Morgan versus Nos
y tried in the High
s Madras.

Clause a of para 1 of my letter No. 6495 of 7th December 1887 to Surgeon Major Smith and his explanation on the points referred to do not require any action on the part of the Board, but the Surgeon General deems it desirable that they should see the whole correspondence, especially as ~~to~~ the facts alluded to in clause a show the very lax ideas that Surgeon Major Smith

has

1 major
"
4 Dec

s as to ~~his~~ discip General as
and responsibilities.

3. In clause b of para 1 of my letter it is mentioned, that when the Surgeon-General was at Coimbatore on the 15th November Surgeon Major Smith mentioned, that he might shortly have to consult him on a point of professional etiquette. In the last clause of para 2 of Dr. Smith's explanatory letter he says "he has no recollection whatever of the remark alluded to by Surgeon General". With reference to this I would

merely

ish point out the
ent inaccuracy of
mith's memory generally.
para 2 of his letter
293 of 9th December he
states or implies that he
himself worded the
telegram which he sent
to the Surgeon General on
the 28th November whereas
in his D.O. letter of the
29th November he says "Mr. Sturrock
wrote the telegram and
I signed it".

4. Clauses b, c and d of
para 1 of my letter No. 6495
of 7th December 1887 give
in detail the errors in

conduct

...red an adverse judg...
point ou... this matter and I fee...
that under the circumstances
no furth... planation that
...ld be likely
... therefore have
the honor ... fully to request
that ... atter with
copie... all the ... correspondence
may be laid before Government.

I have &c.
Sd/. J. Smith
Surgeon Major
Dist Medl. & Sanitary Officer

(True Copy) -
C M Thompson
Secy to Surg Genl
with the Govt of Madras

---

simply took the best a...
available. I could not co...
the Surgeon General, as it was
not until the 20th that it
occurred to me that it might
be my duty to give evidence. I
have no recollection whatever
of the remark alluded to by
the Surgeon General as having
been made to him when at
Coimbatore, but of this I am
quite certain that it could
have had no reference to the
Ross-Morgan case.

3. I regret extremely to find
that the Surgeon General has,
in spite of my explanation
which was already before
him demi officially, formed

so

eiet point. Lyo

ice of the District Medica
Sanitary Officer Coimbato
9th December 188

From

Surgeon major James Smith
District Med. & Sanitary
Officer Coimbatore

To The Secretary Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras
Madras

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 6495 dated the 7th December 1887 I have the honor to state:—

(1) As regards paragraph (a) I admit that I committed a breach of technical rule but under the circumstances I do not see how I could have avoided leaving my station. I have already informed the Surgeon General that I consulted the Collector and District Judge

and

advice

possible, with the view of their —
being submitted to a Board
of medical officers.

I have &c.
Sd/ C. M. Thompson MB
Surgeon
Secy Surgeon Genl c Govt.

(True Copy)
C M Thompson
Secy Surgn Genl
with the Govt of Madras

---

th t you rushed outside the
epartment to seek advice and
pport

As regards your conduct
volunteering to give evidence
f a disgusting and irrelevant
character in the Morgan versus
Ross case, I am to say, that
the Surgeon General considers
that you committed a grave
breach of professional etiquette,
and lowered the profession in
the eyes of the public in a
manner most painful and
humiliating to the other —
members of an honourable service.

2- You will therefore be good
enough to submit any explanations
and remarks you may have
to offer with reference to the
above with as little delay as
possible

you had even then, apparently, decided to adopt.

"Am I justified
"in disclosing
"professional
"secret to prevent
"man being
"convicted on
"false evidence?"

(C) On the 21st November you sent the marginally noted emergent telegram to the Surgeon General with money for an emergent reply. In this message you simply submit an abstract question and again conceal, or fail to disclose, the whole truth. On receipt of this emergent message the Surgeon General inferred that you were at that moment giving evidence in the local Court, Coimbatore, and were being pressed for a reply to some question involving the disclosure of a professional secret, and that you therefore wished to get his opinion. This he replied to as per margin, after getting the highest legal advice in the station

"Under circumstances
"mentioned quite
"justified in
"disclosing."

on

while he was at Coimbatore, that you might shortly have to consult him on a point of professional iquette, but without giving the slightest hint as to the nature or bearing of the probable question? Viewing this in the light of your subsequent conduct, more especially as regards the character of the telegram which you afterwards submitted to the Surgeon General on the 21st November, and the leaving of your station without giving any warning, the Surgeon General cannot but feel that you intended to, and did, treat him, to say the least, with disrespect, and purposely did not consult him, in case on his learning the whole matter and circumstances he should forbid the action you subsequently took and which

you

Office of Surgeon General
With the Govt. of Madras
No. 6495 Fort St. George 7th Decr. '87

From
The Secy Surgeon General
With the Govt. of Madras

To
Surgeon Major J. Smith
Coimbatore

Sir

With reference to your letter No. × of the 2nd December 1887 and another without number and date, I have the honor by order to request, that you will give full and explicit explanation on the following points with reference to your conduct in having left your station and District on the 23rd November last and proceeded to Madras, to volunteer evidence in the case of Morgan *versus* Ross, then under trial in the High Court:—

(a) On what authority did you leave your station and District without getting the previous sanction of

---

If so. I have no course open to me but to apply for an official enquiry into my conduct.

I have &ca
Sd/. J. Smith
Surgeon Major

Coimbatore
2nd Decr. 1887

(True Copy)
C M Thomson
Secy Surg Genl
with Govt of Madras

No. X

From

Surgeon Major James Smith
Coimbatore

To

The Secretary to the
Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras

Sir,

Referring to the Surgeon General's D.O. dated the 1st inst, I have the honor to state that I am quite at a loss to understand how I have committed a series of grave mistakes in this matter, inasmuch as before taking action I asked for and obtained his sanction to my making the disclosure in question - vide my telegram of the 21st Novr and his reply. I fear from the tone of his D.O. that it is considered that my action in this matter has been such as to cast a slur on my professional reputation

If

Office of Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras
Fort St. George 1 December '87

Dear Smith

I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th Nov., and am sorry to say you have committed a series of grave mistakes in connection with the notorious case to which you refer. I am always glad to help officers in the department with advice or counsel but in this instance it will be better as the matters are so serious and of the past, to carry on the correspondence in official form. Meanwhile I content myself with drawing your attention to this Office Circular No. 1001 of the 17th Febry 1874, in case of your doing any thing further rash

(Initialed) G. B.

(True Copy) -
C M Thompson
Secy to Surg Genl with Govt of Madras

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C M Thompson
Secy to Surg Genl with Govt of Madras

Copy of two letters addressed by Surgeon Major James Smith to the Advocate General and Crown Prosecutor Madras

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Sir.

I have the honor to bring to your notice a matter which may be considered to have some bearing on the Ross - Morgan case now being tried before the Madras High Court.

About the end of March last Mrs Morgan during a professional interview which I had with her in the Drawing room at Snowdon Cottage informed me that she had criminal connection with a man in the Galle Face Hotel while she was staying in Colombo on her way out to India from

Office of Surgeon General

from home in the end of last year. She also said that the individual in question had given her veneral disease.

I leave you to judge if the above is relevant to the present case and if it is not considered to be so I beg that this communication may be considered a strictly confidential one.

It is only because a possibly innocent man is on his trial that urges me to make it and to disclose a professional confidence.

I will have great difficulty in leaving my post here at present, and would suggest that if the matter is held to

to be relevant Mrs Morgan may be questioned regarding the foregoing. Should she deny them of course I could come to Madras to swear to the truth of what I have written.

I am also informing the Crown Prosecutor of this matter
advocate General
by this mail.

Coimbatore
21st November '87

I have &c.
Sd/ J. Smith
Surgeon Major

(True Copy)
Sd/ J. Smith
Surgeon Major
Dt Medl & Sany Officer

(True Copy)
C. M. Thompson
Secy to Surg Genl
with the Govt of Madras

Office of Surgeon General

Office of the District
Medical & Sanitary Officer
Coimbatore 29th Novr. 1887

My dear Dr. Bidie

You will have seen the very severe censure accorded to me by the Chief Justice with regard to my action in the Ross Morgan case. I am sure you will support me when I say he is utterly wrong in the opinion he has expressed, but as many unthinking persons will no doubt be guided by his opinion I want you to kindly advise me as to what course you think I ought to take in the circumstances. I must tell you that when after reading part of the evidence in the case I perceived it to be my duty to divulge what I knew regarding the matter I went to Mr. Sturrock the Collector & told

him

during my examination there as a witness. What I did say or intended to say, had I been allowed to do so, was that the Surgeon General approved of my action in disclosing in the circumstances, a professional confidence.

I have &c.
Sd/. J. Smith
Surgeon Major
& Dt. Medl. & Sanr. Officer.

(True Copy)
C. M. [illegible]
Secy Surg: Genl
with Govt of Madras

77

No. 6276

From
Secretary
THE SURGEON-GE
GOVER

To
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Sir,

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geon Major J. Smith
Surgeon & District Medical
and Sanitary Officer
Coimbatore

Secretary Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras.

reference to your letter
ted the 29th instant, I
honor to express my
t I did not report
in Madras. I was
hours in Madras as
get back to my duties
dily as possible. I have
the omission and
t of my arrival and
the honor to state that
given by you from
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, in the High Court

during

Y THE TRANSLATORS
OF MADRAS

December 1887.

S.

PAGE

-*Salt*—

Nil.

-*General*—

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Confidential

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George, 29 Nov^r 1887.

No. 6276

From Secretary
~~THE~~ SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To
~~THE~~ Surgeon Major J. Smith
Coimbatore

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 147 of the 25th instant, reporting your return from Madras, I am directed by the Surgeon General to request that you will be good enough to explain why you did not report, either personally or by letter to this office, your arrival in Madras.

2. In connection with the report of your evidence before the High Court in the Ross-Morgan case which appeared in the local papers, I am to point out that you are reported to have stated that you had received the sanction of the Surgeon General to proceed to Madras and come forward voluntarily as a witness for the defence. Will you

---

CONFIDENTIAL

y

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

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Governor-General's gift to the Shah of Persia.

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Afghan affairs.

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The Russian advance.

The second says, the Russian advance has had no effect on India. Russia has been coming for 20 years, but has not come yet, and very likely never will, but she thinks of it; and Government should be careful.

Pardon for Dhuleep Singh.

The third says, Dhuleep Singh left St. Petersburg on the 25th November in a sorrowful plight, and has nothing left but to sue for pardon, and gives a sketch of the letter he should write. (The above extracts are also in the *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib* of 22nd).

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 24th, 1887.

Pleading in the vernacular.

6. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th December 1887, speaks with satisfaction of the rule prevailing in the Hyderabad State that Vakeels should not plead in English in the Courts established there, and remarks that if a rule be made that Vakeels should plead in the vernacular before Native Judges in this country, the parties to suits will be greatly benefited.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 31st, 1887.

Village Munsifs.

7. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 31st December 1887, says that in the appointment of Village Munsifs regard should not be had exclusively to mirass rights and old usage, but that men of good birth with a tolerable education and good principles should be appointed to those offices. They should not be trammelled with criminal jurisdiction or with revenue work; and their

No. 6276

From

Secretary
THE SURGEON-GE
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OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George, 29 Nov. 1887.

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FORT ST. GEORG

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Comm atore

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Pleading in the vernacular.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 24th, 1887.

6. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th December 1887, speaks with satisfaction of the rule prevailing in the Hyderabad State that Vakeels should not plead in English in the Courts established there, and remarks that if a rule be made that Vakeels should plead in the vernacular before Native Judges in this country, the parties to suits will be greatly benefited.

Village Munsifs.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 31st, 1887.

7. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 31st December 1887, says that in the appointment of Village Munsifs regard should not be had exclusively to mirass rights and old usage, but that men of good birth with a tolerable education and good principles should be appointed to those offices. They should not be trammelled with criminal jurisdiction or with revenue work; and their

status should be raised. The majority of Village Munsifs now holding offices are illiterate and look up to their offices merely as sources of emoluments, without having due regard to their position as Judges of their fellow-men.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The Morgan-Ross case.

8. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, commenting on the Morgan-Ross case, remarks that Mr. Ross was acquitted of the charge of adultery for want of sufficient evidence according to the excellent English legal maxim, that it is preferable not to punish a guilty person than to convict and punish an innocent man. The High Court appears to have interested themselves for the accused, as (1) Mr. Ross was after his committal released on bail; (2) he was granted privilege leave on full pay during the inquiry; (3) the Advocate-General did not appear as prosecutor against, but as counsel for the prisoner; (4) he was simply entered as British subject in the calendar; (5) the inquiry was conducted in the Appeal Court room without a prisoner's bar and not in the Court public hall; (6) he was permitted to sit along with the Members of the bar (so that the prisoner could not be easily recognised); and as (7) free admittance was not granted to every one. The editor complains that Mr. Ross, though acquitted, should be allowed to remain Registrar of the Court, while Mr. Morgan suffered grievously. He recommends that an Act be passed according to which in doubtful cases the evidence of a single individual should be deemed sufficient to convict a man charged with adultery and that the inquiry be conducted with closed doors.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

The inconvenience caused by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 14th December, says:—Great inconvenience has been caused to parties by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri, Mr. Mangalam Pillay, on casual leave for 15 days, at this the busiest season of the year. We think that Mr. Goldingham, the District Judge, ought to have made arrangements for the despatch of all emergent cases during the temporary absence of the Sub-Judge.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Vakils not to address the Court in English without permission for so doing.

10. Referring to an order of the Allahabad High Court, that vakils should not, except with the special permission of the Court, address a Court in English, but that the address should be in the Vernacular of the district, an opinion is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, that a similar order should be passed for Madras also.

(d) *Education.*

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

Muhammadan girls' school at Bangalore.

11. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says, there is a Government school in Bangalore for Muhammadan girls, but it is not nearly enough for such a large population as that of Bangalore. So the Missionary ladies have opened a school to which some people are sending their girls. The result will be bad, as will be found, when some of the girls become Christians. The wealthy people should establish more schools or the Missionaries will do so, and the Ulima should try to prevent the people from sending their children to Missionary schools.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The Pennay bridge.

12. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 24th December 1887, does not like that a provision of one and-a-half lakhs should be made in the Local Fund Budget for rebuilding the bridge over the Pennay. The diversion of Local Fund money to such objects causes other works of public utility, with which the Local Fund Board is directly concerned, to be neglected. Why should not the bridge be built out of Imperial Funds?

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Inefficiency of Taluk Board Members.

13. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, reproduces a conversation that took place between himself and a Taluk Board Member, who evidently displayed his ignorance and incapacity, and who admitted that himself and others like him would not dispute the will of the President for fear of losing the travelling allowance.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

White-washing of houses in Bangalore.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd Dec., says the Municipality (Bangalore) is giving the people much trouble about white-washing their houses. No doubt white-washing is good; but why outside only? besides to do this at Christmas and New Years day, which are Christian feasts, is a cause of discontent to non-Christians, and we hope Mr. Hewetson will rescind the order.

(h) *Railways.*

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Arrangements at Mammaly in the Railway Service to Calicut.

15. Referring to the proposal to open for traffic the railway extension to Calicut from 2nd January, and to the arrangements proposed for taking the passengers in boats across the Mammaly River, till the construction of the bridge is completed, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, having regard to the risk to public life and to the inconvenience to passengers likely to arise from such a measure, requests that Government will order a temporary bridge of big boats to be made.

(k) *General.*

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

16. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st December 1887, hopes that Lord Dufferin will, during the remaining two years of his term of office, direct his attention to the internal improvement of the country. There are enough administrative reforms to engage his close attention, the foremost of which is that the existing Legislative Councils should be made representative and vested in a manner with power to control public revenue and expenditure. If Lord Dufferin should, by effecting this change, advance by one step the right already conceded to the people by Lord Ripon in the way of local self-government, his name would be rendered imperishable with that of Lord Ripon. All are anxiously expecting that Lord Dufferin will, before the end of his term of office, effect this administrative reform, for he himself had expressed on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee that if opportunity permitted, he would be happy to effect this reform during his own rule. The reform, moreover, not to speak of the Natives who wish it, is advocated by impartial European bodies, such as the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Bombay, and the necessity for it is even recognised by the members of Government.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The India Office.

17. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th December 1887, is of opinion that the retired Anglo-Indians, who form the India Council, do not care for the welfare of India, and are not actuated by any desire to represent the true state of affairs in this country. The large expenditure of money incurred on account of the India Office is one of the reasons why India becomes poor. The fall in exchange has necessitated a larger amount of money being sent to England.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The levy of the Income-tax.

18. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison*, of the 24th December 1887, says that the levy of the income-tax is a source of profit to Village Munsifs and Curnums, for they threaten poor people. The people have generally to submit to these extortions.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

On forced supplies.

19. The leading article in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th December, gives two or three instances in which ryots were forced to supply high officials. In the first instance, the Tahsildar of Collegal in Coimbatore issued in November

a public takeed to the ryots and curnams of eighty villages to supply the Collector and his Deputy on tour against payment with sheep, fowls, eggs, straw, &c., but, according to the editor, the villagers know what is meant by this promised payment. The second and the third instances are from Nellore and Tanjore, where the Collectors, not content with the supplies received, enter the villages with great pomp, where, for the short time of their stay, pandals are erected for their reception at the expense of the ryots, and dancing girls and blessing Brahmins meet the great official in procession. The editor hopes that Lord Connemara will see into this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Corruption of officials in Malabar.

20. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, dwells upon the great oppression and corruption practised by some of the officials in Malabar.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

Proposing to re-impose duty on Manchester goods in lieu of Income-tax.

21. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th December, reproduces an article from the *Bombay Samachar*, which says instead of increasing the income-tax to strengthen the frontier, if the duty on Manchester goods were re-imposed, a large sum would be obtained.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

National Congress.

22. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, on the "National Congress," without expressing an opinion as to whether the Muhammadans should join it or not, says, the Madras Muhammadans should not have withdrawn after promising to join and nominating delegates.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

Dhuleep Singh's letters and proclamations.

23. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd December, has an extract from some paper of which the name is not given, which says that it is probable the letters and proclamations in Dhuleep Singh's name were the work of English politicians to try Indian people. Such a trial cannot be made before the time comes (if it were possible), that Dhuleep brings a force to the frontier, but the people will then show their loyalty. The way of improving the opportunity is in the hands of the English themselves, and that is, by faithfully acting on the policy of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and Mr. Hume.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st December 1887, regrets to hear that the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill introduced in the Legislative Council of Madras is not to be passed into law. The Government of India, who have ordered its removal from the file of the Madras Legislative Council, seem to have had the idea that legislating in this matter would interfere with the religion of the people. The religious and charitable endowments in this Presidency are not under proper control, and are shamefully misused and plundered. It is hoped that the Government of Madras will still press the matter on the Government of India.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.

25. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th Dec. 1887, regrets to observe that the Devastaunam Bill had not been passed into law.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, regrets to hear that the Indian Government does not intend to pass the Religious Endowments Bill into an Act, as it is not required in the North-Western Provinces. But a revision of the law is necessary in Southern India, and the Madras Government should do their utmost to obtain the passing of this Bill in spite of all opposition it has met since the days of the Duke of Buckingham.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The Religious Institutions Bill.

27. In a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, a regret is expressed that the Government of India has not passed the Religious Institutions Bill.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 1st & 21st, 1887.

Review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs.

28. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 21st December, continue the review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs. The former refers to the various charges laid against the Dewan of that State, and the latter to the corruption carried on by the Dewan's Secretary Mr. Watts and to the want of interest displayed by Mr. Hannyngton the Resident in the good administration of the State. An opinion is also expressed that Mr. Watts should be made to retire on pension, and that it is not fair to have as Resident the same person for so long a time.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

A correspondence in the *Hindu* on the administration of Travancore.

29. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, gives a translation of a letter that appeared in a recent issue of the *Hindu* relative to the present administration of Travancore, with which that of Cochin may well be compared, and expressing a hope that a reform in the former will practically effect a reform in the latter also, and inviting the attention of the Madras Government to the subject. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, gives a copy of this letter.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Corruption in the Stamp Department of the Cochin State.

30. A correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* invites the attention of the Cochin Dewan to the corruption prevailing in the Stamp Department of that State, and prays for his kind interference to check it.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Dec. 20th, 1887.

Reduction of the Armies of Native States.

31. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 20th December, says the *Hyderabad Hazar Dastan* writes freely on reducing the Armies of Native States. They say in Hyderabad, why go to the expense of troops? Who is the enemy? Is Russia no account, &c.? besides if a number of men were thrown suddenly out of employ, dacoity would be rife and the police could not cope with it.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The object of Native Congress.

32. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th December 1887, explains that the object of the Congress is not that the English should abdicate India, or that all powers of Government should be vested in the hands of the Natives, for which they are totally unfit, but that Government should, in the first instance, take the opinions of the representatives of the people while enacting laws, or while imposing taxes or incurring any expenditure. Government may or may not follow the suggestions of the representatives as it thinks proper, but the one thing needed is that the Government should always consult them in matters of administration; and if this rule is established, it will not always be easy for Government to go against the wishes of the people. The Government being foreign has not the means of learning the likes and dislikes of its subjects or of sympathising with them in the same manner as it would sympathise with people of its own nation. This being the case, it is natural for the Government to spend money in ways which promote the aggrandisement of its own nation; as witness the occupation of Burma, which but opens a new field for British talent and commerce, while the wants of the Indian people are left unremedied. If the people themselves had some slight share in the government of the country, there would be less facility afforded to Government for expending money for the benefit of foreigners; and to obtain this amount of power is the aim of the Congress.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Establishment of Industries.

33. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, says in the issue of the 17th December 1887, that to ensure the prosperity of the people industries should be established, but the capitals needed for them are not forthcoming, because those who are wealthy, instead of directing their wealth in such channels, spend immense sums of money in giving invitations to Governors and other Europeans.

By courting those in power, titles may be secured, but by establishing industries which only benefit the poor, what return can be expected from them?

DRAVIDAVARTAMAUNY,
Dec. 18th, 1887.

The Native Press.

34. The *Dravidavartamauny*, of the 18th December 1887, urges on its readers the necessity of supporting the vernacular newspapers, as by reading them, people learn to know their own rights and the relations they bear to the ruling power. The newspapers have now gained a strong footing in the country. Formerly they were neglected by the Government; but now they receive its attention. Native newspapers published in English do not cause so much dread to the English people and Government officers as the vernacular newspapers, for English-reading people are few, and as they possess knowledge they are not so much feared by Government. But if the masses who do not know English should begin to learn their own rights, then the English people would have to act like puppets in their hands.

DRAVIDAVARTAMAUNY,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

The Native Press.

35. The *Dravidavartamauny*, of the 22nd December 1877, in continuation of the above goes on thus:—On the representation of certain Englishmen, the cruel Lord Lytton enacted a law imposing restrictions on the Vernacular Press, but the benevolent Lord Ripon repealed the law. There are many Englishmen now endeavouring to bring that law again into force. At such a time it is incumbent on every Native to spread the circulation of the Native newspapers. If this is done, their endeavours will be nullified, and the Native Press gain in prestige and influence.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Native Physicians.

36. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th Dec. 1887, hopes that Government will pass a law allowing only certificated physicians to practise medicine.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

Delay in Postal delivery at Jalamagala in Closepettah.

37. A correspondent from Bellary to the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th December, says:—The teacher of the Hobli school in the village of Jalamagala, which is a part of Closepettah and only at a distance of two hours' journey from it, is paid an allowance by Government for doing postal work for the convenience of the people. But we are sorry to say that letters are received here generally two or three months late. For instance, I posted two or three letters to this place from Mysore some two months ago, and these were received only to-day. We wish the Government would look to this.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

Danger from pits filled with water in the Jalamagala village.

38. The same correspondent further says:—Large pits, each two or three fathoms deep, caused by the ryots' digging earth for the construction of their houses are scattered over this village. These having been filled with water during the late rains have become very dangerous to the inhabitants. Lately a lad of about two years slipped into one of these, and was saved by a passer-by. I hope the Government will take notice of this and order these pits to be filled.

CARNAUTACA PRACAUSHICA,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

The amalgamation of the Mysore Anche with the Imperial Postal Department.

39. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica*, of 19th December, under the heading "Amalgamation" says:—We understand that it has been definitely settled to transfer the Mysore Anche Department to the Imperial Postal Department from the beginning of the next official year. Our Government would have done better to reform the existing Anche Department than to make it over entirely to a foreign administration. We are sorry that they betray their own inefficiency by entrusting to others one after another the duties that should legitimately be performed by themselves.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 1st, 1887.

Points for the consideration of the National Congress.

40. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st December, makes certain suggestions for the consideration of the delegates for the forthcoming Congress, viz., that the want of a central organisation to give permanency to the

institution should be supplied, that the masses should be familiarised with the scope and object of these annual assemblies, and that steps should be taken to ameliorate the present condition of the agricultural and other working classes.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Duty of the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore in connection with the National Congress.

41. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, after stating that the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore did not take any interest in the movements of the past two Congresses, urges the necessity for their sending delegates to the one to be held in Madras, and for laying before the Congress the question of having executive councils to aid in the administration of those States,—a step which will, to a great extent, remedy the evils existing at present.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Publication of Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports.

42. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th Dec., thanks one P. Govinda Pillai of Travancore for undertaking to publish Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Muhammadans and the National Congress.

43. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, observes that the allegation that Muhammadans are taking no interest in the movements of the National Congress, is totally false.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food.

44. Referring to a memorial prepared by some of the inhabitants of Bombay for submission to the Viceroy, praying that an enactment be passed forbidding the slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food, the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* observes that such destruction of cattle is one of the main causes of the increasing poverty of India.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Sthanam dispute in the Palghat Raja's family.

45. Referring to a recent dispute between certain members of the Palghat Raja's family, regarding the right of succession to the 4th and 5th Raja's Sthanams (precedence), a correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* observes that the absence of a regular register of births and deaths in the family is the main cause of this, and hopes that Government will order such a register to be kept.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Dec. 31st, 1887.

Settlement of a dispute between Saits and other Muhammadans of Mysore.

46. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st December, has a letter from Mysore, giving an account of the apology made to the other Muhammadans by two of the Saits regarding the recent dispute, and expressing satisfaction that the matter should be so settled.

Public No. 99, 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,
26th January 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 31st December 1887.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The English opinion on the Nizam's offer of help .. 15
Warlike preparations in Austria and Russia .. .. ib.
Tax on bachelors for the maintenance of poor schoolboys in Vienna .. .. ib.
Governor-General's gift to the Shah of Persia .. .. ib.
Afghan affairs .. .. ib.
The Russian advance .. .. ib.
Pardon for Dhuleep Singh .. .. ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police*—

Nil.

(b)—*Courts*—

Pleading in the Vernacular .. .. ib.
Village Munsifs .. .. ib.
The Morgan-Ross case 16
The inconvenience caused by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri .. .. ib.
Vakils not to address the Court in English without permission for so doing .. .. ib.

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

(d)—*Education*—

Muhammadan girls' school at Bangalore .. .. ib.

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—

The Pennay bridge .. .. ib.
Inefficiency of Taluk Board Members 17
About white-washing in Bangalore .. .. .. ib.

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Nil.

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—

Arrangements at Mammaly in the Railway Service to Calicut .. .. ib.

(i)—*Public Works*—

Nil.

PAGE

(j)—*Salt*—

Nil.

(k)—*General*—

Reform of Legislative Councils 17
The India Office .. .. ib.
The levy of the income-tax .. .. ib.
On forced supplies .. .. ib.
Corruption of officials in Malabar 18
Proposing to re-impose duty on Manchester goods in lieu of income-tax .. .. ib.
National Congress .. .. ib.
Dhuleep Singh's letters and proclamations .. .. ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill .. .. ib.
The Religious Endowments Bill .. .. ib.
The Religious Institutions Bill .. .. ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs .. 19
A correspondence in the *Hindu* on the administration of Travancore .. .. ib.
Corruption in the Stamp Department of the Cochin State .. .. ib.
Regarding the reduction of the Armies of Native States. ib.

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

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The object of the Native Congress .. .. .. ib.
Establishment of Industries .. .. ib.
The Native Press 20
Native Physicians .. .. ib.
Delay in Postal Delivery at Jalamagala in Closepettah.
Danger from pits filled with water at Jalamagala .. ib.
The amalgamation of the Mysore Anche with the Imperial Postal Department .. .. ib.
Points for the consideration of the National Congress .. ib.
Duty of the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore in connection with the National Congress .. .. ib.
Publication of Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports .. .. ib.
Muhammadans and the National Congress .. .. ib.
Slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food .. .. ib.
Sthanam dispute in the Palghat Raja's family .. .. ib.
Settlement of a dispute between Saits and other Muhammadans of Mysore .. .. ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Tri-monthly.			
1	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th December 1887.
	Weekly.			
2	"Hindu Janabhoshany"	Madras	200	17th and 24th December 1887.
3	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	17th, 24th, and 31st December 1887.
4	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	
5	"Tatwavinechiny"	Do.	140	18th and 25th December 1887.
6	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirpapooliyore	300	17th, 24th and 31st December 1887.
7	"Coodandeymitran"	Coimbatore	500	
	Bi-weekly.			
8	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1120	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th, and 31st December 1887.
9	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	18th, 22nd, 25th, and 29th December 1887.
	TELUGU.			
10	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th December 1887.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
11	"The Karnautaca Prakashica"	Bangalore	450	19th and 26th December 1887.
12	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny"	Do.	30	17th and 24th December 1887.
13	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	14th December 1887.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
14	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	....
	Weekly.			
15	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	....
	HINDUSTANI.			
16	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	400	19th and 26th December 1887.
17	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	575	17th, 24th, and 31st December 1887.
18	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	22nd and 29th December 1887.
19	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Triplicane, do.	150	20th and 31st December 1887.
20	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	19th and 15th December 1887.
21	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	22nd December 1887.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

KERALA MITRAM, Dec. 21st, 1887.

The English opinion on the Nizam's offer of help.

1. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, in stating the English opinion on the offer made by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, to pay 60 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Indian Frontier defences, quotes extracts from certain English newspapers, some of which take a favorable, and the others a contrary, view of the proposal.

KERALA MITRAM, Dec. 21st, 1887.

Warlike preparations in Austria and Russia.

2. The same issue of the *Kerala Mitram* refers to the warlike preparations carried on in Europe by Austria and Russia.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 17th, 1887.

Tax on bachelors for the maintenance of poor schoolboys in Vienna.

3. Referring to a proposal to levy a tax in Vienna for the maintenance of poor schoolboys on every bachelor who can afford to support a wife and children, an opinion is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, that a law forbidding poor persons to marry, looks much better than the present proposal.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 19th, 1887.

Governor-General's gift to the Shah of Persia.

4. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th December, inserts translation of an extract from a Tiflis paper, which says the result of the Governor-General's gift to the Shah of Persia is not much; the Shah imprisoned a Wazir and an employé for letting Ayub escape, but he has now released them and promoted them; if he had cared for England, he would not have done this, and would have valued the presents.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Dec. 20th, 1887.

Afghan affairs.

5. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 20th December, extracts articles from *'Am* on "Afghan affairs," "the Russian advance," and "Pardon for Dhuleep Singh," of no particular interest. The first objects to Ayub being sent to India, which is becoming a Dead Letter Office in the Post Office of the world for those for whom there is no room elsewhere.

The Russian advance.

The second says, the Russian advance has had no effect on India. Russia has been coming for 20 years, but has not come yet, and very likely never will, but she thinks of it; and Government should be careful.

Pardon for Dhuleep Singh.

The third says, Dhuleep Singh left St. Petersburg on the 25th November in a sorrowful plight, and has nothing left but to sue for pardon, and gives a sketch of the letter he should write. (The above extracts are also in the *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib* of 22nd).

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 24th, 1887.

Pleading in the vernacular.

6. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th December 1887, speaks with satisfaction of the rule prevailing in the Hyderabad State that Vakeels should not plead in English in the Courts established there, and remarks that if a rule be made that Vakeels should plead in the vernacular before Native Judges in this country, the parties to suits will be greatly benefited.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 31st, 1887.

Village Munsifs.

7. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 31st December 1887, says that in the appointment of Village Munsifs regard should not be had exclusively to mirass rights and old usage, but that men of good birth with a tolerable education and good principles should be appointed to those offices. They should not be trammelled with criminal jurisdiction or with revenue work; and their

status should be raised. The majority of Village Munsifs now holding offices are illiterate and look up to their offices merely as sources of emoluments, without having due regard to their position as Judges of their fellow-men.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The Morgan-Ross case.

8. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, commenting on the Morgan-Ross case, remarks that Mr. Ross was acquitted of the charge of adultery for want of sufficient evidence according to the excellent English legal maxim, that it is preferable not to punish a guilty person than to convict and punish an innocent man. The High Court appears to have interested themselves for the accused, as (1) Mr. Ross was after his committal released on bail; (2) he was granted privilege leave on full pay during the inquiry; (3) the Advocate-General did not appear as prosecutor against, but as counsel for the prisoner; (4) he was simply entered as British subject in the calendar; (5) the inquiry was conducted in the Appeal Court room without a prisoner's bar and not in the Court public hall; (6) he was permitted to sit along with the Members of the bar (so that the prisoner could not be easily recognised); and as (7) free admittance was not granted to every one. The editor complains that Mr. Ross, though acquitted, should be allowed to remain Registrar of the Court, while Mr. Morgan suffered grievously. He recommends that an Act be passed according to which in doubtful cases the evidence of a single individual should be deemed sufficient to convict a man charged with adultery and that the inquiry be conducted with closed doors.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

The inconvenience caused by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 14th December, says:—Great inconvenience has been caused to parties by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri, Mr. Mangalam Pillay, on casual leave for 15 days, at this the busiest season of the year. We think that Mr. Goldingham, the District Judge, ought to have made arrangements for the despatch of all emergent cases during the temporary absence of the Sub-Judge.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Vakils not to address the Court in English without permission for so doing.

10. Referring to an order of the Allahabad High Court, that vakils should not, except with the special permission of the Court, address a Court in English, but that the address should be in the Vernacular of the district, an opinion is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, that a similar order should be passed for Madras also.

(d) *Education.*

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

Muhammadan girls' school at Bangalore.

11. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says, there is a Government school in Bangalore for Muhammadan girls, but it is not nearly enough for such a large population as that of Bangalore. So the Missionary ladies have opened a school to which some people are sending their girls. The result will be bad, as will be found, when some of the girls become Christians. The wealthy people should establish more schools or the Missionaries will do so, and the Ulima should try to prevent the people from sending their children to Missionary schools.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The Pennay bridge.

12. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 24th December 1887, does not like that a provision of one and-a-half lakhs should be made in the Local Fund Budget for rebuilding the bridge over the Pennay. The diversion of Local Fund money to such objects causes other works of public utility, with which the Local Fund Board is directly concerned, to be neglected. Why should not the bridge be built out of Imperial Funds?

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Inefficiency of Taluk Board Members.

13. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, reproduces a conversation that took place between himself and a Taluk Board Member, who evidently displayed his ignorance and incapacity, and who admitted that himself and others like him would not dispute the will of the President for fear of losing the travelling allowance.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

White-washing of houses in Bangalore.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd Dec., says the Municipality (Bangalore) is giving the people much trouble about white-washing their houses. No doubt white-washing is good; but why outside only? besides to do this at Christmas and New Years day, which are Christian feasts, is a cause of discontent to non-Christians, and we hope Mr. Hewetson will rescind the order.

(h) *Railways.*

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Arrangements at Mammaly in the Railway Service to Calicut.

15. Referring to the proposal to open for traffic the railway extension to Calicut from 2nd January, and to the arrangements proposed for taking the passengers in boats across the Mammaly River, till the construction of the bridge is completed, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, having regard to the risk to public life and to the inconvenience to passengers likely to arise from such a measure, requests that Government will order a temporary bridge of big boats to be made.

(k) *General.*

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

16. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st December 1887, hopes that Lord Dufferin will, during the remaining two years of his term of office, direct his attention to the internal improvement of the country. There are enough administrative reforms to engage his close attention, the foremost of which is that the existing Legislative Councils should be made representative and vested in a manner with power to control public revenue and expenditure. If Lord Dufferin should, by effecting this change, advance by one step the right already conceded to the people by Lord Ripon in the way of local self-government, his name would be rendered imperishable with that of Lord Ripon. All are anxiously expecting that Lord Dufferin will, before the end of his term of office, effect this administrative reform, for he himself had expressed on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee that if opportunity permitted, he would be happy to effect this reform during his own rule. The reform, moreover, not to speak of the Natives who wish it, is advocated by impartial European bodies, such as the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Bombay, and the necessity for it is even recognised by the members of Government.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The India Office.

17. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th December 1887, is of opinion that the retired Anglo-Indians, who form the India Council, do not care for the welfare of India, and are not actuated by any desire to represent the true state of affairs in this country. The large expenditure of money incurred on account of the India Office is one of the reasons why India becomes poor. The fall in exchange has necessitated a larger amount of money being sent to England.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The levy of the Income-tax.

18. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison*, of the 24th December 1887, says that the levy of the income-tax is a source of profit to Village Munsifs and Curnums, for they threaten poor people. The people have generally to submit to these extortions.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

On forced supplies.

19. The leading article in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th December, gives two or three instances in which ryots were forced to supply high officials. In the first instance, the Tahsildar of Collegal in Coimbatore issued in November

a public takeed to the ryots and curnams of eighty villages to supply the Collector and his Deputy on tour against payment with sheep, fowls, eggs, straw, &c., but, according to the editor, the villagers know what is meant by this promised payment. The second and the third instances are from Nellore and Tanjore, where the Collectors, not content with the supplies received, enter the villages with great pomp, where, for the short time of their stay, pandals are erected for their reception at the expense of the ryots, and dancing girls and blessing Brahmins meet the great official in procession. The editor hopes that Lord Connemara will see into this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Corruption of officials in Malabar.

20. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, dwells upon the great oppression and corruption practised by some of the officials in Malabar.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

Proposing to re-impose duty on Manchester goods in lieu of Income-tax.

21. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th December, reproduces an article from the *Bombay Samachar*, which says instead of increasing the income-tax to strengthen the frontier, if the duty on Manchester goods were re-imposed, a large sum would be obtained.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

National Congress.

22. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, on the "National Congress," without expressing an opinion as to whether the Muhammadans should join it or not, says, the Madras Muhammadans should not have withdrawn after promising to join and nominating delegates.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

Dhuleep Singh's letters and proclamations.

23. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd December, has an extract from some paper of which the name is not given, which says that it is probable the letters and proclamations in Dhuleep Singh's name were the work of English politicians to try Indian people. Such a trial cannot be made before the time comes (if it were possible), that Dhuleep brings a force to the frontier, but the people will then show their loyalty. The way of improving the opportunity is in the hands of the English themselves, and that is, by faithfully acting on the policy of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and Mr. Hume.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st December 1887, regrets to hear that the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill introduced in the Legislative Council of Madras is not to be passed into law. The Government of India, who have ordered its removal from the file of the Madras Legislative Council, seem to have had the idea that legislating in this matter would interfere with the religion of the people. The religious and charitable endowments in this Presidency are not under proper control, and are shamefully misused and plundered. It is hoped that the Government of Madras will still press the matter on the Government of India.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.

25. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th Dec. 1887, regrets to observe that the Devastaunam Bill had not been passed into law.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, regrets to hear that the Indian Government does not intend to pass the Religious Endowments Bill into an Act, as it is not required in the North-Western Provinces. But a revision of the law is necessary in Southern India, and the Madras Government should do their utmost to obtain the passing of this Bill in spite of all opposition it has met since the days of the Duke of Buckingham.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The Religious Institutions Bill.

27. In a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, a regret is expressed that the Government of India has not passed the Religious Institutions Bill.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 1st & 21st, 1887.

Review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs.

28. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 21st December, continue the review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs. The former refers to the various charges laid against the Dewan of that State, and the latter to the corruption carried on by the Dewan's Secretary Mr. Watts and to the want of interest displayed by Mr. Hannyngton the Resident in the good administration of the State. An opinion is also expressed that Mr. Watts should be made to retire on pension, and that it is not fair to have as Resident the same person for so long a time.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

A correspondence in the *Hindu* on the administration of Travancore.

29. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, gives a translation of a letter that appeared in a recent issue of the *Hindu* relative to the present administration of Travancore, with which that of Cochin may well be compared, and expressing a hope that a reform in the former will practically effect a reform in the latter also, and inviting the attention of the Madras Government to the subject. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, gives a copy of this letter.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Corruption in the Stamp Department of the Cochin State.

30. A correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* invites the attention of the Cochin Dewan to the corruption prevailing in the Stamp Department of that State, and prays for his kind interference to check it.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Dec. 20th, 1887.

Reduction of the Armies of Native States.

31. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 20th December, says the *Hyderabad Hazar Dastan* writes freely on reducing the Armies of Native States. They say in Hyderabad, why go to the expense of troops? Who is the enemy? Is Russia no account, &c.? besides if a number of men were thrown suddenly out of employ, dacoity would be rife and the police could not cope with it.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The object of Native Congress.

32. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th December 1887, explains that the object of the Congress is not that the English should abdicate India, or that all powers of Government should be vested in the hands of the Natives, for which they are totally unfit, but that Government should, in the first instance, take the opinions of the representatives of the people while enacting laws, or while imposing taxes or incurring any expenditure. Government may or may not follow the suggestions of the representatives as it thinks proper, but the one thing needed is that the Government should always consult them in matters of administration; and if this rule is established, it will not always be easy for Government to go against the wishes of the people. The Government being foreign has not the means of learning the likes and dislikes of its subjects or of sympathising with them in the same manner as it would sympathise with people of its own nation. This being the case, it is natural for the Government to spend money in ways which promote the aggrandisement of its own nation; as witness the occupation of Burma, which but opens a new field for British talent and commerce, while the wants of the Indian people are left unremedied. If the people themselves had some slight share in the government of the country, there would be less facility afforded to Government for expending money for the benefit of foreigners; and to obtain this amount of power is the aim of the Congress.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Establishment of Industries.

33. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, says in the issue of the 17th December 1887, that to ensure the prosperity of the people industries should be established, but the capitals needed for them are not forthcoming, because those who are wealthy, instead of directing their wealth in such channels, spend immense sums of money in giving invitations to Governors and other Europeans.

By courting those in power, titles may be secured, but by establishing industries which only benefit the poor, what return can be expected from them ?

DRAVIDAVARTAMAUNY,
Dec. 18th, 1887.

The Native Press.

34. The *Dravidavartamauny*, of the 18th December 1887, urges on its readers the necessity of supporting the vernacular newspapers, as by reading them, people learn to know their own rights and the relations they bear to the ruling power. The newspapers have now gained a strong footing in the country. Formerly they were neglected by the Government; but now they receive its attention. Native newspapers published in English do not cause so much dread to the English people and Government officers as the vernacular newspapers, for English-reading people are few, and as they possess knowledge they are not so much feared by Government. But if the masses who do not know English should begin to learn their own rights, then the English people would have to act like puppets in their hands.

DRAVIDAVARTAMAUNY,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

The Native Press.

35. The *Dravidavartamauny*, of the 22nd December 1877, in continuation of the above goes on thus:—On the representation of certain Englishmen, the cruel Lord Lytton enacted a law imposing restrictions on the Vernacular Press, but the benevolent Lord Ripon repealed the law. There are many Englishmen now endeavouring to bring that law again into force. At such a time it is incumbent on every Native to spread the circulation of the Native newspapers. If this is done, their endeavours will be nullified, and the Native Press gain in prestige and influence.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Native Physicians.

36. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th Dec. 1887, hopes that Government will pass a law allowing only certificated physicians to practise medicine.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

Delay in Postal delivery at Jalamagala in Closepettah.

37. A correspondent from Bellary to the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th December, says:—The teacher of the Hobli school in the village of Jalamagala, which is a part of Closepettah and only at a distance of two hours' journey from it, is paid an allowance by Government for doing postal work for the convenience of the people. But we are sorry to say that letters are received here generally two or three months late. For instance, I posted two or three letters to this place from Mysore some two months ago, and these were received only to-day. We wish the Government would look to this.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

Danger from pits filled with water in the Jalamagala village.

38. The same correspondent further says:—Large pits, each two or three fathoms deep, caused by the ryots' digging earth for the construction of their houses are scattered over this village. These having been filled with water during the late rains have become very dangerous to the inhabitants. Lately a lad of about two years slipped into one of these, and was saved by a passer-by. I hope the Government will take notice of this and order these pits to be filled.

CARNAUTACA PRACAUSHICA,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

The amalgamation of the Mysore Anche with the Imperial Postal Department.

39. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica*, of 19th December, under the heading "Amalgamation" says:—We understand that it has been definitely settled to transfer the Mysore Anche Department to the Imperial Postal Department from the beginning of the next official year. Our Government would have done better to reform the existing Anche Department than to make it over entirely to a foreign administration. We are sorry that they betray their own inefficiency by entrusting to others one after another the duties that should legitimately be performed by themselves.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 1st, 1887.

Points for the consideration of the National Congress.

40. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st December, makes certain suggestions for the consideration of the delegates for the forthcoming Congress, viz., that the want of a central organisation to give permanency to the institution should be supplied, that the masses should be familiarised with the scope and object of these annual assemblies, and that steps should be taken to ameliorate the present condition of the agricultural and other working classes.

KERALA MITRAM,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Duty of the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore in connection with the National Congress.

41. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, after stating that the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore did not take any interest in the movements of the past two Congresses, urges the necessity for their sending delegates to the one to be held in Madras, and for laying before the Congress the question of having executive councils to aid in the administration of those States,—a step which will, to a great extent, remedy the evils existing at present.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Publication of Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports.

42. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th Dec., thanks one P. Govinda Pillai of Travancore for undertaking to publish Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Muhammadans and the National Congress.

43. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, observes that the allegation that Muhammadans are taking no interest in the movements of the National Congress, is totally false.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food.

44. Referring to a memorial prepared by some of the inhabitants of Bombay for submission to the Viceroy, praying that an enactment be passed forbidding the slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food, the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* observes that such destruction of cattle is one of the main causes of the increasing poverty of India.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Sthanam dispute in the Palghat Raja's family.

45. Referring to a recent dispute between certain members of the Palghat Raja's family, regarding the right of succession to the 4th and 5th Raja's Sthanams (precedence), a correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* observes that the absence of a regular register of births and deaths in the family is the main cause of this, and hopes that Government will order such a register to be kept.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Dec. 31st, 1887.

Settlement of a dispute between Saits and other Muhammadans of Mysore.

46. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st December, has a letter from Mysore, giving an account of the apology made to the other Muhammadans by two of the Saits regarding the recent dispute, and expressing satisfaction that the matter should be so settled.

Public No. 99, 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,
26th January 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st December 1887.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The English opinion on the Nizam's offer of help .. 15
Warlike preparations in Austria and Russia .. ib.
Tax on bachelors for the maintenance of poor schoolboys in Vienna .. ib.
Governor-General's gift to the Shah of Persia .. ib.
Afghan affairs .. ib.
The Russian advance .. ib.
Pardon for Dhuleep Singh .. ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Nil.

(b)—Courts—

Pleading in the Vernacular .. ib.
Village Munsifs .. ib.
The Morgan-Ross case .. 16
The inconvenience caused by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri .. ib.
Vakils not to address the Court in English without permission for so doing .. ib.

(c)—Jails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

Muhammadan girls' school at Bangalore .. ib.

(e)—Local and Municipal—

The Pennay bridge .. ib.
Inefficiency of Taluk Board Members .. 17
About white-washing in Bangalore .. ib.

(f)—Land Revenue and Settlement—

Nil.

(g)—Forests—

Nil.

(h)—Railways—

Arrangements at Mammaly in the Railway Service to Calicut .. ib.

(i)—Public Works—

Nil.

(j)—Salt—

PAGE

Nil.

(k)—General—

Reform of Legislative Councils .. 17
The India Office .. ib.
The levy of the income-tax .. ib.
On forced supplies .. ib.
Corruption of officials in Malabar .. 18
Proposing to re-impose duty on Manchester goods in lieu of income-tax .. ib.
National Congress .. ib.
Dhuleep Singh's letters and proclamations .. ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill .. ib.
The Religious Endowments Bill .. ib.
The Religious Institutions Bill .. ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs .. 19
A correspondence in the *Hindu* on the administration of Travancore .. ib.
Corruption in the Stamp Department of the Cochin State .. ib.
Regarding the reduction of the Armies of Native States. ib.

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

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The object of the Native Congress .. ib.
Establishment of Industries .. ib.
The Native Press .. 20
Native Physicians .. ib.
Delay in Postal Delivery at Jalamagala in Closepettah.
Danger from pits filled with water at Jalamagala .. ib.
The amalgamation of the Mysore Anche with the Imperial Postal Department .. ib.
Points for the consideration of the National Congress .. ib.
Duty of the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore in connection with the National Congress .. ib.
Publication of Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports .. ib.
Muhammadans and the National Congress .. ib.
Slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food .. ib.
Sthanam dispute in the Palghat Raja's family .. ib.
Settlement of a dispute between Saits and other Muhammadans of Mysore .. ib.

B = Not to be copied.

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.			
	Tri-monthly.			
1	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th December 1887.
	Weekly.			
2	"Hindu Janabhoshany"	Madras	200	17th and 24th December 1887.
3	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	17th, 24th, and 31st December 1887.
4	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	
5	"Tatwavinechiny"	Do.	140	18th and 25th December 1887.
6	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirpapooliyore	300	17th, 24th and 31st December 1887.
7	"Coodandeymitran"	Coimbatore	500	
	Bi-weekly.			
8	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1120	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th, and 31st December 1887.
9	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	18th, 22nd, 25th, and 29th December 1887.
	TELUGU.			
10	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th December 1887.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
11	"The Karnautaca Prakashica"	Bangalore	450	19th and 26th December 1887.
12	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny"	Do.	30	17th and 24th December 1887.
13	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	14th December 1887.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
14	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	....
	Weekly.			
15	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	....
	HINDUSTANI.			
16	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	400	19th and 26th December 1887.
17	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	575	17th, 24th, and 31st December 1887.
18	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	22nd and 29th December 1887.
19	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Triplicane, do.	150	20th and 31st December 1887.
20	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	19th and 15th December 1887.
21	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	22nd December 1887.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The English opinion on the Nizam's offer of help.

KERALA MITRAM, Dec. 21st, 1887.

1. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, in stating the English opinion on the offer made by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, to pay 60 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Indian Frontier defences, quotes extracts from certain English newspapers, some of which take a favorable, and the others a contrary, view of the proposal.

Warlike preparations in Austria and Russia.

KERALA MITRAM, Dec. 21st, 1887.

2. The same issue of the *Kerala Mitram* refers to the warlike preparations carried on in Europe by Austria and Russia.

Tax on bachelors for the maintenance of poor schoolboys in Vienna.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 17th, 1887.

3. Referring to a proposal to levy a tax in Vienna for the maintenance of poor schoolboys on every bachelor who can afford to support a wife and children, an opinion is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, that a law forbidding poor persons to marry, looks much better than the present proposal.

Governor-General's gift to the Shah of Persia.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 19th, 1887.

4. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th December, inserts translation of an extract from a Tiflis paper, which says the result of the Governor-General's gift to the Shah of Persia is not much; the Shah imprisoned a Wazir and an employé for letting Ayub escape, but he has now released them and promoted them; if he had cared for England, he would not have done this, and would have valued the presents.

Afghan affairs.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Dec. 20th, 1887.

5. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 20th December, extracts articles from *'Am* on "Afghan affairs," "the Russian advance," and "Pardon for Dhuleep Singh," of no particular interest. The first objects to Ayub being sent to India, which is becoming a Dead Letter Office in the Post Office of the world for those for whom there is no room elsewhere.

The Russian advance.

The second says, the Russian advance has had no effect on India. Russia has been coming for 20 years, but has not come yet, and very likely never will, but she thinks of it; and Government should be careful.

Pardon for Dhuleep Singh.

The third says, Dhuleep Singh left St. Petersburg on the 25th November in a sorrowful plight, and has nothing left but to sue for pardon, and gives a sketch of the letter he should write. (The above extracts are also in the *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib* of 22nd).

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Pleading in the vernacular.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 24th, 1887.

6. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th December 1887, speaks with satisfaction of the rule prevailing in the Hyderabad State that Vakeels should not plead in English in the Courts established there, and remarks that if a rule be made that Vakeels should plead in the vernacular before Native Judges in this country, the parties to suits will be greatly benefited.

Village Munsifs.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 31st, 1887.

7. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 31st December 1887, says that in the appointment of Village Munsifs regard should not be had exclusively to mirass rights and old usage, but that men of good birth with a tolerable education and good principles should be appointed to those offices. They should not be trammelled with criminal jurisdiction or with revenue work; and their

status should be raised. The majority of Village Munsifs now holding offices are illiterate and look up to their offices merely as sources of emoluments, without having due regard to their position as Judges of their fellow-men.

Andhraprakasika,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

The Morgan-Ross case.

8. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, commenting on the Morgan-Ross case, remarks that Mr. Ross was acquitted of the charge of adultery for want of sufficient evidence according to the excellent English legal maxim, that it is preferable not to punish a guilty person than to convict and punish an innocent man. The High Court appears to have interested themselves for the accused, as (1) Mr. Ross was after his committal released on bail; (2) he was granted privilege leave on full pay during the inquiry; (3) the Advocate-General did not appear as prosecutor against, but as counsel for the prisoner; (4) he was simply entered as British subject in the calendar; (5) the inquiry was conducted in the Appeal Court room without a prisoner's bar and not in the Court public hall; (6) he was permitted to sit along with the Members of the bar (so that the prisoner could not be easily recognised); and as (7) free admittance was not granted to every one. The editor complains that Mr. Ross, though acquitted, should be allowed to remain Registrar of the Court, while Mr. Morgan suffered grievously. He recommends that an Act be passed according to which in doubtful cases the evidence of a single individual should be deemed sufficient to convict a man charged with adultery and that the inquiry be conducted with closed doors.

Vijayadhwaja,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

The inconvenience caused by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 14th December, says:—Great inconvenience has been caused to parties by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri, Mr. Mangalam Pillay, on casual leave for 15 days, at this the busiest season of the year. We think that Mr. Goldingham, the District Judge, ought to have made arrangements for the despatch of all emergent cases during the temporary absence of the Sub-Judge.

Kerala Patrika,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Vakils not to address the Court in English without permission for so doing.

10. Referring to an order of the Allahabad High Court, that vakils should not, except with the special permission of the Court, address a Court in English, but that the address should be in the Vernacular of the district, an opinion is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, that a similar order should be passed for Madras also.

(d) *Education.*

Khassim-ul-Akhbar,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

Muhammadan girls' school at Bangalore.

11. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says, there is a Government school in Bangalore for Muhammadan girls, but it is not nearly enough for such a large population as that of Bangalore. So the Missionary ladies have opened a school to which some people are sending their girls. The result will be bad, as will be found, when some of the girls become Christians. The wealthy people should establish more schools or the Missionaries will do so, and the Ulima should try to prevent the people from sending their children to Missionary schools.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Deshabhimauny,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The Pennay bridge.

12. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 24th December 1887, does not like that a provision of one and-a-half lakhs should be made in the Local Fund Budget for rebuilding the bridge over the Pennay. The diversion of Local Fund money to such objects causes other works of public utility, with which the Local Fund Board is directly concerned, to be neglected. Why should not the bridge be built out of Imperial Funds?

Kerala Patrika,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Inefficiency of Taluk Board Members.

13. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, reproduces a conversation that took place between himself and a Taluk Board Member, who evidently displayed his ignorance and incapacity, and who admitted that himself and others like him would not dispute the will of the President for fear of losing the travelling allowance.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

White-washing of houses in Bangalore.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd Dec., says the Municipality (Bangalore) is giving the people much trouble about white-washing their houses. No doubt white-washing is good; but why outside only? besides to do this at Christmas and New Years day, which are Christian feasts, is a cause of discontent to non-Christians, and we hope Mr. Hewetson will rescind the order.

(h) *Railways.*

Kerala Patrika,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Arrangements at Mammaly in the Railway Service to Calicut.

15. Referring to the proposal to open for traffic the railway extension to Calicut from 2nd January, and to the arrangements proposed for taking the passengers in boats across the Mammaly River, till the construction of the bridge is completed, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, having regard to the risk to public life and to the inconvenience to passengers likely to arise from such a measure, requests that Government will order a temporary bridge of big boats to be made.

(k) *General.*

Swadeshamitran,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

16. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st December 1887, hopes that Lord Dufferin will, during the remaining two years of his term of office, direct his attention to the internal improvement of the country. There are enough administrative reforms to engage his close attention, the foremost of which is that the existing Legislative Councils should be made representative and vested in a manner with power to control public revenue and expenditure. If Lord Dufferin should, by effecting this change, advance by one step the right already conceded to the people by Lord Ripon in the way of local self-government, his name would be rendered imperishable with that of Lord Ripon. All are anxiously expecting that Lord Dufferin will, before the end of his term of office, effect this administrative reform, for he himself had expressed on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee that if opportunity permitted, he would be happy to effect this reform during his own rule. The reform, moreover, not to speak of the Natives who wish it, is advocated by impartial European bodies, such as the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Bombay, and the necessity for it is even recognised by the members of Government.

Coodandeymitran,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The India Office.

17. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th December 1887, is of opinion that the retired Anglo-Indians, who form the India Council, do not care for the welfare of India, and are not actuated by any desire to represent the true state of affairs in this country. The large expenditure of money incurred on account of the India Office is one of the reasons why India becomes poor. The fall in exchange has necessitated a larger amount of money being sent to England.

Tarangay Naison,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

The levy of the Income-tax.

18. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison*, of the 24th December 1887, says that the levy of the income-tax is a source of profit to Village Munsifs and Curnums, for they threaten poor people. The people have generally to submit to these extortions.

Andhraprakasika,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

On forced supplies.

19. The leading article in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th December, gives two or three instances in which ryots were forced to supply high officials. In the first instance, the Tahsildar of Collegal in Coimbatore issued in November

a public takeed to the ryots and curnams of eighty villages to supply the Collector and his Deputy on tour against payment with sheep, fowls, eggs, straw, &c., but, according to the editor, the villagers know what is meant by this promised payment. The second and the third instances are from Nellore and Tanjore, where the Collectors, not content with the supplies received, enter the villages with great pomp, where, for the short time of their stay, pandals are erected for their reception at the expense of the ryots, and dancing girls and blessing Brahmins meet the great official in procession. The editor hopes that Lord Connemara will see into this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 24th, 1887.

Corruption of officials in Malabar.

20. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, dwells upon the great oppression and corruption practised by some of the officials in Malabar.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 19th, 1887.

Proposing to re-impose duty on Manchester goods in lieu of Income-tax.

21. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th December, reproduces an article from the *Bombay Samachar*, which says instead of increasing the income-tax to strengthen the frontier, if the duty on Manchester goods were re-imposed, a large sum would be obtained.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

National Congress.

22. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, on the "National Congress," without expressing an opinion as to whether the Muhammadans should join it or not, says, the Madras Muhammadans should not have withdrawn after promising to join and nominating delegates.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 22nd, 1887.

Dhuleep Singh's letters and proclamations.

23. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd December, has an extract from some paper of which the name is not given, which says that it is probable the letters and proclamations in Dhuleep Singh's name were the work of English politicians to try Indian people. Such a trial cannot be made before the time comes (if it were possible), that Dhuleep brings a force to the frontier, but the people will then show their loyalty. The way of improving the opportunity is in the hands of the English themselves, and that is, by faithfully acting on the policy of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and Mr. Hume.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 21st, 1887.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st December 1887, regrets to hear that the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill introduced in the Legislative Council of Madras is not to be passed into law. The Government of India, who have ordered its removal from the file of the Madras Legislative Council, seem to have had the idea that legislating in this matter would interfere with the religion of the people. The religious and charitable endowments in this Presidency are not under proper control, and are shamefully misused and plundered. It is hoped that the Government of Madras will still press the matter on the Government of India.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 24th, 1887.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.

25. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th Dec. 1887, regrets to observe that the Devastaunam Bill had not been passed into law.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 17th, 1887.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

26. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, regrets to hear that the Indian Government does not intend to pass the Religious Endowments Bill into an Act, as it is not required in the North-Western Provinces. But a revision of the law is necessary in Southern India, and the Madras Government should do their utmost to obtain the passing of this Bill in spite of all opposition it has met since the days of the Duke of Buckingham.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 24th, 1887.

The Religious Institutions Bill.

27. In a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, a regret is expressed that the Government of India has not passed the Religious Institutions Bill.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA MITRAM, Dec. 1st & 21st, 1887.

Review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs.

28. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 21st December, continue the review of the pamphlet on Travancore affairs. The former refers to the various charges laid against the Dewan of that State, and the latter to the corruption carried on by the Dewan's Secretary Mr. Watts and to the want of interest displayed by Mr. Hannyngton the Resident in the good administration of the State. An opinion is also expressed that Mr. Watts should be made to retire on pension, and that it is not fair to have as Resident the same person for so long a time.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 17th, 1887.

A correspondence in the *Hindu* on the administration of Travancore.

29. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, gives a translation of a letter that appeared in a recent issue of the *Hindu* relative to the present administration of Travancore, with which that of Cochin may well be compared, and expressing a hope that a reform in the former will practically effect a reform in the latter also, and inviting the attention of the Madras Government to the subject. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, gives a copy of this letter.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 17th, 1887.

Corruption in the Stamp Department of the Cochin State.

30. A correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* invites the attention of the Cochin Dewan to the corruption prevailing in the Stamp Department of that State, and prays for his kind interference to check it.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Dec. 20th, 1887.

Reduction of the Armies of Native States.

31. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 20th December, says the *Hyderabad Hazar Dastan* writes freely on reducing the Armies of Native States. They say in Hyderabad, why go to the expense of troops? Who is the enemy? Is Russia no account, &c.? besides if a number of men were thrown suddenly out of employ, dacoity would be rife and the police could not cope with it.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 17th, 1887.

The object of Native Congress.

32. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th December 1887, explains that the object of the Congress is not that the English should abdicate India, or that all powers of Government should be vested in the hands of the Natives, for which they are totally unfit, but that Government should, in the first instance, take the opinions of the representatives of the people while enacting laws, or while imposing taxes or incurring any expenditure. Government may or may not follow the suggestions of the representatives as it thinks proper, but the one thing needed is that the Government should always consult them in matters of administration; and if this rule is established, it will not always be easy for Government to go against the wishes of the people. The Government being foreign has not the means of learning the likes and dislikes of its subjects or of sympathising with them in the same manner as it would sympathise with people of its own nation. This being the case, it is natural for the Government to spend money in ways which promote the aggrandisement of its own nation; as witness the occupation of Burma, which but opens a new field for British talent and commerce, while the wants of the Indian people are left unremedied. If the people themselves had some slight share in the government of the country, there would be less facility afforded to Government for expending money for the benefit of foreigners; and to obtain this amount of power is the aim of the Congress.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 17th, 1887.

Establishment of Industries.

33. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, says in the issue of the 17th December 1887, that to ensure the prosperity of the people industries should be established, but the capitals needed for them are not forthcoming, because those who are wealthy, instead of directing their wealth in such channels, spend immense sums of money in giving invitations to Governors and other Europeans.

By courting those in power, titles may be secured, but by establishing industries which only benefit the poor, what return can be expected from them?

Dravidavartamauny,
Dec. 18th, 1887.

The Native Press.

34. The *Dravidavartamauny*, of the 18th December 1887, urges on its readers the necessity of supporting the vernacular newspapers, as by reading them, people learn to know their own rights and the relations they bear to the ruling power. The newspapers have now gained a strong footing in the country. Formerly they were neglected by the Government; but now they receive its attention. Native newspapers published in English do not cause so much dread to the English people and Government officers as the vernacular newspapers, for English-reading people are few, and as they possess knowledge they are not so much feared by Government. But if the masses who do not know English should begin to learn their own rights, then the English people would have to act like puppets in their hands.

Dravidavartamauny,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

The Native Press.

35. The *Dravidavartamauny*, of the 22nd December 1877, in continuation of the above goes on thus:—On the representation of certain Englishmen, the cruel Lord Lytton enacted a law imposing restrictions on the Vernacular Press, but the benevolent Lord Ripon repealed the law. There are many Englishmen now endeavouring to bring that law again into force. At such a time it is incumbent on every Native to spread the circulation of the Native newspapers. If this is done, their endeavours will be nullified, and the Native Press gain in prestige and influence.

Coodandeymitran,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Native Physicians.

36. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 24th Dec. 1887, hopes that Government will pass a law allowing only certificated physicians to practise medicine.

Vijayadhwaja,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

Delay in Postal delivery at Jalamagala in Closepettah.

37. A correspondent from Bellary to the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th December, says:—The teacher of the Hobli school in the village of Jalamagala, which is a part of Closepettah and only at a distance of two hours' journey from it, is paid an allowance by Government for doing postal work for the convenience of the people. But we are sorry to say that letters are received here generally two or three months late. For instance, I posted two or three letters to this place from Mysore some two months ago, and these were received only to-day. We wish the Government would look to this.

Vijayadhwaja,
Dec. 14th, 1887.

Danger from pits filled with water in the Jalamagala village.

38. The same correspondent further says:—Large pits, each two or three fathoms deep, caused by the ryots' digging earth for the construction of their houses are scattered over this village. These having been filled with water during the late rains have become very dangerous to the inhabitants. Lately a lad of about two years slipped into one of these, and was saved by a passer-by. I hope the Government will take notice of this and order these pits to be filled.

Carnautaca Pracaushica,
Dec. 19th, 1887.

The amalgamation of the Mysore Anche with the Imperial Postal Department.

39. The *Carnautaca Pracaushica*, of 19th December, under the heading "Amalgamation" says:—We understand that it has been definitely settled to transfer the Mysore Anche Department to the Imperial Postal Department from the beginning of the next official year. Our Government would have done better to reform the existing Anche Department than to make it over entirely to a foreign administration. We are sorry that they betray their own inefficiency by entrusting to others one after another the duties that should legitimately be performed by themselves.

Kerala Mitram,
Dec. 1st, 1887.

Points for the consideration of the National Congress.

40. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st December, makes certain suggestions for the consideration of the delegates for the forthcoming Congress, viz., that the want of a central organisation to give permanency to the

institution should be supplied, that the masses should be familiarised with the scope and object of these annual assemblies, and that steps should be taken to ameliorate the present condition of the agricultural and other working classes.

Kerala Mitram,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

Duty of the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore in connection with the National Congress.

41. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st December, after stating that the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore did not take any interest in the movements of the past two Congresses, urges the necessity for their sending delegates to the one to be held in Madras, and for laying before the Congress the question of having executive councils to aid in the administration of those States,—a step which will, to a great extent, remedy the evils existing at present.

Kerala Patrika,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

Publication of Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports.

42. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th Dec., thanks one P. Govinda Pillai of Travancore for undertaking to publish Malayalam translations of Indian Law Reports.

Kerala Patrika,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Muhammadans and the National Congress.

43. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th December, observes that the allegation that Muhammadans are taking no interest in the movements of the National Congress, is totally false.

Kerala Patrika,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food.

44. Referring to a memorial prepared by some of the inhabitants of Bombay for submission to the Viceroy, praying that an enactment be passed forbidding the slaughter of cows and buffaloes for food, the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* observes that such destruction of cattle is one of the main causes of the increasing poverty of India.

Kerala Patrika,
Dec. 24th, 1887.

Sthanam dispute in the Palghat Raja's family.

45. Referring to a recent dispute between certain members of the Palghat Raja's family, regarding the right of succession to the 4th and 5th Raja's Sthanams (precedence), a correspondent in the same issue of the *Kerala Patrika* observes that the absence of a regular register of births and deaths in the family is the main cause of this, and hopes that Government will order such a register to be kept.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar,
Dec. 31st, 1887.

Settlement of a dispute between Saits and other Muhammadans of Mysore.

46. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st December, has a letter from Mysore, giving an account of the apology made to the other Muhammadans by two of the Saits regarding the recent dispute, and expressing satisfaction that the matter should be so settled.

Public No. 99, 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.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George,
26th *January* 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight Ending 31st December 1887.

Contents.

I. Foreign Politics — Page

nil.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police. — nil.

(b) Courts. — 1. Pleading in the vernacular.

2. Village moonsifs.

(c). Jails. — nil.

(d). Education: — nil.

(e) Local & Municipal

3. The Pennay b[illegible]ge.

(f.) Land R[illegible]d Set=

=d

(g). Forest — nil.

(h). Rai[illegible]

(i). Public Works:

(j). Salt. — nil.

(K). General.

4. Reform of Legislative Councils.

5. The India office.

6. The levy of the Income tax.

III. Legislation.

7. Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.

8. —— Do ——

IV. Native States.

nil.

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

nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

9. The object of the Native Congress.

10. Establishment of Industries.

11. The Native Press

1. —— Do ——

13. Native Physicians.

List of Newspapers.

no	Name of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the Fortnight.
	Bi-monthly.			
"	nil.			
	Tri-monthly.			
1.	Travancore Abhimauny	Nagercoil	350.	20th December 1887.
	Weekly.			
2.	Hindoo Janabhoshany	Madras	200.	17 & 24 December 1887.
3.	Vettikodiyon.	Do.	250.	17, 24 & 31st Decr. 1887.
4.	Tarangay Neson	Do.	200.	17, 24 & 31 Decr. 1887.
5.	Tatwavinechiny	Do.	140.	18 & 25 Decr. 1887.
6.	Deshabhimauny	Tirpapooli-yore.	300.	17, 24 & 31st Decr. 1887.
7.	Coodandeymitran	Coimbatore	500.	17, 24 & 31 Decr. 87
	Bi-weekly			
8.	Swadeshamitran	Madras	1120.	17, 21, 24, 28 & 31 December 1887.
9.	Dravidavartamauny.	Do	250.	18, 22nd, 25 & 29 December 1887.

I. Foreign Politics.

nil.

II. Home Administration.

(a). Police – nil.

(b) Courts.

Pleading in the vernacular.

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Village Moonsifs.

2. A correspondent of the Coodandeymitran of the 31 December 1887 says that in the appointment of Village moonsiffs regard should not be had exclusively to mirass rights and old usage, but that men of good birth with a tolerable Education and good principles should be appointed to those offices. They should not be trammelled with criminal jurisdiction or with revenue work; and their status should be raised. The majority of village moonsiffs now holding offices are illiterate and look up to their offices merely as sources of emoluments, without having due regard to their position as judges of their fellow-men.

(c) Jails.

nil

(d). Education

nil.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.

B = Not to be copied.

(e) Local & Municipal.

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(f). Land Revenue and Settlement.

nil.

(g) Forests.

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

nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The object of the Native Congress.

9. The Swadeshamitran of the 17 December 1887 explains that the object of the Congress is not that the English should abdicate India, or that all powers of Government should be vested in the hands of the Natives, for which they are totally unfit, but that Government should in the first instance take the opinions of the representatives of the people while enacting laws, or while imposing taxes or incurring any expenditure. Government may or may not follow the suggestions of the representatives as it thinks proper, but the one thing needed is that the Government should always consult them in matters of administration; and if this rule is established it will not always be easy for Government to go against the wishes of the people. The Government being foreign has not the means of learning the likes and dislikes of its subjects or of sympathizing with them in the same manner as it would sympathize with people of its own nation. This being the case, it is natural for the Government to spend money in ways which promote the aggrandizement of its own nation; as witness the occupation of Burmah, which but opens a new field

for British talent and commerce, while the wants of the Indian people are left unremedied. If the people themselves had some slight share in the government of the country, there would be less facility afforded to Government for expending money for the benefit of foreigners, and to obtain this amount of power is the aim of the Congress.

Establishment of Industries.

10. A contributor to the Swadeshamitran says in the issue of the 17th December 1887, that to ensure the prosperity of the people industries should be established, but the capitals needed for them are not forthcoming because those who are wealthy, instead of directing their wealth in such channels, spend immense sums of money in giving invitations to Governors and other Europeans. By courting those in power, titles may be secured, but by establishing industries which only benefit the poor, what return can be expected from them?

The Native Press.

11. The Dravidavartamanny of the 18th December, 1887 urges on its readers the necessity of supporting the vernacular newspapers, as by reading them, people learn to know their own rights and the relations they bear to the ruling power. The newspapers have now gained a strong footing in the country. Formerly they were neglected by the Government; but now they receive its attention. Native newspapers published in English do not cause so much dread to the English people and Government Officers as the vernacular newspapers, for English reading people are few and as they possess knowledge they are not so much feared by Government. But if the masses who do not know English should begin to learn their own rights, then the English people would have to act like puppets in their hands.

The Native Press.

12. The Dravidavartamanny of the 22nd December 1887 in continuation of the above goes on thus:- On the representation of certain Englishmen, the cruel Lord Lytton enacted a law imposing restrictions on the vernacular Press, but the benevolent Lord Ripon repealed the Law. There are many Englishmen now endeavouring to bring that law again into force. At such a time it is incumbent on every native to spread the circulation of the native newspapers. If this is done, their endeavours will be nullified, and the native press gain in prestige and influence.

Native physicians.

13. A correspondent of the Coodandeymitran of the 24th December, 1887 hopes that Government will pass a law allowing only certificated physicians to practise medicine.

Tamil Translator's
Office, Nellore,
12th January, 1888.

Tamil Translator to Govt.

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Malayalam Newspap

ght of December 1887.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.
1.	Kerala Mitram.	Cochin.
2.	Kerala Patrika.	Calicut.

Pub 53

abad to pay 60 lakhs a

of the Indian Frontier defence mate

tain English newspapers, some of

orable and the others a contrary

posal.

ssue of the "Kerala Mitram" refers to

parations carried on in Europe by

ssia.

t a proposal to levy a tax in Vienna

ce of poor school boys, on every

afford to support a wife and

nion is expressed in a paragraph

ka" of the 17th December, that a law

persons to marry, looks much better

proposal.

Home administration.

(a) Police.— nil.

(b) Courts.

t an order of the Allahabad Hig

ers should not, except with the

n of the Court, address a Cou

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No.

1.

(f) Land Revenue and

(g) Forests.— nil.

2

(h) Railways.

(h) Referring to the proposal to a

the Railway extension to Cochin fro

to the arrangements proposed for t

gers in boats across the Mann

construction of the bridge is compl

Patrika" of the 17th December, hav

risk to public life and to the inco

engers likely to arise from such a

quests that Government will or

bridge of big boats to be made.

(i) Public works.—

(j) Salt.— nil.

(K) General.

nt correspondent in the "Kerala

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g of General no

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(1) To

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Native States.

itramu" of the 1st and 2nd December continue

mphlet on Travancore affairs. The

various charges laid against the

e, and the latter to the corruption

an's Secretary Mr. Watts and to the

displayed by Mr. Hannyngton, the

d administration of the State. etc

pressed that Mr. Watts should be

pension and that it is not fair

ant the same person for so long a time.

atrika" of the 17th December gives a

etter that appeared in a recent issue

tive to the present administration

to which that of Cochin may well be

xpressing a hope that a reform in

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the attention of the Madras Govern

the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st Decem

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be familiarized with the scope an

annual assemblies, and that ste

to ameliorate the present condi

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13. The "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st

stating that the inhabitants of

vancore did not take any intere

of the past two Congresses, urg

for their sending delegates to th

Madras, and for laying before t

question of having executive Co

administration of those States —

to a great extent remedy the evi

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14. The "Kerala Patrika" of th

thanks one P. Govinda Pillai of

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of Indian Law Reports.

15. The "Kerala Patrika" of the

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4th and 5th Ralas' Sthánams (precedence)

the same issue of the "Kerala Patrika"

absence of a regular register of births

amily, is the main cause of this, and hopes

will order such a register to be kept.

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W. Dundys.

Malayalam Translator to Gov.

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(8) On diverse subjects

(9) Settlement of a dispute between Saits and other Muhammadans of Mysore ... ...

(2) Duty of the
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4	Tilism-i-Hairath	Triplicane, Madras	150	20th	31st
5	Khazim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	399	19th	(+ 15th
6	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	Not known	22nd	

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Generals' gif

of much; the Shah imprisoned

an employee for letting

but he has now released

nstated them; if he had cared

he would not have done

ld have valued the present.

Home Administration

"Education"

Chassim-ul-Akhbar of the 15th

there is a Government School

for Muhammadan girls –

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as that of Bangalore

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Miscellaneous. aph

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whitewashing is good;

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and New years day which

feasts, is a cause of dis

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"General

(4) Shams-ul-Akh

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(2) Warlike

(3) Tax on bach

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II. Home administrat

(a) Police— nil

(b) Courts.

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(c) Jails.— nil.

(d) Education.—

(e) Local and

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(f) Land Reve

(g) Forests.—

(h) Railways.

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(i) Public W

(j) Salt.— ni

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III. Legislation.

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IV. Native States.

(1) Review of the

(2) A Correspondent

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(3) Corruption

V. Prospects of the

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1) Points for

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Tri-weekly.	200.
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Mr. Hume.

Native States

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Miscellaneous

(8) Tilism-i-Ares,

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The third says Dulip
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assim-ul-Akhbar, 22nd 26th & 27
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Persian and Hindustani Translator
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Q = Copy heading only.

Dumergue

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St. George.

Dated 5th }
Recd. } January 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
6 JAN 88
GOVT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on — for the Second fortnight of December 1887.

Con

Page

I Foreign Politics
(1) Governor General's gift to the Shah of Persia 1
See under para 8
II Home Administration
(a) Nil
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Education
(2) Muhammadan girls School at Bangalore ... ib 2
(e) Municipal
(3) About whitewashing in Bangalore ... 2
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(4) Proposing to reimpose duty on Manchester goods in view of income tax ... ... ib
(5) National Congress ... ... ib
(6) Dulip Singh's letters and proclamations 3
III Nil
IV Native States
(7) Regarding the reduction of the armies of native states ... ... ib 4
V Nil

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Recd. } January 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
6 JAN 88
GOVT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—
Report on— for the Second
fortnight of December 1887.

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received & examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	400	19th 26th
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapettah, Madras	575	17th 24th 31st
3	[illegible]	Triplicane Madras	100	[illegible]

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Con

Page

I Foreign Politics

(1) Governor General's gift to the Shah of Persia 1
See under para 8

II Home Administration

(a) Nil

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) Education

(2) Muhammadan girls School at Bangalore ib 2

(e) Municipal

(3) About whitewashing in Bangalore 2

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) General

(4) Proposing to reimpose duty on Manchester goods in lieu of income tax ... ... ib

(5) National Congress ... ... ib 3

(6) Dulip Singh's letters and proclamations 3

III Nil

IV Native States

(7) Regarding the reduction of the armies of native states ... ... ib 4

V Nil

Governor General's ~~gift~~ gift to the Shah of Persia.

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Muhammadan girls School at Bangalore.

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Akhbar of the
"National Congress"
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(6)

Dhuleep Singh's letters & proclamations

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(7)

Reduction of the armies of Native States.

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Afghan Affairs

The Russian Advance

Pardon for Dulip Singh

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disputes between Saits & other Muhammadans of Mysore.

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Afghan Affairs

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Passion for Dulip Singh

From

The Persian and Hind: Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government Fort Saint George

Dated 11th } January 1888
Recd }

RECEIVED
13 JAN 88

Report on Hindustani newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st December

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The following p

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To

Public (188 7 Department

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

No.

Dated 13th January, 1888

Received

RECEIVED
16 JAN 88

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 31 December, 1887.

---

port, on Telugu Newspapers f r the for ght ending December 1887

Contents.

Page

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration –

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

The Morgan-Ross, Case.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local, and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue, and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

On forced supplies.

III. Legislation.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

IV. Native states.

Nil.

V. Prospects of the crops, and the condition o the pe

Nil.

VI Miscellaneous.

Nil.

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Madras 5th January 1888.

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Nellore and Tanjore, &.

supplies received enter the villag

r the short time of their stay pandals

reception, at the expense of the ryots, and

blessing brahmins meet the great official

Editor hopes that Lord Connemara will see

Legislation.

Andhraprakāsika, of the 17th December,

regrets to hear that the Indian Govern

d to pass the Religious Endowments Bill

t, as it is not required in the North West

a revision of the law is necessary

, and the Madras Government

to obtain the passing of this

pposition it has met since

Port

prisoner's box,

From

he was permitted to sit,

ar (so that the prisoner ~~&c~~ could

and as (?) free admittance was not g

Editor, complains that Mr. Ross, though a

allowed to remain as Registrar of the

suffered grievously. He recommends

according to which in doubtful cases th

individual should be deemed sufficie

harged with adultery and that the

ith closed doors.

(K). General.

2. The leading article in the

n forced supplies.

, two, or three instances in which p

or high officials. In the first insta

for in Coimbatore issued in Novem

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Deputy on tour, against paym

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	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of paper… ceived, and examin… for the fortnight.
	Madras	500.	17th & 24th December

e Administration.

) Courts.

Andhraprakāsika, of the 17th December, com

menting on the Morgan-Ross, case re

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marks, that Mr. Ross was, acquitted of

ltery for ~~the~~ want of sufficient evidence

cellent English legal mascim that it i

nish, a guilty person than to, convict, a

t man. The High Court, appears to ha

s for the, accused, as: (1) Mr. Ross

released, on bail; (2) he was gran

ll pay, during the enquiry; (3) the A

ar, as prosecutor, against but, as

was simply entered, as British s

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December,

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1887.

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

On forced supplies.

III Legislation.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

IV. Native states.

Nil.

V. Prospects of the crops, and the condition of the peo

Nil.

VI Miscellaneous.

Nil.

Public No. 21.

From

The Telugu Transla
to Governmen

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY
5 JAN 88
C
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 5th
Received } January 1888.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st December 1887.

Public Cns. No. 26.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY
5 JAN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 5th } January 1888.
Received }

Subject.

Forwarding Report
on Telugu Newspapers
for the fortnight ending
the 31st December 1887.

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Andhraprakāsika,
Dec: 17th, 1887.

3. The

The Religious Endowments
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Dec: 24th, 1887.

Andhraprakāsika,
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Andhraprakāsika, Dec: 17th, 1887.

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I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration –

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

The Morgan-Ross, Case.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local, and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue, and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

CW.

Public (188) Department

Canarese Ne pers
for
Fortnight e ing the 31st December 1887

Contents Page

I Foreign Politics — Nil
II Home Administration —
(a) Police - - - - - - - - Nil
(b) Courts:-
1. The inconveniences caused by the absences of the Subordinate judge of Tadpatri } p. 1.
(c) Jails - - - - - - - - - Nil
(d) Education - - - - ibid
(e) Local & Municipal ib
(f) Land Revenue and Settlements } ib
(g) Forests - - - - - - ib
(h) Railways. ——— ib
(i) Public Works ——— ib
(j) Salt - ——— ib
(k) General - - - - - ib
III Legislation - - - - ib
IV Native States - - - - ib
V Prospects of the crops & the condition of the people } ib
VI Miscellaneous:-
2. Delay in Postal Delivery at Jalamagala in Closepettah. } page 1
3. Danger from pits filled with water at Jalamagala } - - 2
4. The amalgamation of the Mysore Anche with the imperial Postal Department } - - 2

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Q = Copy heading only.

Public (188) Department

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Canarese ewspapers

the

Fortnight ending the 31st December 1887

Contents Page

I Foreign Politics — Nil

II Home Administration —

(a) Police - - - - - - - Nil

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(d) Education - - - - - ibid

(e) Local & Municipal ib

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement. } ib

(g) Forests - - - - - - ib

(h) Railways. ——— ib

(i) Public Works ——— ib

(j) Salt - ——— ib

(K.) General - - - - - ib

III Legislation - - - - - ib

IV Native States - - - - ib

V Prospects of the crops & the condition of the people } ib

VI Miscellaneous:-

2. De ay in Postal Delivery at Jalamagala in -Hosepettah. } p. 1

3. Danger from pits filled with water at Jalamagala } - - 2

4. The amalgamation of the Mysore anches with the imperial Postal Department } - - 2

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No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
1	The Carnantaca Pracaashica	Bangalore	450	December 19 & 26.
2.	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	30	December 17 & 24.
3	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	.	December 14th

Department

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ayadhwaja of
ber 14th.

1. The Vijayadhwaja of 14th December say

Great inconvenience has been caused to parties by the absence of the Subordinate Judg of Tadpatri, Mr Nangalam Pillay, on casual leave for 15 days, at this, the busiest season of the year. We think that Mr Goldingham the District Judge ough to have made arrangements for the despatch of all emergent cases during the temporary absen of the Sub-judge.

The inconvenience caused by the absence of the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Vijayadhwaja of December 14th

2. A correspondent from Bellary to the Vijayadhwaja of the 14th December says:-

The teacher of the Hobli school in the Village of Jalamagala which is a part of Closepet and only at a distance of two hours' journey fro it, is paid an allowance by Government for doing postal work for the convenience of the people. But we are sor to say that letters are received here genera two or three months late. For instance, I p two or three letters to this place from My some two months ago, and these were recei only today. We wish the Government wo look to this.

Delay in Postal Delivery at Jalamagala in Closepettah.

P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

inagala village} for the construction of their houses are scattered

ver this village. These having been filled with ater during the late rains have become very dangerous to the inhabitants. Lately a lad f about two years slipped into one of these and was saved by a passer-by. I hope the Government will take notice of this and rder these pits to be filled.

partment

Esq.,

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4. The Carnantaca Pracaushica of 19th December under the heading "Amalgamation" says:- {The Carnantaca Pracaushica of December 19th

We understand that it has been definitely settled to transfer the Mysore Anche Department to the Imperial Postal Department from the beginning of the next official year. {The Amalgamation of the Mysore Anche with the Imperial Postal Department} Our Government would have done better to reform the existing Anche Department than o make it over entirely to a foreign admini-tration. We are sorry that they betray their n inefficiency by entrusting to others one ter another, the duties that should legiti-tely be performed by themselves.

arese Translator's Office}
dras 4th January 1888}

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

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inefficiency by entrusting to others one
after another, the duties that should legiti-
mately be performed by themselves.

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator

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Public (1888) Departme

From S. Mangesha Rao Esq
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To The Chief Secretary
to Government,

No. 1.

Dated 4th January 1888

Received 4th January 1888

CHIEF SECRET
IAT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 31st December 1887.

BACK
FURTHER No. of 188.

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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Back Pa

Further No. of 188 .

Read again Order of Government, dated
188 , No. Miscellaneous.

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government .. .. .. A A

Statement with ditto.

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88) Departme

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