219

ORDINARY, M.S.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 17 October 1887
No. 1444.

CONFIDENTIAL. 219/1887

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native newspapers—

Report on— for August 1887

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

URRENCE No.

ATEMENT WITH DITTO.

DER OF GOVERNMENT. A A

TEMENT WITH DITTO.

ERS NOT FILED UP, BRING 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

CONFIDENTIAL.

Strike, please
Gr 17/10
Distributed
25/10

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1887.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamul.			
1	Dravidavartamauny (17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st July; 4th,, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th August 1887)	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	250
2	Hindoo Janabhooshany (29th July; 5th, 12th and 19th August 1887)	Do.	Weekly ..	200
3	Vettikodiyon (30th July; 13th, 16th, and 20th August 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
4	Tarangy Naison (30th July; 6th, 13th, and 20th August 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	200
5	Tatwavivechiny (31st July; 7th, 14th, and 21st August 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	140
6	Travancore Abhimauny (1st, 10th and 20th August 1887)	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
7	Calaunidhy (1st and 15th August 1887) ..	Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly.	275
8	Swadeshabhimauny (13th August 1887) ..	Madras ..	Weekly ..	480
9	Swadeshabhimauny (1st and 15th August 1887)	Salem	Bi-monthly.	150
10	Swadeshamitran (30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th August 1887)..	Madras ..	Bi-weekly ..	1,120
11	Brahma Gyauna Bhodiny (1st and 15th August 1887)	Bangalore ..	Do. ..	110
	Telugu.			
12	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
13	Sanmargadarsini	Pittapore ..	Monthly ..	200
14	Andhraprakasika	Madras ..	Weekly ..	500
15	Hindujanasamskarini	Do. ..	Monthly ..	100
	Canarese.			
16	The Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
17	The Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
18	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary ..	Do. ..	..
19	The Sudarsana	Udipi	Monthly ..	..
	Malayalam.			
20	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
21	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	Weekly ..	800

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*continued.*

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Hindustani.			
22	Shams-ul-Akhbar (1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th August 1887.)	....	..	..
23	Jarida-i-Rozgar (6th, 13th, 20th and 27th August 1887.)	....	..	..
24	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib (4th, 11th, 18th and 25th August 1887.)	....	..	..
25	Tilism-i-Hairath (5th, 15th and 25th August 1887.)	....	..	..
26	Khassim-ul-Akhbar (1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 22nd and 25th August 1887.)	....	..	..
27	Sultan-ul-Akhbar (4th, 11th and 25thAugust 1887.)	....	..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1887.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 6th August 1887.

The editor of the *Hindu Janabhooshany* observes that a saving can be effected by abolishing the various parties of the Survey Department and retaining only two,—one for Tamul and the other for Telugu Districts. The establishment, too, in the head office may be reduced to a material extent. The numerous Survey Parties now employed being conscious that they will be discharged as soon as their work is over, try to linger over it and effect very little. The districts, too, which are yet to be surveyed are only a few in number, and two parties are quite enough for the work. By abolishing the Survey Parties, whose work is not required, a saving can be effected annually of about six lakhs. In the Settlement Department the various parties now entertained may be discharged and a small office organised instead, which can be placed successively under the superintendence of each Collector of a district in the order in which the settlement of the districts is to be effected. By this method a Settlement Commissioner and a head office will not be needed in Madras, and a saving can be effected of four or five lakhs. A Commissioner of Agriculture, too, will not be needed, as it is not possible to introduce in India the agricultural improvements which have been successfully introduced in England, the former country being subject to constant droughts.

2. The editor of the *Vettikodyon* complains that the adulteration of articles of human consumption, which is largely practised by the traders in Madras, is not taken notice of either by the police or the municipal authorities. It is a known fact that diseases arise by the consumption of unwholesome food. It is not enough that the municipality should devote their attention to the cleansing of sewers or the metalling of roads, but they should also devote a portion of their time to the inspection of articles of food or drink exposed for sale in the bazaars.

3. A correspondent, signing himself as a "Repeater of the general sayings of the natives," writes to the *Swadeshamitran* as follows:—

O God! by Thy grace it was that India was in ancient times ruled by the kings of the Solar and Lunar races. The blessings which our ancestors enjoyed then were great. The country then was ruled to verify the proverb that the tiger and the cow drank at the same watering place. A tax of one-sixth of the produce was only levied. But times changed, and it was Thy decree that India should be ruled by the Muhammadans, who were a cruel race, delighting in the pillage of towns and other high excesses. (Under the British rule) such abominable deeds no longer take place. By Thy grace we can now walk the land without fear. Our property is protected, and all rights are given us. When the Muhammadans ruled the country their seat of Government was at Dehli, and the produce of the land was spent in India itself. The English, who are naturally a trading people, and who have been placed by Thee to rule over us, do not subject us to the cruel punishments inflicted by the Muhammadans, but yet have deprived us of our livelihood by the adoption of fair means. The English traders take from our country its raw products, and having manufactured them into articles of commerce pocket all the gain. The traders thus taking to themselves our money; if any remain, it is taken possession of by Government in the shape of taxes. It is easy for a man to endure the sting of a black or a red scorpion, but it is hard for him to endure the treatment of the tax-collector. The produce and riches of this country find their way into England. The English having tasted the good things of India,

their appetite for them has become insatiable. O God! is it the result of our former sins that the English are employed to take away from us all the wealth accumulated by the sweat of our brow? Our artisans and mechanics and the people generally are ill-fed and ill-clothed, whereas the lords in England roll in riches and possess all enjoyments. Are we not, O God, men with bodies to be fed and clothed? Are we not Thy creatures? We are not one or two who suffer thus, but the whole of us amounting to 256 million souls thus suffer. We are not as covetous as the English. Give us enough to suit our position. We pray, O God, that Thou wilt not only make known our complaints to the English people, but wilt also turn the heart of the mother of our country, the Queen-Empress, to remedy our wants.

NELLORE,
9th August 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 13*th August* 1887.

The editor of the *Hindoo Janabhooshany* remarks that the Normal School, which has been transferred from Madras to Saidápet, is a useless institution, and can be dispensed with, as the trained teachers it turns out can bear no comparison with the experienced teachers who have had no such training. The Civil Engineering College also is needless, as the men who have now qualified as Engineers, Overseers and Surveyors are too numerous to find any employment. Government, it appears, are inclined to abolish the colleges and to withdraw the educational grants. In such a case, what is the use of keeping an officer to direct public instruction. Government may well take upon themselves the task of spreading lower education, whereby means can be found to do away with a greater portion of the inspectors of schools. It does not appear why the Finance Committee took no notice of these things, unless it be that they thought that such changes would affect the European officers.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* observes that though Government have a desire that the people at large should learn to read and write, yet they do not show it in practice. Government have this year diminished the amount of educational grants, as vast sums have been expended in Burma and on the frontier of Afghanistan. The taxes in this country have now become more numerous, and produce a large revenue to Government. Why should not Government devote this revenue to purposes of public interest? Should education and public works alone suffer, while the revenue of the country is expended on the Army? If it were ruled that Government should expend money according to the advice of the members of the Legislative Council, will such things happen? Education is the only lever capable of raising the condition of the people of this country, and it is quite unjustifiable on the part of Government to have diminished the grant for education.

3. The same editor asks why should native gentlemen alone be not admitted into the Volunteer Corps, while Eurasians, however nondescript they may be, are admitted without hindrance. Does not such a proceeding cast a slur on the native character? Why should Government entertain any distrust of the natives? If there should be confidence, it should be mutually felt by the rulers and the ruled; while the people repose every confidence in the English Government, why should the Government alone repose no confidence on them? The order issued by Government that English-knowing natives may be admitted into the Volunteer Corps formed of Europeans with their consent is not such a great boon after all, for the order precludes the formation of Volunteer Corps composed solely of natives and imposes the condition, scarcely justifiable, that intending native volunteers should first obtain the consent of the corps which they wish to join. The Englishmen who serve in the Volunteer Corps will not generally admit natives into their ranks, and there is now a growth of ill-feeling between the natives and the Englishmen in this country, for the latter do not like the idea that the natives should be

constantly asking Government to grant them one privilege or another. Of what avail then will this order of Government be if natives are not admitted by the English into the Volunteer Corps formed by them?

NELLORE,
16*th August* 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 20*th August* 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshabhimauny* (Madras) observes that the English had been for a long time keeping the Natives of India under their subjection, appropriating to themselves various rights and privileges in the government of the country. As the Natives formerly had less knowledge of politics, they were afraid of the very name of an Englishman and subjected themselves to the English without understanding whether their ordinances were just or not. Observing this dread and subjection on the part of the Natives, the English had been perpetrating injustices by spending the public revenues as they liked, giving to themselves the highest offices in the country and the first place in the Legislative, Municipal, and Local Fund Councils, making laws to benefit themselves, imposing taxes on the Natives alone to the exemption of themselves, and contriving for themselves various sources of pleasure and positions of consequence and respect. But now the Natives have become enlightened, and learn through the medium of journals the aims and acts of Government. They have learned the respective rights of Government and its subjects. They make bold to ask Government to grant them their rights by means of petitions, book and journals. The Government seeing this movement of its subjects make a show of granting the rights asked for by appointing commissions. Are the Hindus still in a position to be deluded? They have opened their eyes, and will not forego the obtainment of what they require. It will not be possible for Government to baulk the Hindus any longer. The wise ministers of Government should ponder well that if Government do not concede its subjects the rights they ask for, no renown will accrue to the British Government.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* asks why should Government, at a time when every possible retrenchment is effected, keep a separate department to control Salt Revenue. The department costs Government annually three lakhs, and is officered by Europeans who discharge the same duties formerly discharged by the Natives of that department. As this department has been separately organised, the members of it will endeavour to show an increase in the revenue; and if this increase is utilised for establishment expenses, will Government be in any way the gainer? The changes that should be effected by Government are, to entrust the duties of that department into the hands of Revenue officers as formerly, and to increase the establishments of the latter in a suitable degree. The Revenue officers will, if their magisterial powers be withdrawn from them, be enabled to perform well the duties of the Salt Department. The functions of the police, now discharged by the Inspectors of Salt Revenue, may well be performed by the Police Department itself. By effecting these changes Government may save money, and the people will be benefited. With the money thus saved Government may be enabled to appoint officers for the sole discharge of magisterial duties, apart from Revenue functions.

3. The same editor observes that in the evidence tendered before the Public Service Commission in Madras, it was stated that the Cooper's Hill College established in England is a useful institution, and should not be abolished, and that the natives who are Overseers and Sub-Engineers are not fitted to go about the country inspecting public works, or to build bridges, anicuts, and the like. If the Hindus had no knowledge of architecture, how were their temples built? The tanks, anicuts, &c., which are now to be found in this Presidency are, for the most part, the work of our former rulers. The Government are engaged mainly in keeping the work of our former rulers. If the natives are unfitted to go in the sun to inspect these old works in repair. If the natives are unfitted to go in the sun to inspect public works, how will the officers who come out from England bear it? If they

can, why should they migrate annually to a cold retreat? More than half of the amount sanctioned for public works is taken up for the cost of establishment. Why should Government in the face of this import officers from England at a great cost?

4. The same editor thinks that the practice adopted by Government of selling wholesale all the salt manufactured in the Presidency to two firms for the purpose of being sold by them in retail to the people is the cause why salt is sold at a high price in the mofussil, and is not sometimes to be had in remote localities. If the salt trade was not left to be monopolised by two firms, but was left for several merchants to engage in, there will be a wholesome competition evoked among them leading to speedy sales and small profits. Seriously speaking, Government should have nothing to do with the salt trade. The manufacturer of salt should be placed in the same status as the ryot who pays his kist and enjoys the produce of his lands. Instead of this, Government impose hardships both on the manufacturer and consumer of salt. This, however, is not a fit opportunity for discussing this momentous question. To obviate the evils entailed by the monopoly system, Government should sell salt to traders in quantities of not less than 50 garce, but no quantity of more than 500 garce should be sold to the same individual.

NELLORE,
23rd August 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 27th August 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* remarks that during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon the country was prosperous and the exchequer full, and that Lord Ripon was unceasing in his endeavours to promote the welfare of the people. Lord Dufferin, too, when he assumed charge of Government, declared that his policy was cast in the same lines as that of Lord Ripon, and that he delighted in promoting internal policy and not in foreign interference; and yet immediately after, he abandoned all internal projects and plunged in foreign politics. He invited the Ameer of Afghanistan to Rawal Pindi, and to impress him with the bravery and splendour of the Indian troops, caused a grand parade to be held there, and finally dismissed the Ameer to his country with presents of money and warlike stores to secure his good will. When boundary disputes arose between the Russians and the Ameer, the Viceroy deputed a delimitation commission to arrange the matter amicably with the Russian Generals. Such being the state of affairs on the North-Western frontier, the Viceroy provoked a quarrel with king Theebaw on the North-Eastern side, seized his kingdom and on insurrections breaking out among the inhabitants of Burma, has sent troops to quell them, without yet complete peace being restored there, to the annoyance both of the Government and the people of India. The drain made on the revenues of India on account of this war is great. Similarly, too, was the drain made for the Durbar of Rawal Pindi and the delimitation commission. Royal Engineers have been specially appointed to point out the means of strengthening the defences of India against any foreign invasion. All these projects would but tend to swell the expenditure, and pave the way for imposing more taxes. Thus during the last three years the attention of Government has been mainly directed to the considerations of war, to the neglect of various internal improvements. To meet the increased expenditure, a new tax on incomes was instituted, and a diminution of expenditure was effected in certain departments. In effecting this, the salaries of highly-paid European officials were left untouched, and reductions were only made in the small salaries of native officials to the causing of discontent among them. The annual grants for public works, construction of new rail-roads, and education were also reduced. The only thing that Lord Dufferin did during the past three years to promote the welfare of the people seems to be the nomination of the Public Service Commission.

2. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran* complains of two grievances in the matter of levying the income-tax in villages. The first is that notices are not

personally served to each individual liable to the tax, whose income is less than Rs. 2,000; and the second is that each individual taxed has to go to the taluk cutcherry to make his payment.

3. Another correspondent of the same paper thinks that to expend 3½ lakhs in the Ecclesiastical Establishment is to go in the face of the promise held out in the Queen's Proclamation that neither the Hindu religion nor the Hindu customs will be meddled with by the Government. The clergy who abuse the Hindus that they are idolaters and set people by the ears, are paid out of the public money, and it looks as if Government indirectly interfered in matters of religion by paying the clergy. If Government wish to promote their own religion, let them by all means do so by paying the clergy out of their own pockets.

NELLORE,
5th September 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamul Translator to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of August 1887.

Speaking of the appointment of Mr. C. Ramachendra Row (?), a Statutory Civil Servant, who was admitted into the service last year, as District Judge of Salem, the editor of the *Vivekavardhani*, No. 27, says, that it is a matter of rejoicing that our new Governor has appointed a Hindu as District Judge, but that the choice has fallen on that gentleman is not satisfactory, so long as there are able men in the service, who had joined before him. He does not seem to have ever displayed any special abilities, and many newspapers declared that when Kristnasawmi Dever brought a suit against Mr. Garstin, he, as Presidency Magistrate, did not show courage and independence. But, on the whole, we must be glad that a beginning has been made in appointing natives to such high posts.

2. Another article of the same paper quotes, as a proof of the valour of the Hindus, that Subadar Birudavanathevari besieged recently in Burma a village with twenty sepoys, and captured 200 enemies; and that Subadar Muhammad Alam entered a village and beat with 15 troopers and 10 Burma Policemen, 200 dacoits, killing 60 of them. These instances will prove, it is hoped, to English newspaper editors that natives can fight independently. The valour of the Hindus will only become manifest, if they have independent commands over troops. Government should give such brave men commissions in the Army and not honorary distinctions only.

3. Referring to the floods in the Godávari this year, the above paper states that floods were this year not quite so high as last year. Half of the town to the west of the bazaar road is under water. Many persons were compelled to leave their houses, and have fled to the high grounds; many buildings are destroyed. Government should erect a stone embankment along the river to prevent the floods from entering the town. The citizens have often but unsuccessfully brought this sad state to the notice of Government. The late Governor, when visiting this town, promised the citizens that he would consider the matter, but nothing came of it. Plenty of money seems to be available in the Port Dues Funds, which ought to be utilised for repairs. Government should spend these funds on the construction of the embankment, which will prevent the water from entering the town, and will also improve the port.

4. Under the heading "Favouritism shown to relatives," the editor of the same paper writes as follows:—

In their evidences recently given before the Public Service Commission, many Europeans said that if high appointments are conferred on natives, they fill the departments in which they are with their relatives and castemen, and will thus diminish the efficiency of the office, and that the Hindus are, in consequence, not competent to fill high and responsible posts in the Postal, Forest and Abkári Departments. Undoubtedly some truth underlies this statement, and we will not gainsay it. But Europeans commit themselves in the same manner as Hindus do,

and if natives are for this reason held incompetent to occupy high and responsible posts, Europeans are much more incompetent. With regard to appointments in our Presidency, we are compelled to say that the same tendency prevails among Europeans from the Governor down to the lowest European officer. Europeans holding high appointments provide their sons, relatives and friends with means of subsistence by creating somehow or other new posts for them. It is generally known that all those who have secured such appointments through the favor of their friends in authority are unpassed men, and are consequently incompetent to hold such posts. Many Superintendents in the Postal Department and Superintendents of Jails, Foresters, and Inspectors in the Salt and Abkári Departments, who draw handsome salaries, are such men. If we attempt to go on with this list, we shall have to mention more or less all departments. While the Europeans commit such offences, how can they accuse the Hindus of committing them and declare them for this very reason unfit to hold high posts. We have already stated that it is improper on the part of Government officials to admit relatives into their offices, and we think that if Hindus do so, this fault is due mainly to the indifference of Europeans. Very few Hindus hold independent posts, and the lower appointments they make are generally sanctioned by Europeans. Are not the Europeans at fault if they sanction blindly, as Collectors and others do, the recommendations made by their Sheristadars, &c. ? It is the duty of Collectors, &c., to make inquiries to what caste the applicant belongs, what examination he has passed, and whether abler men than he can be had. But so long as such officials continue to appoint men without publishing the vacancies in the Gazettes, or examining personally the applications of passed candidates, how can the Hindus be accused if their superiors leave everything to their disposal. We even contend that such appointments ought to be given to caste men, so long as they are competent, and have passed examinations. But others, who are competent, should not be prevented from entering offices for the sake of one's relatives. In this district those who occupy high posts fill the office with their own men. If a Niyogi Brahmin, for instance, becomes Sheristadar, he tries his utmost to give appointments to all his relatives, &c., and will dismiss the men employed in his office, in order to appoint his own relatives; and a Madhva Brahmin or a Nayudu or any other native, who succeeds in the post, will do the same. They will find unreasonable faults with and dismiss their subordinates, in order to provide places for their own men. Although the spread of education has remedied this defect to some extent, even highly-educated men, who are otherwise just, are still guilty of this weakness. This favouritism towards one's own castemen causes disunion among the people, and creates a bad impression against the Hindus in the heart of others. We hope, therefore, that the educated classes will act justly and perform impartially their duties towards Government, and when appointing men to fill Government posts.

5. No. 28 of the above paper states that Lord Ripon had forbidden the manufacture of cloths, &c., in jails, as it interfered with the commercial prospects of the people. But gunny-bags, tents, cotton and woollen cloths required for troops are now again to be manufactured in jails. The number of prisoners in jails is very large, and if they do not manufacture cloths, &c., they will not have sufficient work to do. If prisoners in jails learn such industries, they can, when released, lead by the handicraft they had learnt a reformed life, and need not relapse into their vices. We are of opinion, therefore, that prisoners in jails should be made to learn such industries as manufacture of cloths, &c.

6. The editor of the same journal hears from a paper that Mr. Beames, a Member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, had been reprimanded and removed by Government from the Board, and elsewhere appointed for borrowing money from natives and violating the Civil Service Rules. Government dealt so leniently with him, as they were satisfied with his having impartially discharged his official duties; but the editor thinks that the punishment is too light, as Mr. Atkinson of this Presidency was for a similar offence dismissed from the service.

7. In another portion of the same paper, it is stated that Government have reduced the pay of the Madras Advocate-General from Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 1,800, which sum the Advocate-General of Bombay has always received. This officer has to

appear in cases concerning murder, false coining and forging of stamps, but as such charges are very rare, he will not have much to do in this way. When the Crown Prosecutor, on a salary of Rs. 1,500, has to conduct criminal cases, why should the Advocate-General appear in the above-mentioned cases? Moreover, the Government Solicitor on behalf of Government assists the Advocate-General in civil cases. The Government Solicitor received up to now a salary of Rs. 1,500 a-month, which has been reduced to Rs. 750. The reduction of pay of these two officers, of the Advocate-General and the Government Solicitor, is just, and the editor recommends even a further reduction to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 a-month, respectively. While these officers receive such handsome salaries, the Government Pleader gets, on the other hand, a small salary of Rs. 250 (?) The appointment of Government Solicitor should be abolished and amalgamated with that of Government Pleader at a fixed salary of Rs. 500 a-month, or if this sum is considered insufficient at Rs. 750 a-month.

8. The editor of the same paper states that the Board of Revenue have, at the beginning of the year, ordered all district Collectors to inform them what kinds of grass, straw or leaves the cattle in their respective districts consume, with a view to ascertain the nutrimental capacities of the food. Accordingly the Collectors have submitted samples to the Board, and the latter have sent them to the Chemical Examiner to test them. The Chemical Examiner can only give the component parts of the substances, but cannot give an opinion about what food will suit the cattle. The ryots in their respective districts are abler to speak on this subject. The editor ridicules in strong terms an attempt being made by the Board to prescribe food for cattle.

9. Under the heading "Canal Navigation," No. 29 of the same paper (English edition) contains the following passage :—

" . . . . . . It is nearly twenty-five years since canal navigation commenced. Boats to the Central and Western Deltas ought to leave this place at 12 A.M. But, as a matter of fact, they leave at 2 or 3 or even 4 P.M. And when do they reach their respective destination? Next day at about 1 or 2 P.M. the passengers reach Ellore or Palcole quite dispirited and very hungry. Not being allowed to halt anywhere on the way, they cannot cook their meals, nor even eat their refreshments with ease. The cabins and halls are so low that passengers cannot sit upright without striking against the top of the boat. What is worst of it is that lascars do not regularly bale out the stinking leakage, nor do they cleanse the floor of the boat, soiled as it is with the profuse spittings of dirty smokers. Boats that ply in the Eastern Delta ought to leave Dowlaishweram in the evening; but they actually leave at between 9 and 10 P.M. and reach Cocanada and Samurlakota late in the morrow. On their return, the boats leave at 8 P.M., and have to force their way against the current and wind, and have literally to mount up a height of 35 feet above the sea-level, and thus they return to Dowlaishweram at between 2 and 4 P.M. Those that have the awful privilege of having gone in those dirty and ill-ventilated boats can only understand the enormous difficulty and hardship that the irregularity in leaving the ports and the listless and careless towing by lascars entail upon them. The immorality that the servants employed in canal navigation place a high premium upon, is most appalling to view. All the refuse of population seek employment in this field of labour, and indulge in gossip which is highly revolting to, if not galling, the sweet sense of delicacy and refinement. We therefore call upon the Department of Public Works to insist upon the boats leaving and reaching ports at such hours as do not interfere with the health and comfort of passengers. The owners of the boats will do well to raise the tops of the boats and furnish the cabins and halls with decent broad-benches, so that passengers can move about without injuring their heads; and they will also take care to eschew the lascivious element as much as possible in providing employment. Again as regards lighting, two wretched kerosine lamps are placed, one in the hall, another on the stern. The awful stink that its smoke in sooty lanterns emits is highly deleterious to the health of the passengers that sit by them. Magisterial and health officers will do well to prosecute these boatmen for allowing such a scandalous nuisance which pollutes the otherwise bracy weather, and sows

the seeds of many a disease. Moreover, boats are overloaded with more cargo than they are licensed to carry. The inspecting staff of Department of Public Works officers never commit the sin of so much as seeing how many tons of weight they carry. They remain quite content with their *mamool* presents. Taking advantage of the silent complicity of these officers, these boatmen harrass the passengers in the middle of the journey for rates higher than those they mutually settle at the ports. The imperious behaviour and the affected airs of these petty officers on boats are simply shocking. They only dread the authority of Magisterial and Department of Public Works officers. Their accounts "regularly kept in the course of business" are, to say the least of them, anything but correct. If a man is fit for no other profession, he seeks refuge under the pole and the oar. When would a better state of things dawn on the land?"

10. The same paper contains the following leader:—European doctors and other people of Calcutta are trying to have an Act passed, according to which no one should practise medicine who has not passed a medical examination. Undoubtedly their attempt is to some extent justified, but the public will suffer, if only those who have studied English medicine and have passed examinations are allowed to practise. Those who have only studied English medicine think that the Hindu medicine has no scientific foundation, and that the sooner it is abandoned, the better for the country. Hindu doctors believe, on the contrary, that except in Surgery, the English medical science is inferior, and that English medicines do not suit Hindus. Those who are acquainted both with the English and Hindu medicine, contend that although the former is generally superior to the latter, yet there are cases where the latter should be applied, and that both systems should be studied. It is a well-known fact that many cases which had been given up by English physicians have been cured by natives, and that in certain cases Hindu medicines are more efficient than English ones. The knowledge and practice of Hindu medicine should therefore not be discontinued. Persons who are acquainted with practising English medicine and Chemistry, &c., should carefully study Hindu medical works, such as Susruta, Caraka, &c., make experiments with their medicines and write books in the vernacular languages about those medicines which have been found useful. Books on general Physiology should also be published in vernaculars by translating European Standard Authors. This will, to some extent, supply the want felt for good medical books in the vernaculars. The examinations should be made from these books, and an Act be passed that only those who have succeeded in these examinations be allowed to practise medicine. But if Hindu physicians are simply now prevented from practising, many persons will be seriously injured. Although Government have established hospitals in large towns, most of the poor and other people do not apply to them for medicines, but seek the assistance of native doctors. This fact is explained by the indifference of the Hospital Assistants, &c., towards the public, by their only supplying good medicines to those who pay for them, as many Hospital Assistants are even accused of utilising the good hospital medicines for their private practice and entering them fraudulently in the books as having been given to patients who visited the hospitals. Besides, the native doctor's charges are moderate. With a view to gain a livelihood many quacks practise, deceive the public, and kill them by thousands a year. Government should prevent such dangerous physicians from practising medicine. But medical works should be previously prepared in the vernaculars and regular examinations be established. Without the encouragement of Government, good medical books will not be published. Government should specially attend to this subject, and try to procure medical books in the vernaculars, to establish medical schools and to frame medical examinations.

11. According to No. 30 of the same paper, it is twenty years since the canal navigation in the Godávari District has commenced. From that time till ten or twelve years ago, the boats punctually left and reached the places. The Engineers granted in those days licenses under certain conditions regarding the cargo to be carried, the space to be allowed to each passenger, and the amount the passenger had to pay per mile. The Engineers also used to look that these conditions were carried out, and to punish those who violated them. But for the last four or five

years, they do no longer inspect, and in consequence indescribable irregularities occur. The boats neither reach their ports regularly every day, nor are the boats ever cleaned, even if they reach their destination at 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening, for the serangs and other servants go away immediately without removing the dirt from the boats. People who travel by these boats have to undergo very great hardships. The Department Public Works authorities and the boat-owners should at least in future inquire into and improve the disgraceful condition of these boats.

12. The editor condemns in No. 31 the cruel manner in which the police behave towards persons who are charged with offences, and especially the way in which they torture people in order to obtain confessions from them. He thinks that if educated men are appointed to the department, these atrocities will become less frequent.

13. Under the heading "Capacities of Natives and Europeans," *Andhraprakasika*, No. 31, contains the following passage:—

According to the existing arrangement appointments of, and above, Rs. 250 cannot be given to Europeans without the sanction of the Secretary of State, but this rule is not observed in the Salt, Survey and Police Departments. In other words, higher appointments in these departments are mostly given to Europeans. The objections raised by the authorities for not appointing Natives are that the Salt Department requires men to travel a great deal, and that Natives are physically unfit for such duty, and that competent Natives do not join this department. Competent and educated Natives do probably not join this department, as they can at first not get more than 15 or 20 rupees. If Natives obtain on entering the department handsome salaries of Rs. 70 or 100 as Europeans do, when they are appointed as Assistant Inspectors, they will join it forthwith. So far as the Survey Department is concerned, Natives who have a knowledge of Euclid and Algebra up to the F.A. Standard, or who have studied in the Civil Engineering College will be fit to perform the work of this department. On the other hand, men who cannot pass their examinations, but have some influence in England, are appointed in the Survey or Police Department, first as Probationers on Rs. 200 a-month until they learn the work. It is strange that such men should be more competent for such posts than Natives. With respect to the Police Department, Natives are more competent than Europeans, especially in detecting thefts what few Europeans can do; and if they do so, they do it with the assistance of Natives who get no credit for it, just as European Translators, who can neither talk nor write the vernaculars, get all the work done by their Munshis, and finally sign the papers in English, for which they get salaries of Rs. 300 or 400 a-month. In detecting thefts Natives, who well understand the habits of the people, can disguise themselves and find out the culprits what Europeans cannot do. The only exception amongst Europeans was the late Mr. Robinson, when Inspector-General of Police. All European Police officers are not like Mr. Robinson, as all Translators are not like Mr. C. P. Brown. The statement that because Natives cannot ride well, they are incompetent to hold high posts in the Police Department is wrong. How can they maintain a horse on the small income they get, when joining the department. They are old and weak before they can keep a horse. The next objection is that Natives do not obey orders. This is not true, as Natives are too much afraid of the punishment in store for them in cases of disobedience. It is thus very unjust that unpassed and inefficient Europeans, who cannot perform their duty without the help of their subordinates, should obtain well-paid posts in the Salt, Survey, Forest, Police and other departments in preference to well-educated and competent natives.

14. *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 1, states that about thirty men, who have passed the higher examinations of the Civil Engineering College, are unemployed, and have forwarded a petition to the Governor. The Bombay and other Governments encourage the natives who have studied engineering, but this is not the case in the Madras Presidency. Lord Connemara, it is hoped, will remedy this wrong.

15. Another article of the same journal states that the former system of counting letters and book-posts, both in the despatching and receiving post-offices, has been discontinued. One evil consequence of this is that Postmasters often

retain the newspapers which are posted in their offices for their private perusal, and omit at times to post them afterwards. This seems the cause of the many complaints of subscribers that they do not receive their papers. The Postmaster-General should, therefore, re-introduce the counting system.

16. According to a third article of the same paper a separate account was to be opened in all the Indian treasuries for subscriptions to the Imperial Institute, and that the total amount thus received was to be reported at the end of each month to the Government of India. The editor objects to this, and says that the Imperial Institute and Lady Dufferin's Fund have, to a great extent, emptied the coffers of the Rajas, Maharajas, and all those who desire titles and honors.

17. A fourth article of the same journal complains that a young girl of thirteen years was married at Tripaty to an old man of eighty years for a consideration of Rs. 10,000. The editor hopes that a Government Act will be passed to put an end to such atrocities.

18. In a fifth article the editor of the same journal states that the Revenue officers in the mofussil disregard the prescriptions of the Income-tax Act, as they do not tax the people according to their income. The public are thus suffering many inconveniences.

19. In a sixth article of the same paper the editor suggests that the proposed Religious Endowments Act should contain a provision to the effect that each large temple should maintain a school of Hindu Science or an Asylum for the poor.

20. A seventh article of the same paper sympathises with Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, and says that the English Government should pardon him just as parents do their children, and request him to return to England, providing him an increased allowance. The honor of the English Government will not suffer by such a behaviour, as a Hindu should be prevented from siding with an enemy.

MADRAS,
19*th September* 1887.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 6th August 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
6*th August* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 13th August 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* (Canarese edition), of the 8th instant, has the following:—

An English paper says, the Colonel commanding a regiment, who is permanently doing garrison duty in India, draws an annual salary of Rs. 11,019. If, after retiring from service, he does not return to Europe but remains in India, he will draw an annual pension of Rs. 14,545. This is due to the fact that so long as he is in service, he can draw his pay at the rate of Rs. 10 a pound, but after he retires, he can draw his pension at Rs. 12, 13 or 14 a pound. On this account many regimental officers consider it very profitable not to leave India even after retiring from the service. Englishmen need not take thought of the future until India is completely pauperised.

The English edition of the same paper, dated the 8th instant, has the following:—

But what we would urge is, that if natives of India are to be returned to Parliament (which we hope they will be before long), it must be in their legitimate capacity as representatives of India. There must be no sentimentality, no "make

believe" about it. They should claim and press their rights to be represented in the English Parliament, unless, indeed, they are allowed an assembly of their own, as in the cases of the English colonies of Australia, Africa, and Canada. Then they would be in their proper element, and might fairly calculate on an attentive hearing. The claim is a perfectly reasonable one, and we are only surprised that past Liberal Governments have not recognised it. The native subjects in India of the French Settlements exercise the right of returning their own representatives to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, the Capital of the Republic, and though they have hitherto always returned Frenchmen, we believe they may, if they choose, return one of their own nationality. Why then should an English Government, who boast of the liberties of the subjects of the Empire, withhold what a Government with a much less general liberal policy concede? Each Presidency in India, nay even the Native dependent States, should be entitled to return a certain number of representatives who should be allowed to vote at least in all questions affecting India and its interests. We have every confidence that this very desirable result will be brought about in time if properly, consistently, and persistently agitated.

But till the Natives of India can secure the grand privilege we are treating of, they might, in the mean time, secure at least a better representation in the Legislative Councils of the country. At present the non-official members of the various Legislative Councils are nominated by Government. Hence, care is taken that men of an independent spirit and a leaning to public interests are not appointed. The people should have a right of appointing their own members to the Legislative Councils, and only then will they be satisfied that they will be properly represented. The present non-official representation in the Legislative Councils in India is a hollow farce and mockery, the members being mere dummies and tools of the Government. It is time that the Natives of India demanded their right to have a larger share in the administration of the country, and if they agitate for it in the proper way they are sure to get it.

The *Vijayadhwaja* of the 3rd instant publishes the following correspondence to it from a "Hindu Patriot":—

SIR,—I am surprised to hear that Government have newly sanctioned the appointments of a Zillah Surgeon and an Assistant Forest Officer in the Anantapur District. There was no necessity at all for creating these two appointments at present. For the Assistant Surgeon of this place does not seem to have any work. He always sits at home and draws his salary as a sinecure. Only, once or twice a year he visits some parts of the district, and at other times he remains at home without any work. In this district there is not a single thickly-populated town. Also, there are not many Europeans here. Such being the case, I did not see any immediate necessity for newly creating the post of Zillah Surgeon.

The forests in this district are merely desert lands with a few shrubs here and there. As the present Forest Officer has been doing the forest work by himself with great ease and without the slightest inconvenience, there was no necessity also for appointing an Assistant to him. I do not see any reason why the Government should have sanctioned these two appointments at a time when the Indian Exchequer is empty.

I am, indeed, very sorry to see that our English rulers have very little regard for the welfare of their subjects. They wring out the hard-won cash from their poor Indian subjects in the shape of income-tax and other unjust taxes, in order to profit themselves. When the people cry for the extension of railways or irrigation works, they are put off with the vain excuse that funds are wanting. Already a large number of schools and colleges which were the principal sources of improvement to the nation have been abolished. The native Rajas exhaust their resources for the sake of empty titles by subscribing lots of money to purposes by which Englishmen alone are benefited. In the course of the last two years vast sums of Indian money have gone to the Lady Dufferin Fund, the Jubilee celebration, the Imperial Institute and the statues of distinguished Englishmen, horse-races and such other purposes. If this immense wealth had been spent in spreading education in India, in extending railways, in introducing machinery of various kinds, in improving local manufactures, in introducing technical education, &c., India would have been quite different from what it at present is. I cannot describe in apt terms the hard-heartedness of our rich rulers who feast and rejoice at the expense of thousands of poor starving Indians. I wish that in future at least our native Rajas and wealthy men will learn a lesson from our English rulers and spend their wealth only for the benefit of their own countrymen.

MADRAS,
15*th August* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 20th August 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 15th instant has the following under the heading "Admission of dancing girls into girls' schools":—

Contradictory opinions are held in Mysore on the question of the admission of dancing girls into girls' schools that have been established throughout the country. Some hold that dancing girls should not be admitted into girls' schools, because their profession being a degrading one, their associating in schools with family girls has demoralising effect on the latter, and is therefore most objectionable. Others are of opinion that although education cannot entirely change the natural disposition, but bears fruit according to the nature of its recipients, still it is unjust to debar dancing girls altogether from the advantages of a good education. Both these views, though contradicting each other, seem to be correct. But the liberal tendencies of the present time seem to favour the latter view. If education is beneficial to girls of respectable parentages, it must be so in the case of dancing girls too. Whatever the conduct of these latter may be when they attain their age, it seems unjust to shut them out from schools while they are still young and innocent. Since dancing girls withdraw from schools before their tenth year, that is, before they are brought under the demoralising influence of their profession, we do not see any objection to their associating in schools with family girls.

MADRAS,
22*nd August* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 27th August 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 22nd instant has the following under the heading "Native Volunteers."

We hear that His Excellency the Governor of the Madras Presidency has passed an order that natives can be admitted as Volunteers under certain reservations. These reservations are that natives are not to be formed into separate companies as Europeans and Eurasians, and that the candidates for *quasi*-military honours must be able to speak English, and be acceptable to their proposed comrades, and must wear the uniform when admitted as members of the corps. We can foresee what benefits the Indians can derive from such a concession. Although the people of the Madras Presidency may say that their Governor is very impartial, we do not think that such an order confers any new privilege, or that it will be of much use to the people.

The *Vijayadhwaja* of the 24th instant has the following under the heading, "The Public Service Commission."

The jobbery that is generally practised in the several departments of the Uncovenanted Service has been brought to light before the Public Service Commission. Officers at the head of the several departments have been giving all the rich posts in their gift to their own relatives and friends without at all considering whether they are competent to discharge the duties of those posts. The public service suffers on this account, and it is a source of loss to India. That the natives of India do not possess certain qualifications possessed by Europeans is only an excuse for giving these higher posts to Europeans. Since the time of the East-India Company's rule, European heads of the several departments have been largely giving all the higher posts under them to Europeans on some such false excuse, although the Home Government have repeatedly objected to it. As great physical strength and professional knowledge are the qualifications required in some of the departments, the Government of India ruled that in such departments Europeans also may be admitted, but it was, by no means, meant that Europeans alone should be employed to the exclusion of natives. But all the rich posts in the Salt, Police and Public Works Departments have been given exclusively to Europeans. Many of these officers are young men who had wrecked their fortune in some speculation, and had been driven to the verge of pauperism. Most of these young officers are the relatives of the European head of some department.

It does not appear to us that any special qualifications are required in the Salt and Police Departments. The statement that the natives are incapable of discharging the duties of the higher posts in these departments is utterly false; for, we see them virtually performing all the duties of those departments in their subordinate capacities. Some of the officers in the Salt Department were not educated in England as has been alleged, but had to be exempted from passing even the local Middle School Examination. We hear that there are many European officers in this department who are relatives of our former Governor and of the European officials in England. If this is a fact, a gross injustice has been done to the Indians, for they can never hope to obtain a redress of this grievance. If this state of things should be allowed to continue, many departments will be newly created and given to Europeans on some pretext or other. Consequently the expenditure in India will increase, new taxes will have to be imposed, and the poor Indian ryots will have to suffer great hardships. Our Government creates new departments, while it tries to effect a reduction in the expenditure.

An enormous wealth goes out of India in the shape of salaries and pensions of European officers. If this state of things should continue, India will never recover from her present state of poverty, and her people will never be prosperous and happy. We therefore earnestly pray that our benign rulers will seriously direct their attention to this grievance and try to redress it soon. The European heads of departments do not seem to have much regard for the welfare of their native subordinates; for we find that they have not brought their grievances to the notice of the Public Service Commission. But we hope that our native patriots at least would not fail to represent our grievances to the Commission.

MADRAS,
30*th August* 1887.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Ag. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of August 1887.

1. *Kerala Mitram.*—I (1) The first and second articles refer to the great neglect of Vernacular (Malayalam) education in the Cochin State.

(2) The third article, which is a continuation of an article in a previous issue referring to the public grievances arising from the present mode of administration of the States of Cochin and Travancore, suggests, as a remedy, the institution of executive councils.

(3) The fourth article gives a detailed account of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England.

(4) The fifth and sixth articles refer to various irregularities in the Postal Department in Cochin and Travancore. The introduction of postage labels is advocated as some remedy; and the regularity which characterises the British Postal Department is also referred to.

(5) The seventh and eighth articles continue the subjects of the third and fourth articles, respectively.

(6) The ninth article contains New Year greetings to the people of Keralam.

(7) The tenth and eleventh articles refer to the torture and corruption carried on in the jails of Cochin.

(8) The twelfth article continues the subject of the fourth and eighth articles.

II. (1) A correspondent refers to the necessity for improving the condition of the road leading from Trichur to Yenamakkal, for bridging certain streams over which the road is to pass, and for establishing a school, a third-class Magistrate's Court and a Sub-Registry office for Yenamakkal and its suburbs. In this letter, the corruption practised by the revenue and police officers of Yenamakkal is also dwelt upon.

(2) The second letter considers that there was no sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction in the late Ampalapoya riot case.

(3) The third letter refers to various irregularities in the working of the Cannanore Municipality and to the inefficiency of most of the members constituting the local municipal council.

(4) The fourth letter complains of the corruption practised by stamp-vendors in Travancore, and urges reforms in that department.

(5) The fifth letter has reference to certain irregularities in the Postal Department of Travancore, and suggests the introduction of postage labels.

(6) The sixth letter disapproves of certain appointments in the Judicial Department made by the Government of Travancore.

(7) The seventh letter refers to the present bad administration of Travancore, and invites the attention of the British Government to the subject.

III. (1) A paragraph requests the Government of Madras to confirm Sir H. Prendergast, who seems to take great interest in the administration of the State, in his appointment as British Resident in Travancore, and not to allow his predecessor, who is not a fit person under the present circumstances to return.

2. *Kerala Patrika.*—I (1) Referring to the opinion expressed by the majority of persons examined at Madras in connection with the Public Service Commission that the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in the Presidency are mostly inefficient men, the first article observes that, because those officials have two offices to perform,—one of a revenue office and the other of a Magistrate,—they are prevented from performing at least one of them satisfactorily. The article further says that in Malabar these officers and some of the Munsifs have a tendency to construe as "Contempt of Court" and to punish accordingly any slight show of independence on the part of persons appearing before them; that some Magistrates when recording the confessions of accused persons do not conform to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code; and that, in order to keep the present poorly-paid Magistrates, such as the Deputy Tahsildars, beyond the reach of temptation, their salaries should be increased.

(2) The second article alludes to the great hospitality shown by the people of Calcutta towards the representatives of the public from various parts of India to the late National Congress, and refers to the necessity for the people of Madras doing the same at the next Congress.

(3) The third article, while thanking Government for the new order permitting the admission of Hindus, &c., to the Volunteer Corps, observes that those who stand in the way of the prosperity of the natives are some Europeans who are born in this country, are not sufficiently educated, and monopolise all the high appointments in the Salt, Police, and other departments. It is further remarked that the natives could have no objection to wearing the ordinary Military uniform.

(4) Referring to certain modifications recently sanctioned in the rules under the Grant-in-Aid Code, relating to grants from Provincial Funds, the fourth article fears that the economy of Government will complete the ruin of primary schools, which has already begun with the reduction of grants from Local Funds.

(5) The fifth article in making suggestions for improving the present condition of the Police Department, accepts the evidence given by the present Inspector-General on his examination before the Public Service Commission, and observes that the practice obtaining in other departments of employing only passed men for posts, the salaries of which exceed Rs. 15 a-month, should be introduced into this department also. It is further said that the old and good system of bringing in Military men for high offices in the Police Department has now changed, and that the posts of Assistant Superintendents have now become reserved for the relatives of high officials who, being in some cases uneducated men, are led by their munshis.

II. (1) A correspondent inquires whether the rule that no officer in independent charge should be posted to a station, within the local limits of which he has relations and landed property, does not apply to the present District Munsif of Temalprom.

(2) The second letter considers what reforms are desirable in the system of marriage and the law of inheritance of Malabar Sudras.

(3) The third letter observes that the late reduction in the grants and salaries paid to teachers of primary schools, combined with the irregularity in paying those small salaries, has worked the ruin of many a school in Malabar and particularly in the Palghat Taluk. The correspondent holds the members of Local Fund Boards responsible, and further states that such little money as is spent by these Boards in the cause of education is not properly utilised.

(4) The fourth letter observes that in order to enable the public to derive the benefit contemplated by the opening of the Pallipuram railway station, a building should be erected for the comfort and convenience of the passengers, certain new roads should be opened to the station, and the present position of certain ferries changed.

5 The fifth letter refers to the opinion of one official that the *Kerala Patrika* newspaper is a useless publication, and to the corruption practised by another official, and asks why such corrupt officials are allowed to remain in the same place without transfer.

(6) The writer of the sixth letter, who is not in favor of placing religious institutions under Government management, considers that such a step is more welcome than the daily and arbitrary demands of the uralars (trustees) of temples; and, as an instance of the uralars' oppression of tenants, the case of the Cherpulasseri devasam is cited.

(7) Referring to the Malabar Eviction Bill, which is now before the Madras Legislative Council, and which is the result of Mr. Logan's one-sided inquiry made at the instance of some of the interested officials, the writer of the seventh letter shows its resemblance to the enactment passed for Travancore during Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau's time and adverse to the interests of janmis. The correspondent proceeds to observe that the oppression of tenants does not exist to such an extent as to justify legislation, that it is wrong to suppose that Mappilla outbreaks are the outcome of agrarian discontent, and that the Bill will increase the quarrels between landlords and tenants instead of setting them at rest.

(8) The eighth letter refers to a clandestine visit paid by a Raja to tender a bribe to some official.

(9) The ninth letter refers to the great neglect shown by Malayalis in the matter of their social improvements.

(10) The tenth letter observes that a high official in North Malabar has published a book on Astrology, is using his influence for effecting its speedy sale, and is making unlawful gain in the transaction.

(11) The eleventh letter suggests reforms in the present system of marriage among the Malabar Sudras.

III. (1) Referring to a meeting proposed to be convened at Calicut by the District Judge of South Malabar for considering the rates of compensation to be allowed to tenants under the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, a paragraph observes that a sense of the high rates of compensation they would have to pay when evicting their tenants should deter janmis from having recourse to unnecessary evictions.

(2) The second paragraph observes that the Collector of Malabar has not published a Malayalam translation of the Malabar Evictions Bill, as directed by Government.

(3) Referring to the decrease in the number of licenses granted under the Arms Act in the Malabar District in the year 1886, the third paragraph says that the decrease is due to the inhabitants of disarmed taluks having voluntarily surrendered their swords, &c., and having refused to take out licenses for them, inasmuch as such weapons are useless against wild animals. And it is hoped that, if the new Governor, who is kind and good, were to visit the disarmed taluks in which the mischief by wild animals is great, His Excellency would correct the Collector's mistake of disarming the inhabitants under pretence of imposing a check on Mappilla outbreaks.

(4) The fourth paragraph complains that the Cattle Disease Inspector has not made his appearance in Temalprom in the Palghat Taluk, where the cattle disease is raging furiously.

(5) Referring to a suit brought by a Zemindar against Madurántakam Tahsildar in the Chingleput District for the recovery of a sum of money lent, the fifth paragraph thinks that time has now come for renewing the order forbidding Government officials to raise loans from the public.

(6) Referring to the fact that most of the high appointments in the service of the Government of India are held by Europeans, and that, of course, the major

portion of the money expended on the public service goes into their pockets, the sixth paragraph asks whether this itself is not sufficient to show that India is getting poorer every day.

(Signed) J. W. F. DUMERGUE,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

16*th September* 1887.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the month of August 1887.

1. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 1st August.—"Good advice to the Governor." Our Governor should arrange for the supply of good water to the Madras City. In all parts of the City, whether occupied by rich or poor, proper drains should be made; in most divisions they are not of masonry. All roads should be made good, and thatched and ruined houses removed. The chief thing of all is to treat all castes and religions alike, and to see the rules for the employment of Muhammadans carried out, and not to neglect this.

2. "Government's want of regard for Mussalmans." Complains that the orders of Lord Hobart and the Duke of Buckingham regarding the employment of Mussalmans are not carried out. Many Graduates, Under-Graduates and men who have passed 1st-Class Middle and Matriculation are unemployed. Hindus and Eurasians are appointed to every vacancy, and passed Muhammadans are disappointed. Bribery is rampant in most offices. The Manager or Assistant in charge appoints those who give most, and the head of the office goes by the Manager's opinion. Some never appoint Mussalmans, and laugh at the order. There are fewer Mussalmans employed now than before the order was issued, and if by chance one is appointed, it is considered the order has been carried out, and another need not be appointed. The action of Government in this matter does not appear straightforward, otherwise the order would be acted upon.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 8th August.—Article from *Koh-i-Nur* saying that Messrs. Cook and Sons' contract for pilgrims is a failure, that they are merely taking tickets in the steamers of one Hajee Khassim (not taking the whole ship), and have no steamers of their own, as they are only making an experiment this year, but the result is the Hajis are worse off than before.

4. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 15th August.—The Russian and Persian spies who were lately at Peshawar remained in Bombay six months, and thence went to Karachi, where they stayed three months; thence they went to Sibi. One, with some Shikarpoor merchants, was sent through the Bolan to Candahar; one went *viâ* Harnai to Mahra and Panji, and afterwards to Peshin and Quetta and returned to Sibi and met the other. From Sibi both went to Lahore, and having stayed a few days, went to Peshawar; and out of their party, sent some who knew the Turki and Arabic tongues, to Landi Kotal and to the Shinwaris.

5. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 4th August—"Dhuleep Singh." People say and think all manner of things about Dhuleep Singh, that no one looks for his coming, &c. Against this we say if the Government thought this, why did they turn him back from Aden and sow the seed of a hurtful tree; if he had been here, he would not have heard a word against Government; but it is a pity he is now in a place where he hears nothing else but that England treated him with great injustice, and that he should therefore try his best to oppose her. This must have a bad result some day, and we should remedy it now by treating the Punjabis, so that not Dhuleep Singh nor even Ranjit Singh, if living, would be obeyed. He has information that 30,000 Sikhs await him, and if he comes, will march straight on Dehli. They want a strong Russian Army to help, but where is it, and where will it come from. English papers say, Sikhs and Afghans are deadly enemies, who can never agree; we will allow this, but when they have to fight a common enemy, they will agree.

6. Article from *'Am* saying, the state of affairs on the frontier grows more delicate daily; negotiations strengthen, but do not weaken, the Russians, and the only thing left is the sword and rifle, without which the boundary will never be settled. They hope by delay to strengthen themselves and weaken us. It is a great mistake to keep the sword in the scabbard; they are using the sword of deceit. Better spill our blood and settle our rights and open their deceitful eyes.

NOTES.

7. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 11th August.—The Russians, through Sikandar Khan, are distributing much money in Herat.

A correspondent from Dehli writes to Muhammad Ahsan Ulla's Calcutta paper that the Hindus have subscribed Rs. 17,500 to make a disturbance at the Bukrid, in order to prevent cow-killing, which they think cannot be done without disturbance.

8. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 1st August.—"The Hebbal Affair." States that nine out of thirteen soldiers were convicted in this matter, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6 each, or to suffer ten days' hard labour. Of the two villagers wounded by them one is dead, and the other is in a critical condition. Think what oppression the Magistrate has exercised on these poor men. Why should he have fined them so heavily, or given them imprisonment? Justice would have been to make complainants pay for their powder and shot, and give the soldiers so much a mile for the distance they went, and pay them for their time, for the soldiers committed no crime, only what they were compelled to do. If the soldiers had fired on the villagers through intentional wickedness, what then? they were only natives, and killing them was only like crushing an ant. They should be praised for clearing the country of vermin, and it is wonderful that instead of giving them Rs. 600 reward, they should be fined Rs. 6 each.—(Signed) "Rastgo."

9. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 4th August.—"An extract from *Koh-i-Nur* says on account of the scarcity in England, it has been decided to take corn instead of tax from the Talukdars and Zemindars and send it to England. If this is done, it will cause great harm to India, and corn which is produced in abundance in India, will be dear. This is the result of the European corn traffic.

10. Another extract from the same paper speaks of the disaffection of the people of Ireland, and says if Government will compare the Irish (English) and India people, they will think the latter by their obedience worthy of pity and good treatment; but it is a pity their eyes are shut against these unlucky ones, and they "work the willing horse to death."

11. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 11th August.—From *'Am*, states an Englishman who has been travelling in Central Asia, says rebellion is increasing in Central Asia; there is no Government. Pretended merchants come from all sides, who are really Russian messengers and newspaper correspondents; they are all over the country, and make much mischief and incite the frontier people.

12. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 22nd August.—Has an article on Government and the Muhammadans of Mysore. Says in former days employment was equally given to Muhammadans and Hindus, now it is not so. The Military Force being generally composed of Muhammadans, it is certain that out of every ten places that may become vacant, seven or eight must be those of Muhammadans and the rest of Hindus. It being so, if five places were to be given to Muhammadans and five to Hindus, two or three Muhammadans will necessarily lose their livelihood thereby; and calls the attention of the Dewan and Maharaja to the state of the Muhammadans in Mysore.

Comments on the order given in Dehli regarding the slaughter of cattle at the Bukreed, having to be carried out in slaughter-houses; does not blame Government, which was compelled to issue the order to prevent strife, but says the leaders of the Hindu and Muhammadan community should make such terms as to prevent Government interference being necessary.

13. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 4th August.—Compares the numbers and cost of the European and Native Army in India. Says the former are pampered and the latter neglected. Allows the Europeans require better treatment than natives, but advocates the raising of the pay of the latter, who have to support their wives and

children, &c. Also advocates a large increase of the Native Army at this time, when an enemy is at hand, which will provide more appointments for many who are now unemployed and destitute.

Writes of the Russian correspondent of the *Nova Vembla*, who has arrived in India. Says he is merely a spy in disguise, and should be sent back the way he came.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 11th August.—"Extract" says, the Russians are advancing very cleverly, intending to seize Tashkarghan. The officers in Samarkhand have ordered the leaders to advance with the people's sanction. These people do not like the Amir, and because there has been no boundary dispute with England here, the Russians have no one to fear. Compared with Herat, this is a good road, and it is easy to reach Cashmere and Ghilghit.

CHEPAUK,
16*th September* 1887.

(Signed) A. CURTOIS, Colonel,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Public No. 1444, 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,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

Madras
OOTACAMUND,
17 Oct 1887.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

INDEX.

Subject.	Page.
Tamul.	
Paragraph 1.—Reduction proposed in the Survey and Settlement Departments	3
" 2.—That the Municipality of Madras should provide against adulteration of food	*ib.*
" 3.—The advantages and disadvantages of the English Rule	*ib.*
" 1.—Some changes proposed in the Educational Department	4
" 2.—That the grant for education should not have been diminished in amount	*ib.*
" 3.—On the question of Native volunteering	*ib.*
" 1.—That Government can no longer withhold from Natives their rights	5
" 2.—Changes proposed in the Salt Department	*ib.*
" 3.—That Natives possess engineering skill	*ib.*
" 4.—That salt should be sold by Government to several dealers in small quantities	6
" 1.—The administrative policy of Lord Dufferin	*ib.*
" 2.—Two complaints in connection with the levying of income-tax in villages	*ib.*
" 3.—That Government should not support the Ecclesiastical Department from the public revenue	7
Telugu.	
Paragraph 1.—On the appointment of Mr. C. Ramachendra Row (?) as District Judge of Salem	*ib.*
" 2.—On the bravery of the Hindus	*ib.*
" 3.—About the necessity of constructing a stone embankment near Rajahmundry	*ib.*
" 4.—About favouritism	*ib.*
" 5.—On the manufacture of cloths, &c., in jails	8
" 6.—Comments on the case of Mr. Beames, B.C.S.	*ib.*
" 7.—About reducing the pay of some judicial officers	*ib.*
" 8.—Comments about the proceedings of the Revenue Board concerning the food of cattle	9
" 9.—On the irregularities of the canal boats in the Godávari District	*ib.*
" 10.—Remarks about the necessity of a Medical Act	10
" 11.—On the irregularities in the navigation boats of the Godávari District	*ib.*
" 12.—On atrocities committed by the police	11
" 13.—On the capacities of Natives and Europeans	*ib.*
" 14.—About the non-employment of Natives who have passed the higher examinations of the Civil Engineering College	*ib.*
" 15.—Suggestions to re-introduce into Post-offices the counting system of letters, &c.	*ib.*
" 16.—Strictures against the raising of public subscriptions for the Imperial Institute, &c.	12
" 17.—Proposal to pass an Act to prevent inappropriate marriages	*ib.*
" 18.—On the stringency of the Income-tax Act	*ib.*
" 19.—Suggestions for the proposed Religious Endowments Act	*ib.*
" 20.—Suggestions about the treatment of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh	*ib.*
Canarese.	
Paragraph 1.—"Annual income"	*ib.*
" 2.—"Indians in Parliament"	*ib.*
" 3.—Two new appointments in the Anantapur District	13
" 1.—Admission of dancing girls into girls' schools	14
" 1.—Native Volunteers	*ib.*
" 2.—The Public Service Commission	*ib.*

6

INDEX—*continued.*

Subject.	Page.
Malayalam.	
I, Leading articles. | Kerala Mitram, K.M. II, Correspondence. | Kerala Patrika, K.P. III, Miscellaneous.	
Act, The Malabar Compensation for tenants' improvements.—Regarding the rates of compensation to be fixed under —, K.P. III (1)	17
Administration, Cochin and Travancore.—Reforms suggested in —, K.M. I (2) and (7)	15
Ampalapoya riot case.—Conviction in — criticised, K.M. II (2)	*ib.*
Arms.—The effect of the disarmament in certain taluks of Malabar, K.P. III (3) ..	17
Bill.—The Malabar Evictions — is injurious to the interests of janmis, K.P. II (7) ..	*ib.*
——. The Collector of Malabar has not published a Malayalam translation of —, K.P. III (2)	*ib.*
Cattle Disease Inspector.—Is not to be seen where needed, K.P. III (4)	*ib.*
District Munsif.—Temalprom — should have a transfer, K.P. II (1)	16
Education, Vernacular, Cochin State.—Neglect of —, K.M. I (1) and (2)	15
——. Ruin of primary schools should be averted, K.P. II (3) and I (4)	16
Jails of Cochin.—Unlawful torments and corruption in the —, K.M. I (7)	15
Jubilee.—The Queen's — in England, K.M., I (3)	*ib.*
Malayalis—Neglect shown by — in matters of social reform, K.P. II (9)	17
Municipality, Cannanore.—Irregularities in the working of the —, K.M. II (3) ..	15
National Congress, Madras.—How the people of Madras should receive the public representatives to the approaching —, K.P. I (2)	16
New Year greetings to the people of Keralam, K.M. I (6)	15
Officials—Corruption of —, K.P. II (5) and (8)	17
——. Conduct of an official in North Malabar in getting purchasers for a book criticised, K.P. II (10)	*ib.*
——. Receiving loans from the public should be put a stop to, K.P. III (5) ..	*ib.*
Police Department, Madras.— Reforms suggested in the —, K.P. I (5)	16
Postal Department, Cochin and Travancore.—Irregularities in the —, K.M. I (5)	15
Postal Department, Travancore.— Irregularities in the —, K.M. II (5)	16
Poverty of India.—The cause of the —, K.P. III (6)	17
Railway Station, Pallipuram.—Remarks in connection with —, K.P. II (4)	*ib.*
Religious institutions.—Oppression of tenants by the trustees of —, K.P. II (6) ..	*ib.*
Road from Trichur to Venamakkal needs repairs, K.M. II (1)	15
Stamp Vendors, Travancore.—Corruption practised by —, K.M, II (4)	16
Sudras in Malabar.—Reforms suggested in the system of marriage, &c., of the —, K.P. II (2) and (11)	16-17
Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.—Remarks on —, K.P. I (1)	16
Travancore.—Certain appointments in the Judicial Department by the Government of Travancore, disapproved, K.M. II (6)	*ib.*
——. Bad administration of —, K.M. II (7)	*ib.*
——. Resident Sir H. Prendergast should be confirmed in his office, K.M. III (1)	*ib.*
Volunteer Corps.—Order permitting the admission of Hindus, &c., to the —, viewed with delight, K.P. I (3)	*ib.*
Hindustani.	
Paragraph 1.—Suggesting to arrange for the supply of good water in the city of Madras and to make certain other improvements	18
„ 2.—Stating that the orders of Government regarding the employment of qualified Muhammadans in public offices are not faithfully carried out by heads of departments	*ib.*
„ 3.—Regarding Messrs. Cook and Sons' contract for pilgrims	*ib.*
„ 4.—Regarding Russian and Persian spies	*ib.*
„ 5.—Regarding Dhuleep Singh	*ib.*
„ 6.—Regarding the state of affairs on the frontier	*ib.*
„ 7.—Notes on diverse subjects	*ib.*

INDEX—*continued.*

Subject.	Page.
Hindustani—continued.	
Paragraph 8.—Passing sarcastic remarks on the sentence passed against certain soldiers who were concerned in the Hebbal affair	19
„ 9.—Stating that on account of the scarcity in England, it has been decided to take corn instead of tax from the Talukdars and Zemindars ..	*ib.*
„ 10.—Regarding the disaffection of the people of India	*ib.*
„ 11.—Regarding the rebellion in Central Asia	*ib.*
„ 12—An article on Government and the Muhammadans of Mysore	*ib.*
„ 13.—Comparing the cost of the English and Native Army in India ..	*ib.*
„ 14.—Regarding Russian advance in Central Asia	20

CURRENT NO. 3970

Public (1887) Dept.t

From

The Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Rec.d 16th September 87

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the Month of August 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
19 SEP 87
GOVT OF MADRAS

9 Ghilghit. 6

List of Hindustani Newspapers examined during the Month of August 1887

Shams-ul-Akhbar 1st 8th 15th 22nd and 29th
Jaridah-i-Rozgar 6th 13th 20th and 27th
Muzhar-ul-Ajaib 4th 11th 18th and 25th
Tilism-i-Hairatu 5th 15th and 25th
Khasam-ul-Akhbar 1st 4th 8th 11th 22nd and 25th
Sultan-ul-Akhbar 4th 11th and 25th

Persian and Hind Trans: Office, Chepak
16th Septr 1887

Colonel
Persian and Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

8

where European and native army in India. Ens the former are pampered and the latter neglected. Allows the Europeans require better treatment than natives, but advocates the raising of the pay of the latter, who have to support their wives and children &c. Also advocates a large increase of the native army at this time, when an enemy is at hand, which will provide more appointments for many who are now unemployed and destitute.

Writes of the Russian Correspondent of the (Nova Semla) who has arrived in India says, he is merely a spy in disguise and should be sent back the way he came.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar 11th Augt

(4) "Extract" Says, the Russians are advancing very cleverly intending to seize Yashkarghan. The officers in Samarkhand have ordered the leaders to advance with the people's sanction. These people do not take the Amir and because there has been no boundary dispute with England hence the Russians have no one to fear. [illegible] with Merat, this is a good road [illegible] is easy to reach Cashmir and

Ghilghit

without disturbance.

Khasmi-al Akhbar 1st Aug.

"The Sebbai affair."

(8) States that 9 out of 13 soldiers were convicted in this matter and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6 each or to suffer 10 days hard labour. Of the two villagers wounded by them one is dead and the other is in a critical condition. Think what oppression the Magistrate has exercised on these poor men. Why should he have fined them so heavily or given them imprisonment? Justice would have been to make complainants pay for their powder and shot and give the soldiers so much a mile for the distance they went and pay them for their time, for the soldiers committed no crime, only what they were compelled to do. If the soldiers had fired on the villagers through intentional wickedness, what then, they were of like natures and killing them was only crushing an ant. They should be praised for clearing the country of vermin and it wonderful that instead of giving Rs. 600 rewards they should be fined Rs. 6 each.

(Signed) "Rasle"

where is it and where will it come from. English papers say, Sikhs and Afghans are deadly enemies who can never agree; we will allow this, but when they have to fight a common enemy they will agree.

(6) Article from "Aus" saying, the state of affairs on the frontier grows more delicate daily, negotiations strengthen but do not weaken the Russians and the only thing left, is the sword and rifle without which the boundary will never be settled. They hope by delay to strengthen themselves and weaken us. It is a great mistake to keep the sword in the scabbard - they are using the sword of deceit. Better spill our blood and settle our rights and open their deceitful eyes.

Mujhar-al Qaik 11th Aug.

"Note."

(7) The Russians through Sikandar Khan are distributing much money in Kerat-

A Correspondent from Delhi writes to Muhammad Ahsan ullah's Calcutta paper that the Hindus have subscribed Rs. 17000 to make a disturbance at the Id, in order to prevent cow-killing, which they think cannot be done without

CURRENT NO. 397

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the Month of August 1887.

Shams-ul-Akhbar 1st August

"Good advice to the Governor"

(1) Our Governor should arrange for the supply of good water to the Madras city. In all parts of the city, whether occupied by rich or poor, proper drains should be made, in most divisions they are not of masonry. All roads should be made good, and thatched and ruined houses removed. The Chief thing of all, is to treat all castes and religions alike and to see the rules for the employment of Muhammadans carried out, and not to neglect this.

"Government's want of regard for Mussalmans"

(2) Complains that the orders of Lord Hobart and the Duke of Buckingham regarding the employment of Mussalmans are not carried out. Many Graduates, Under-Graduates and men who have passed 1st Class Middle and Matriculation are unemployed. Hindus and Eurasians are appointed to every vacancy and passed Muhammadans are disappointed. Bribery is rampant in most offices. The Head or Assistant in charge appoints those who most and the Head of the office goes by

Public (1887) Deptt.

CURRENT NO. 3987

From

W. Dumergue Esq.

Malayalam Translator

to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

Dated 16th
Recd. 19th } September 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
19 SEP 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on— for the month

of August 1887.

Newspapers examined during the Month of August 1887.

Abstract

Subject	Page
Paragraph 1 — Suggesting to arrange for the supply of good water in the city of Madras and to make certain other improvements	1
——do—— 2 — Stating that the orders of Govt. regarding the employment of qualified Muhammadans in Public offices are not faithfully carried out by Heads of Departments	1&2
——do—— 3 — Regarding Messrs. Cook and Sons Contract for pilgrims	2
——do—— 4 — Regarding Russian and Persian spies	2&3
——do—— 5 — Regarding Delip Singh	3&4
——do—— 6 — Regarding the state of affairs on the frontier	4
——do—— 7 — Notes on diverse subjects	4
——do—— 8 — Passing [sarcastic] remarks on the sentence passed against certain soldiers who were concerned in the Rebelal affair	5
——do—— 9 — Stating that on account of the scarcity in England, it has been decided to take corn instead of tax from the Talugdars and zamindars	6
——do—— 10 — Regarding the disaffection of the people of India	6
——do—— 11 — Regarding the rebellion in Central Asia	6
——do—— 12 — An Article on Govt. and the Muhammadans of Mysore	7
——do—— 13 — Comparing the Cost of the English and native Army in India	7
——do—— 14 — Regarding Russian Advance in Central Asia	

Postal Department Cochin and Travancore — Irregularities in the — K. Tr. I(5) & (6)

— Travancore — Do. K. Tr. III(5)

Poverty of India — The Cause of the — K. P. III(6)

Railway station — Palghat — Remarks in connection with — K. P. II(4)

Religious institutions — oppression of tenants by the trustees of — K. P. II(6)

Road from Trichur to Ghandamkkal — needs repairs. K. Tr. II(1)

Stamp-Vendors — Travancore — Corruption practised by — K. Tr. III(4)

Sudras in Malabar — Actors suggested in the system of marriage, &c., of the — K. P. II(2) & (11)

Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars — Remarks on — K. P. I(1)

Travancore — Certain appointments in the Judicial Department — must be disapproved by the Government of Travancore. K. Tr. II(6)

— bad administration of — K. Tr. III(7)

— Resident Sir H. Blundergast should be confirmed in his office. K. Tr. III(1)

Volunteer Corps — order permitting the admission of Hindus, &c., to the — is hailed with delight. K. P. II(3)

6.

I Leading articles. Kérala Mitram = K. M

II Correspondence. Kérala Patrika = K. P

III Miscellaneous.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page.

ctct— The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' improvements— Regarding the rates of Compensation to be fixed under— K. P. III(1)

administration— Cochin and Travancore— Reforms suggested in— K. M. I(3) & (7)

Anapalapuram riot Case— Conviction in— Criticized. K. M. II(2)

arms— the effect of the disarmament in certain Taluks of Malabar. K. P. III(3)

Bill— the Malabar Evictions— it is superior to the interests of farmers. K. P. II(7)

— the Collector of Malabar has not published a Malayalam translation of— K. P. III(2)

Cattle disease Inspector— is not to be seen where needed. K. P. III(4)

District Munsif— Tirunalpuram— should have a Tamil Officer. K. P. III(1)

Education— Vernacular— Cochin State— neglect of— K. M. I(1) & (2)

— Ruin of Primary Schools should be arrested. K. P. II(3) & I(4)

Jails of Cochin— unlawful torments and corruption in the— K. M. I(10) & (11)

Jubilee— the Queen's— in England. K. M. I(4), (8) & (12)

Malayalis— neglect shown by— in matters of social reform. K. P. III(9)

Municipality, — Cannanore— Irregularities in the working of the— K. M. II

National Congress— Madras— How the people of Madras should raise the public representative fund to the appropriating— K. P. I(2)

New year greeting— to the people of Keralam. K. M. I(9)

Officials— Corruption of— K. P. II(6) & (8)

— Conduct of an official in North Malabar in getting purchasers for a book, criticized. K. P. II(10)

— receiving loans from the public should be stopped— K. P. III(5)

Police Department— Madras— Reforms suggested in the—

Dept.

(2) The Second paragraph observes that the Collector of Malabar has not published a Malayalam translation of the Malabar Evictions Bill, as directed by Government.

(3) Referring to the decrease in the number of licenses granted under the Arms act in the Malabar District in the year 1886, the third paragraph says that the decrease is due to the inhabitants of disarmed Taluks having voluntarily surrendered their Swords, &c, and having refused to take out licenses for them, inasmuch as such weapons are useless against wild animals. And it is hoped that, if the new Governor who is kind and good, were to visit the disarmed Taluks in which the mischief by wild animals is great, His Excellency would correct the Collector's mistake of disarming the inhabitants to under pretence of imposing a check on Mappila outbreaks.

(4) The fourth paragraph Complains that the Cattle disease Inspector has not made his appearance in Ernad proper in the Palghat Taluk, where the Cattle disease is raging furiously.

(5) Referring to a suit brought by a Tenant against Madavan & Kanaran Sahibs in the Chingapat District, for the recovery of a sum of money but, the fifth paragraph tells that he has now come for reversing the order, forbidding Government officials to raise loans from the public.

(6) Referring to the fact that most of the high appointments in the Service of the Government of India are held by Europeans, and that, of course, the major portion of the money expended on the Public Service goes into their pockets, the sixth paragraph tells that this itself is not sufficient to show that India is getting poorer every day.

(7) The

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
16th September
1887.

C. Warden
Malayalam Tran

does not exist to such an extent as to justify legislation, that it is wrong to suppose that Mappila outbreaks are the outcome of agrarian discontent, and that the Bill will create the quarrels between landlords and tenants instead of settling them at rest.

(8) The eighth letter refers to a clandestine visit paid by a Raja to Tender a bribe to some official.

(9) The ninth letter refers to the great neglect shown by Malayalis in the matter of their social improvements.

(10) The tenth letter observes that a high official in North Malabar has published a book on astrology, is using his influence for effecting its speedy sale, and is making unlawful gain in the transaction.

(11) The eleventh letter suggests reforms in the present system of marriage among the Malabar Sudras.

III (1) Referring to a meeting proposed to be convened at Calicut by the District Judge of South Malabar, for considering the rates of Compensation to be allowed to tenants under the Malabar Compensation for tenants' improvements act, a paragraph observes that a dread of the high rates of Compensation they would have to pay when evicting their tenants, would deter Janmis from having recourse to unnecessary

ns.

(3) The third article while thanking Government for the new order, permitting the admission of Hindus, &c, to the Volunteer Corps, observes that those who stand in the way of the prosperity of the natives, who are some Europeans born in this Country, are not sufficiently educated, and monopolize all the high appointments in the Salt, Police, and other Departments. It further remarks that the natives could have no objection to wearing the ordinary military uniform.

(4) Referring to certain modifications recently sanctioned in the rules under the Grant-in-aid Code, relating to grants from Provincial Funds, the fourth article fears that the Economy of Government will complete the ruin of Primary Schools, which has already begun with the reduction of grants from Local Funds.

(5) The fifth article in making suggestions for improving the present Condition of the Police Department, accepts the evidence given by the present Inspector General on his examination before the Public Service Commission, and observes that the practice obtaining in other Departments of the promoting officers passed over for posts the salaries of which exceed Rs 150 should be introduced into this Department also. It is said that the old and good System of bringing in the bill-

majority of persons examined at Madras in connection with the Public Service Commission, that the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in the Presidency are mostly inefficient men, the first article observes that, because those officials have two offices to perform — one of a revenue officer and the other of a magistrate — they are prevented from performing at least one of them satisfactorily. The article further says that in Calcutta these officers and some of the Munsifs have a tendency to construe as 'Contempt of Court' and to punish accordingly any slight show of independence on the part of persons appearing before them, that some magistrates when recording the confessions of accused persons do not conform to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that in order to keep the present poorly paid magistrates, such as the Deputy Tahsildars, beyond the reach of temptation, their salaries should be increased.

(2) The second article alludes to the great hospitality shown by the people of Calcutta to wards the representatives of the Public from various parts of India — late National Congress, and refers to the necessity — people of Madras doing the same at the next Congress.

CURRENT NO. 3987-Poll.

Report on Malayalam ~~Newspapers~~ for the month of August 1887.

No	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kérala Mitram	Cochin	Tri-monthly.	200
2	Kérala Patrika.	Calicut	Weekly	800

1 Kérala Mitram.—

I (1) The first and second articles refer to the great neglect of Vernacular (Malayalam) Education in the Cochin State.

(2) The third article which is a continuation of an article in a previous issue, referring to the public grievances arising from the present mode of administration of the States of Cochin and Travancore, suggests as a remedy, the institution of Executive Councils.

(3) The fourth article gives a detailed account of the celebration of the Queen's jubilee in England.

(4) The fifth and sixth articles refer to various irregularities in the Postal Department in Cochin and Travancore. The introduction of Postage labels is ad-

CURRENT NO. 3722

Public (1887) Department.

From S. Mangesha Rao, Esq.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 62.

Dated 30th August 1887.
Received 1st Sept. 87

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 27th August 1887.

Abstract

Subject	Page
1. Native Volunteers. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1
2. The Public Service Commission - - - - - -	2.

An enormous wealth goes out of India in the shape of salaries and pensions of European officers. If this state of things should continue, India will never recover from her present state of poverty and her people will never be prosperous and happy. We therefore earnestly pray that our ex benign rulers will seriously direct their attention to this grievance and try to redress it soon. The European heads of departments do not seem to have much regard for the welfare of their native Subordinates; for, we find that they have not brought their grievances to the notice of the Public Service Commission. But we hope that our native patriots at least would not fail to represent our grievances to the Commission.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 30th August. 1887

L. Mangesh Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government

4 qualifications are required in the Salt and Police departments.

The statement that the natives are incapable of discharging the duties of the higher posts in these departments is utterly false; for, we see them virtually performing all the duties of those departments in their subordinate capacities. Some of the officers in the Salt Department were not educated in England as has been alleged but had to be exempted from passing even the local Middle-School examination. We hear that there are many European officers in this Department who are relatives of our former Governor and of the European officials in England. If this is a fact a gross injustice has been done to the Indians for, they can never hope to obtain a redress of this grievance. If this state of things should be allowed to continue, many departments will be newly created and given to Europeans on some pretext or other. Consequently the expenditure in India will increase, new taxes will have to be imposed, and the poor Indian ryots will have to suffer great hardships. Our Government creates new departments while it tries to effect a reduction in the expenditure.

account and it is a source of loss to India. That the natives of India do not possess certain qualifications possessed by Europeans is only an excuse for giving these higher posts to Europeans. Since the time of the East India Company's rule, European heads of the several departments have been largely giving all the higher posts under them to Europeans on some such false excuse, although the Home Government have repeatedly objected to it. Its great physical strength and professional knowledge are the qualifications required in some of the departments the Government of India ruled that in such departments, Europeans also may be admitted, but it was, by no means, meant that Europeans alone should be employed to the exclusion of natives. But all the rich posts in the Salt, Police and Public Works Departments have been given exclusively to Europeans. Many of these officers are youngmen who had wrecked their fortune in some speculation and had been driven to the verge of pauperism. Most of these young officers are the relatives of the European head of some department.

It does not appear to us that any such

Eurasians, and that the candidates for quasi-military honours must be able to speak English and be acceptable to their proposed comrades, and must wear the uniform when admitted as members of the corps. We can foresee what benefits the Indians can derive from such a concession. Although the people of the Madras Presidency may say that their Governor is very impartial, we do not think that such an order confers any new privilege, or that it will be of much use to the people.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 24th instant has the following under the heading, "The Public Service Commission."—

The jobbery that is generally practised in the several departments of the Uncovenanted Service has been brought to light before the Public Service Commission. Officers at the head of the several departments have been giving all the rich posts in their gift to their own relatives and friends without at all considering whether they are competent to discharge the duties of those posts. The Public Service suffers on this

account

girls had demoralizing effect on the

CURRENT NO. 3609

Public (1887) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rao Esq.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 60.

Dated 22nd August 1887.

Received 23rd

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 20th August 1887.

No. 62.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 27th August 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnantaca Pracanshica	Bangalore	Weekly	460	33
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30	34
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Weekly		38,39.

The Carnantaca Pracanshica of the 22nd instant has the following under the heading, "Native Volunteers:"—

We hear that His Excellency the Governor of the Madras Presidency has passed an order that natives can be admitted as Volunteers under certain reservations. These reservations are that natives are not to be formed into separate companies as Europeans and

Eurasians

girls has demoralizing effect on the [illegible]
therefore most objectionable. Others are of opinion
that although education cannot entirely change the
natural disposition but bears fruit according to
the nature of its precipients, still it is unjust to debar
Dancing girls altogether from the advantages of a good
Education. Both these views though contradicting each other
seem to be correct. But the liberal tendencies of the present
time seem to favour the latter view. If Education is
beneficial to girls of respectable parentages, it must
be so in the case of Dancing girls too. Whatever
the Conduct of these latter may be when they attain
their age, it seems unjust to shut them out from schools
while they are still young and innocent. Since Dancing
girls withdraw from schools before their tenth year,
that is before they are brought under the demoral-
izing influence of their profession, we do not see
any objection to their associating in schools with
family girls.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras, 22nd August 1887

S. Mangesh Rm
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government

Abstract

Subject	page.
Admission of Dancing girls into girls schools	1

CURRENT NO. 8 Aug Public

No. 60.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 20th August 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnautaca Prakanshica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	32.
The Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30.	33.

The Carnautaca Prakanshica of the 15th instant has the following under the heading "Admission of Dancing Girls into Girls' Schools:—

Contradictory opinions are held in Mysore on the question of the Admission of Dancing girls into Girls' schools that have been established throughout the Country. Some hold that dancing girls should not be admitted into girls' schools because their profession being a degrading one, their associating in schools with family

girls

Public (1887) Department.

From S. Mangesha Rao, Esquire
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 59.

Dated 15th August 1887.

Received 16 —

CHIEF SECRETARY MADRAS 16 AUG 87

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 13th August 1887.

Circulate.

17/8

CURRENT ID

Abstract.

Subject	Page.
1. "Annual Income"	1.
2. "Indians in Parliament"	2.
3. Two new appointments in the Anantapur District	4.

Dufferin Fund, the Jubilee Celebration, the Imperial Institute and the Statues of ~~the~~ distinguished Englishmen, horse-races and such other purposes. If this immense wealth had been spent in spreading education in India, in extending railways, in introducing machinery of various kinds, in improving local manufactures, in introducing technical education &c. India would have been quite different from what it at present is. I cannot describe in apt terms the hard-heartedness of our rich rulers who feast and rejoice at the expense of thousands of poor starving Indians. I wish that in future at least our Native Rajahs and wealthy men will learn a lesson from our English rulers and spend their wealth only for the benefit of their own countrymen.

Canarese Translator's Office,
Madras. 15th August. 1887.

S. Ramaswami Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

inconvenience there was no necessity also for appointing an assistant to him. I do not see any reason why the Government should have sanctioned these two appointments at a time when the Indian Exchequer is empty.

I am indeed very sorry to see that our English rulers have very little regard for the welfare of their subjects. They wring out the hard-won cash from their poor Indian subjects in the shape of the Income tax and other unjust taxes in order to profit themselves. When the people cry for the extension of railways or irrigation works they are put off with the vain excuse that funds are wanting. Already a large number of schools and colleges which were the principal sources of improvement to the nation have been abolished. The Native Rajahs exhaust their resources for the sake of empty titles by subscribing lots of money to purposes by which Englishmen alone are benefited. In the course of the last two years vast sums of Indian money have gone to the Lady Dufferin

"Hindu Patriot:"— Sir,— I am surprised to hea
that Government have newly sanctioned the
appointments of a Zillah Surgeon and a
Assistant Forest Officer in the Anantapu
District. There was no necessity at all
for creating these two appointments at
present. For, the Assistant Surgeon of this
place does not seem to have any work.
He always sits at home and draws his
Salary as a Sinecure. Only, once or
twice a year he visits some parts of
the District and at other times he
remains at home without any work.
In this District there is not a single thickly
populated town. Also, there are not many
Europeans here. Such being the case, I
did not see any immediate necessity
for newly creating the post of Zillah
Surgeon.

The forests in this District are merely
desert-lands with a few shrubs here
and there. As the present Forest Officer
has been doing the forest-work by himself
with great ease and without the slightest
inconvenience

secure the grand privilege we are treating of,
they might in the meantime secure at least
a better representation in the Legislative
Councils of the country. At present the
non-official members of the various
Legislative Councils are nominated by
Government. Hence, care is taken that
men of an independent spirit, and a
leaning to public interests, are not appointed.
The people should have a right of appoint-
ing their own members to the Legislative
Councils, and only then will they be
satisfied that they will be properly re-
presented. The present non-official representa-
tion in the Legislative Councils in India
is a hollow farce and mockery, the members
being mere dummies and tools of the
Government. It is time that the Natives
of India demanded their right to have a
larger share in the administration of
the country, and if they agitate for it
in the proper way they are sure to get it.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 3rd instant publishes
the following correspondence to it from a

Liberal Governments have not recognised it. The native subjects in India of the French settlements exercise the right of returning their own representatives to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, the Capital of the Republic, and though they have hitherto always returned Frenchmen, we believe they may if they choose, return one of their own nationality. Why then should an English Government, who boast of the liberties of the subjects of the Empire, withold what a Government with a much less general liberal policy concede? Each Presidency in India, nay, even the Native dependent States, should be entitled to return a certain number of representatives, who should be allowed to vote at least in all questions affecting India and its interests. We have every confidence that this very desirable result will be brought about in time if properly, consistently, and persistently agitated.

But till the Natives of India can secure

he can draw his pay at the rate of Rs10 a pound, but after he retires, he can draw his pension at Rs 12, 13 or 14 a pound. On this account many regimental officers consider it very profitable not to leave India even after retiring from the service. Englishmen need not take thought of the future until India is completely pauperized.

The English edition of the same paper, dated the 8th instant has the following:-

But what we would urge is, that if natives of India are to be returned to Parliament (which we hope they will be, before long), it must be in their legitimate capacity as representatives of India. There must be no sentimentality, no "make-believe" about it. They should claim and press their rights to be represented in the English Parliament, unless, indeed, they are allowed an assembly of their own, as in the cases of the English colonies of Australia, Africa, and Canada. Then they would be in their proper element, and might fairly calculate on an attentive hearing. The claim is a perfectly reasonable one, and we are only surprised that past

CURRENT NO. 3486 (1887)

No. 59

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 13th August 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	31.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30	32.
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Weekly	.	34.
The Sudarsana	Udipi	Monthly	.	12.

The Carnautaca Pracaushica (Canarese Edition) of the 8th instant has the following:—

An English paper says,—The Colonel commanding a regiment who is permanently doing garrison-duty in India draws an annual salary of Rs. 11,019. If, after retiring from service, he does not return to Europe but remains in India, he will draw an annual pension of Rs. 14,545. This is due to the fact that so long as he is in service

CURRENT 338

Public (1887) Department.

From S. Mangesa Rau Esq.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 57

Dated 6th August 1887.

Received 8th

Subject. CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 8 AUG 87

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 6th August 1887.

CURRENT NO. 3350 Pub

No. 57.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 6th August 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
The Carnautaca Pracanshica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	30.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	31.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's office
Madras, 6th August 1887

S Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government

CURRENT NO. 4099

Public Department.

From
The Telugu Translator
to Government

No.

Dated 19th
Received 27th } Sept/87
Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Report on
Telugu Newspapers for
the month of August/87