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Public G.O No 1501 87 10.11.1887

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamul.			
1	Hindoo Janabhooshany (26th August; 2nd, 9th and 16th September 1887)	Madras	Weekly ..	200
2	Vettikodiyon (27th August; 3rd, 10th and 17th September 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
3	Tarangay Naison (27th August; 3rd, 10th and 17th September 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	[illegible]
4	Tatwavivechiny (28th August; 4th, 11th and 18th September 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	140
5	Swadeshamitran (27th and 31st August; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st September 1887)	Do.	Bi-weekly ..	1,120
6	Drauvidavartamauny (28th August; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th and 18th September 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
7	Travancore Abhimauny (1st and 10th September 1887)	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
8	Calaunidhy (1st and 15th September 1887).	Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly.	275
9	Swadeshabhimauny (1st and 15th September 1887)	Salem	Do. ..	150
10	Brahma Ghyauna Bhodiny (1st September 1887)	Bangalore ..	Do. ..	110
	Telugu.			
11	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
12	Sanmargadarsini	Pittapore ..	Monthly ..	200
13	Andhraprakasika	Madras ..	Weekly ..	500
14	Hindujanasamskarini	Do.	Monthly ..	100
	Canarese.			
15	The Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
16	The Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
17	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary ..	Do. ..	..
	Malayalam.			
18	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
19	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	Weekly ..	800

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*continued.*

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Hindustani.			
20	Shams-ul-Akhbar (5th, 12th, 19th and 26th September 1887.)	....	..	..
21	Jarida-i-Rozgar (3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th September 1887.)	....	..	..
22	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib (8th, 15th, and 22nd September 1887.)	....	..	..
23	Tilism-i-Hairath (5th, 15th and 25th September 1887.)	....	..	..
24	Khassim-ul-Akhbar (1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 26th and 29th September 1887.)	....	..	..
25	Sultan-ul-Akhbar (1st, 8th and 15th September 1887.)	....	..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1887.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 3rd September 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* says as follows:—When the dissensions which exist among the people of this country by reason of their religion, ignorance and perversity are sufficient of themselves to undo them, why should Government also aid in propagating such dissensions? The people have themselves to thank for having lost their country and their glory by indulging in useless quarrels. Now as happily such quarrels are at rest, why should Government endeavour to foment them? It is but proper that public appointments should be conferred equally on men of all classes and creeds. According to the terms set forth in the Queen's Proclamation, every one in this country is equal in the eyes of Government. People are advanced in this world in proportion to their merits. Let Government by all means confer the appointments under them on people of merit. It is also proper that men of all classes, born and bred in this country, should be benefited. But it is not proper that Government, while conferring appointments under them, should set up one class against another. Some officials publish in the district gazettes that applications for appointments will be received from all, except Brahmins, and others publish to the effect that none but Muhammadans will be entertained. Such notifications arouse only vexation and class feeling. Why should such notifications be published while the authority in whose gift the appointments lie can bestow them on whoever he likes. Government, in a recently promulgated order, draws up a statement showing the proportion of officials to the population in each individual class, and stating that the per-centage of Brahmins employed in public offices bears a high ratio to their population, while that of Muhammadans is very low in comparison, direct that heads of departments should have in view the increasing of the Muhammadan element in their offices. In determining which class has unduly the largest share of public appointments, Government should not consider what proportion the individuals of each class, who have public appointments, bear to the population of that class and to the whole population, but should consider what proportion they bear to the educated in each class. If on such consideration it appears that Brahmins enjoy a greater ratio of appointments than is enjoyed by the educated of the other classes, it will then be consistent with justice to direct the heads of departments to discourage the further appointment of Brahmins. Similarly, if it appears that the appointments held by Muhammadans bear no fair proportion to the number of the educated among them, it will be proper to direct that a larger number of Muhammadans be appointed to places falling vacant. If Government are inclined to help Muhammadans to a larger share of public appointments, there is but one course open to them. They should adopt measures for encouraging Muhammadan education by granting scholarships, lessening the school-fees, &c. If instead of doing so, they keep continually issuing orders similar to the one in question, no good will, in reality, be effected. The only result will be to create jealousy among the various classes.

NELLORE,
6*th September* 1887.

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

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 10*th September* 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* remarks that the Native sepoys and European soldiers should be treated equally in all respects, and that the Natives and Euro-

peans should be promoted equally to higher offices in the Army. Instead of this the Native sepoys (says the paper) are treated like coolies, and though they show more fitness for war than the European soldiers, and though they are invariably employed in every war undertaken by the English Government, yet they are not trusted in the same degree as the European soldiers. This want of confidence will be likely to rankle in their minds.

NELLORE,
12th September 1887.

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

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 17th September 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* says that the subject now discussed by certain Englishmen and Natives is whether India is rich or poor. Mr. Samuel Smith holds the opinion that India is now poverty-stricken, and warns the English that if precautionary remedies are not adopted, the end will be disastrous. Mr. Duff however, the former Governor of Madras, is of a contrary opinion, and says that India was never more prosperous than at present, and that Mr. Smith was entirely mistaken in his inferences. If the subject be rightly considered, what doubt can there be that the people of this country are greatly impoverished. If the money of this country yearly finds its way into England, why should not the country get poorer? The trades in cotton and woollen stuffs and in metals are now extinct; and every one knows the sad condition of the Native weavers whose occupation is now gone. Are not the facts generally known that the ryots have to raise loans to meet the demands of Government, and that the Zemindars and other landed proprietors have impoverished themselves by the expenses of litigation? Can it be pronounced that India is more prosperous than formerly, merely because the clothes the people wear are of English manufacture? Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has taken upon himself to refute Mr. Duff by a comparison of the figures annually published by Government. This is a subject worthy of the consideration of the National Congress, which assembles periodically in this country; the simple fact that the ryots in this Presidency are generally sunk more in debt, coupled with another that many of the villages are in a desolate state, is sufficient to belie the arguments of Mr. Duff.

2. The same editor observes that the proposed tour of Lord Connemara through Cochin and Travancore next month is a beneficial object. The main thing to be attended to is to hear what the people have to say. The officials only, for the most part, will have access to the Governor, and they will not in many cases represent things as they are. The Zemindars, Vakeels and members of the Local Fund and Municipal Boards, when they have access to the Governor, should represent the chief wants and grievances of the people. The first is the separation of Magisterial and Revenue powers at any cost. The next is in relation to the maintenance of the sources of irrigation. This duty is now performed by the Engineering establishment, but it should be entrusted to the same officers as have charge of the collection of revenue, as then they will be found to keep the tanks in repair prior to demanding taxes from the ryots, and will not be in a position to refer the ryots as they now do to another department when a complaint is made with regard to the ill-condition of tanks. The third point is the necessity of legislating about Native temples, the revenues of which are misappropriated or squandered in useless litigation. The fourth is respecting the hardships entailed on the people by the forest laws, which, though well meant, are yet framed in partial ignorance of Native customs. Every village should have allotted to it pasture lands and grounds for enclosing cattle.

NELLORE,
24th September 1887.

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

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the week ending 24th September 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitran* says that the feudatory States in India are sure to be amalgamated with the British possessions if they are not properly

administered by their respective Native rulers. The Native Rajas should well consider this. The agricultural and other population in the Native States are no doubt more prosperous than their neighbours in the British States, and it is also true that the money of those Native States does not find its way into foreign countries as in British India. But nevertheless public affairs in Native States are not so well managed or so methodically conducted as they are by the English. The Native Princes administer their States as they choose. As the English language spreads in those States, the Rajas will find themselves constrained to follow public opinion in State management. If they do not, their position will be rendered critical, for, on the one hand, they will be pressed by the English Government, and, on the other, by their own subjects. If the Native rulers persist in maladministration, they will inevitably lose their kingdoms. They should convoke a council of the principal citizens for the conduct of public affairs. Does not Her Majesty the Queen follow the counsels of Her Ministers and the British Parliament? As the Nizam of Hyderabad and his Minister were continually quarrelling with each other, the Government of India have appointed an English Minister for his dominions and made him retire from public affairs. It is said that the Maharaja of Travancore has taken a cook into his favour and maladministers the country. It is high time now for the Native Princes to leave off such practices and turn to the efficient administration of their dominions by appointing Parliamentary councils. If this is done in Native States, the English also will do the like in their own dominions.

2. The same editor states that the cause why India gets poorer is that the specie of the country continually finds its way to foreign lands. If Government would but stop this draining, the country will greatly recover. When India was under the rule of the Muhammadans, the money of the country was expended here alone, but now under the English rule it is expended elsewhere. Temples, bridges, and channels were constructed formerly on a vast scale, but are they constructed now? No; the money for them is not forthcoming; and the artisans, too, to build them have been starved out. It is because the English officials and English traders amass money here, and finally go away with it, that poverty gains more and more ground in the country. The English should, when they took possession of this country, have considered India also in the same light as England. If the English had settled down in this country, such draining of money from India would have ceased. It is only when they would settle down here, that a friendly relation will arise between them and the Natives. The reason why Natives do not look upon them now with much favor is because they are intent on amassing wealth to take it away to their own land. If they would permanently settle down, the injustices of Government will be totally put a stop to. It would then be easy for the Natives and the domiciled Englishmen to combine and bring the wrong doings of Government to light. Then would a Parliament as in England arise in this country, and the country be ruled according to the dictates of public opinion. Then, too, will the draining of money from India cease, and the country recover from its poverty.

3. The same editor in another article observes that Natives are not appointed as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the Police Department, and that those appointments are given to Englishmen who are generally those discarded as unfit for any employment in their own country. To the questions put by the Public Service Commission (Madras) to District Collectors, some of the latter answered that Natives are unfit for the superior appointments in the Police Department, and that such appointments should not be given them as they cannot be trusted. To say this is foolishness. How long can the English govern the country without reposing confidence in the Natives? The number of Englishmen in this country is few, and to conquer them is always easy to the people of this country. Is it by giving Natives high appointments in the Police Department that danger is to be apprehended to the English rule? Danger may perhaps be apprehended only when the English do not trust the Natives and do not give them high appointments. The English have been ruling this country for a very long time, and the Natives know full well that their rule is very good. Why then

should the English continue to say that the Natives should not be trusted? This saying of theirs is a mischief to themselves and a disgrace to us.

NELLORE,
26*th September* 1887.

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

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of September 1887.

The editor of the *Sanmargadarsini* says, in No. 8, that the Director of Public Instruction has asked the opinion of the head masters of high schools whether the University should be requested to make a bye-law according to which boys under 18 or 20 years should not be allowed to go up for the Matriculation Examination, unless they have previously passed the Middle School Examination, as some unscrupulous high schools obstruct thus the progress of other high schools. The editor does not favour an examination preparatory to Matriculation, which is itself an entrance examination.

2. The editor of the same paper suggests to the sub-committee of the Public Service Commission the following reform in the present system of the education of Native youths. There were formerly in every village of this country pial-schools, but their number has much declined in the last 15 or 20 years, and these institutions are now being replaced by result, combined, and local fund schools. When one considers the success obtained by these schools with respect to primary education, one must admit that, although the modern methods and principles of teaching are superior, the schoolmasters are generally inefficient, and the public have not much benefited by this change. The knowledge imparted to the pupils is very superficial as the village schoolmasters and inspecting schoolmasters are nearly all untrained men. Besides, the pay of some schoolmasters is even smaller than that of the taluk peons. Competent and better-paid men should therefore be appointed. The want of competent men can be supplied by normal schools, but the Rajahmundry Normal School being at present in a very backward state cannot supply this want. The Madras Normal School, on the other hand, is far distant from the Telugu country and too high in its training. A few normal schools should be established in the Telugu districts on a moderate scale, and all pupils should have passed the Matriculation or Middle School Examination. In case such persons should not be had, those who have passed the Special Upper Primary Examination should be admitted. But as things stand now, this examination should either be made more difficult or altogether abolished. Such pupils should for a year be well trained in the method of teaching and in gymnasium instruction and only allowed to teach after they have acquired sufficient knowledge. Unless such improvements are introduced, the public will not be the gainer. Three normal schools of this kind will suffice for the Telugu country, one for the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, another for the Godávari and Kistna Districts, and a third for Nellore, &c. Only those who possess certificates from these schools should become schoolmasters, and should obtain a gratuity or pension if they serve for a long time. The cost of maintaining these normal schools may be easily recovered by abolishing all the schools which have less than 20 pupils, and this proceeding will also reduce the number of incompetent inspecting schoolmasters and deputy inspectors. With regard to the inspection of schools it is peculiar that some schools, which are situated on the public road, are frequently visited by inspectors, while schools in out-of-the-way places are very seldom, if ever, examined. Incompetent but influential inspecting schoolmasters become often Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and thus spoil the profession. Moreover, every district should be subdivided into eight or ten divisions, and inspectors of six grades at a salary between Rs. 50 and 100, should be appointed one for each division. In this case there need be no inspectors over them or inspecting schoolmasters under them. The Presidents of the taluk boards should supervise the work of these inspectors, and the President of the district board should control the former.

3. Another portion of the same paper (English edition) contains the following passage:—

"The *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 28, dated 26th July 1887, complains that the Local Fund Administration report for 1886-87, due on the 15th July, has not yet been received from the Presidents of eleven district boards. Had there been persons who are specially appointed with proper monthly salaries for the presidentships, the delay would not have occurred. The sooner the boards have paid Presidents the better."

4. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika* states, in No. 34, that the Small Cause Courts in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies are closed for the Midsummer holidays for one month, and that the Government of India have asked the reason why a period of two months should be allowed to the Madras Small Cause Court instead of one month as in the other two Presidencies. The editor says that considering the pay, work, and extra income of the subordinate officers in the Madras Small Cause Court, they are surely very willing to attend the office even on Sundays. The editor says that on a recent occasion he has personally observed the irregularities which take place in the Court, and that some officials there even tried, though unsuccessfully, to get presents from him. He offers to bring to the notice of the Judges, for the sake of the public, the irregularities he had witnessed in that Court.

5. In another portion of the same number the editor says that it is unjust that Colonel Carter, the Presidency Paymaster, has appointed an East Indian in the place of Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar, now Manager of the office, instead of appointing Gulam Dustigir Sahib.

6. No. 35 of the same paper states that all those who attended in former times the Harbour Trust Board Office on business, whether Natives, Eurasians or Europeans (white people), sat indiscriminately on the chairs placed on the southern side, but that, for some reasons unknown, no Natives are now allowed to sit there. The editor says that this order would be even peculiar if Eurasians and Europeans contributed towards it more than the Natives. He does not understand the reason why the wise members of the Harbour Trust Board should have passed such an unnecessary and objectionable order, especially as the Natives contribute the greater part of the income.

7. In another article of the same number the editor writes as follows:—Mr. Grimes, the Inspector-General of Jails, seems to be entangled in some difficulties. As long as the late Mr. DeMeder, an East Indian, was the Manager of the office, he did all the work including the annual report, and Mr. Grimes had simply to sign the papers. Owing to the death of Mr. DeMeder and to this vacancy not having been properly filled up, as well as to Mr. Grime's want of understanding the work, the Governor has made some severe strictures about the inaccurate report submitted by Mr. Grimes for the year 1886. It remains to be seen whether our just Governor Lord Connemara will allow such an incompetent officer to continue in the service or request him to take his pension. He is said to be the brother-in-law of Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the late Member of the Legislative Council, and not being able to get any appointment in England, he was most likely brought down to the Madras Presidency. Such European heads of large establishments, who are unable to do their work, entrust everything to their Managers and other subordinates, whose will becomes supreme. This is the principal cause for the prevalence of injustice in the mofussil. Europeans who do not know the vernaculars are appointed Collectors, &c., while their javab-munsifs and others are the real masters.

8. A third portion of the same paper complains that a European named Mr. William Stanley Abaranthy (?), against whom a charge of forgery had been brought, has been allowed bail to the amount of Rs. 100 by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras, simply because he was well-dressed and gentlemanly, could produce testimonials of good conduct, and confessed that he had committed the offence in order to support a large family, being without any employment at the time. At the final trial, the Chief Justice discharged the prisoner as he had already been one month in jail. The editor questions whether mercy ought to be shown

to people who plead poverty as an excuse, as in this case it ought to be extended to many Native men, women and children. There is no instance on record where a merciful view has been taken in such offences. Sir Arthur Collins may perhaps even regard this judgment as a precedent, but it is doubtful whether the public will be thankful to him.

9. In a leading article, in No. 10, of the same paper the editor comments on the great inconvenience which the citizens of Madras undergo by the irregularity with which the scavengers clean the privies. The municipality should obviate this evil by adding a new section to the Municipal Act, according to which all the privies should be cleansed every day by municipal scavengers under the supervision of the respective divisional overseers, and that the house-owners should pay the scavengers at the rate of half an anna per head.

10. A correspondent of the same paper states, in No. 37, that there are very few potters in Nellore, and that their profession is gradually declining, owing to the scanty income they earn. They have been, moreover, taxed for firewood collected from forests, and instead of encouragement the municipality have imposed on them a professional tax. Having appealed unsuccessfully against it, they gave up their work and ran away to earn a livelihood elsewhere. Pots are, therefore, no more manufactured in Nellore, and the people can only, with great difficulty, procure them. If Government do not encourage this profession, the establishment of industrial schools and examinations is of no use.

11. Under the heading "A wanton loss to the exchequer," the editor of the same paper observes that the Secretary of State for India has objected to Sir Charles Atchinson's (Member of the Viceregal Council) taking leave and going home immediately after having taken charge of his office, as Sir Charles Atchinson obtained in consequence Rs. 20,000 instead of Rs. 5,000. The Secretary of State has issued an order that no one appointed to a high position should take leave as soon as he assumes charge of his post. When Sir Auckland Colvin was appointed Governor of Allahabad, he took $3\frac{1}{2}$ months' sick leave before taking over charge (?) and the Secretary of State objecting to this proceeding telegraphed to the Government of India that Sir A. Colvin should resign his appointment. Who is to bear the loss of Rs. 15,000 sustained by Sir Charles Atchinson going on leave? If the Secretary of State had not noticed the leave granted to Sir A. Colvin, would India not have been obliged to pay his salary when on leave? Would any Englishman or any one belonging to an independent country consent to such a loss? Our rulers, however, care very little for any loss Natives sustain.

12. According to a third article of the same paper, Mr. Galton, Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, has declared before the Public Service Commission that educated Natives should be given appointments in the Salt Department. But he seems to have recently requested Government to exempt two Europeans from the rules respecting examination and age, in order that he may appoint them in the Salt Department. Mr. Galton apparently does not act according to his own evidence, that educated and able Natives should be appointed in the Salt and other departments in preference to incompetent Europeans. If Mr. Galton had really at heart the welfare of educated Natives, he should have published in the Gazette the two vacancies and selected for them competent applicants instead of filling the posts with two undeserving Europeans. But Government has the power of making and dispensing with rules at their pleasure.

13. *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 2, states that the work of the Salt Department was formerly conducted by the officers of the Revenue Department, but in order to increase the income and the staff, the Salt Department has been separated from that of the Revenue. The increased income obtained by this separation is spent on uneducated Europeans, who are appointed to high posts and Government as well as the public gain nothing. The Salt Department should therefore be re-amalgamated with the Revenue Department, but magisterial powers should be taken away from Revenue officers, and special men be appointed to discharge these functions. If this scheme is carried out, Government need only instead of three lakhs spend one lakh of rupees on the Salt Department. The services of the

detective salt peons can also be dispensed with, and their work be executed by the Police staff. It is hoped that Government will pay attention to this suggestion.

MADRAS,
20th October 1887.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 3rd September 1887.

Nil.

MADRAS,
5th September 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 10th September 1887.

The *Vijayadhvaja* of 31st August has the following under the heading "Corruptions among the Native officers."

We hear that when His Excellency the Governor visited Bellary, the members of the People's Association represented to him that many of the local officers were corrupt, and that the people dared not accuse them openly of corruption, as the offerers of bribes were liable to punishment equally with the bribe-takers. We further hear that on the following day some of the leading gentlemen of the place waited on His Excellency and mentioned to him the names of the corrupt Government officials in the Bellary District. We do not know whether this is a fact. But we can assure our countrymen that no real good can result from carrying complaints against any officer. The utmost that a higher authority acting on such complaints can do is to transfer that officer to some other place. But what guarantee is there that the man who succeeds him will be a better officer? We therefore think it is better to devise some means of checking corruption rather than to carry a complaint against any officer.

If we can judge from the nature of the complaints, we generally hear that there is more corruption in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments than in the Judicial Department. For, in the case of the Judicial Department, the Court is held in a fixed place; the cases are heard in open Court, and the parties can engage proper counsel. Besides, sufficient time intervenes between the passing of a decree and its execution, and there are properly organised Appeal Courts. It is quite otherwise in the case of Revenue and Magisterial Departments. For the Magistrate has to look after two duties, viz., Magisterial and Revenue, and is therefore obliged to be constantly on circuit. Thus his Court is always itinerating, and few Vakils would care to attend it, unless they are amply remunerated. The parties who cannot afford to engage a proper counsel, therefore have recourse to mean shifts, viz., those of bribing the Magistrate. If the Government rules that counsel should, as a matter of course, be engaged in magisterial as well as in judicial cases, and lays down a rate of counsel's fees, the corruption of the magisterial officers will, to a great extent, be put an end to. It should also be made a rule that criminal charges should not be heard while the Magistrate is on circuit, but only at the head-quarters. The Government can, by this means, put an end to the oppression practised by the Magistracy, and thus convert the Magisterial Department into a useful public institution.

MADRAS,
12th September 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 17th September 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 12th instant has the following under the heading, "Official high-handedness":—

Public officials are often subject to two great influences,—money and women,—which lead to serious miscarriage of justice. Those who seek these two

gratifications stick at nothing to obtain their ends; and when one of the parties in a case panders to these vices, they are under too deep an obligation to that party to do justice to the other. We can cite many instances of honest men who have lost their money, and of many poor people subjected to various kinds of oppression, simply because they would not minister to the last of the official, and of many guilty men who have escaped punishment, simply because they had no such scruples.

There is very great scope for such malpractices in the Revenue and Police Departments. What makes it possible for these officers to practise such iniquities with impunity is the manner in which the higher authorities are in the habit of dealing with any complaint brought to them against their subordinates. When any such complaint is made to them, they are either too easy going or too confiding in their subordinates to inquire into the complaint themselves, and it is referred for disposal or explanation to the very officer complained against. This leads to still further oppression of the complainant. Under these circumstances, the injured party has nothing to do but to appeal to Heaven, and be content trusting that Heaven's justice will overtake the oppressor some day.

MADRAS,
19*th September* 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 24th September 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 19th instant has the following under the heading, "Dewans in Native States":—

In days of yore, the Dewans had as much respect as the Native Princes themselves. They had as much hereditary right to the Dewanship as the latter had to their gaddi. Nay, when the reigning Prince was imbecile, the Dewan was very often elected to mount the gaddi in his stead. The history of the Nizams, the Peshwas, and of Hyder Ali fully confirms this fact. But latterly when the British began their rule in India, they not only imposed an annual subsidy on the Native States, but also ruled that the forces in the Native States should not be increased, and that a Dewan should not be appointed without the previous sanction of the Government of India. They seem also to have reserved to themselves the power of appointing the Dewan and of fixing his pay and the term of his office.

We all know that the Dewan exercises the full powers of the Raja, and yet the Raja's control over him is but nominal. Only a few powerful Princes, like the Nizam and the Guicowar, after hard fighting with the Resident, seem to have obtained, at least for a time, the power of appointing and dismissing their Dewans. But even these, if they dismiss the Dewan on any account, are compelled to give him a pension or a gratuity sufficient to maintain his former position. The dismissed Dewan is sometimes honored by the British Government with high titles; and what is this but an insult to the Prince, his former master? For instance, we hear that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has honored Sir Salar Jung, the ex-Dewan of Hyderabad, who is now in England, by conferring upon him the title of K.C.

When such is the state of the internal affairs in Native States, the people complain that the Dewan is doing injustice if he does any act which is not to their liking. Some newspapers complain that the Dewan is not acting according to the wishes of the people. But how difficult it is for the Dewan to satisfy two masters, the Prince and the Resident, at the same time, can be better imagined than described. We do not say that the Dewan is perfectly upright in all his dealings, but yet it is very hard upon him to censure him for every act that he does. We believe that there would be no room for any complaint if the Dewan were elected by the people, and his appointment afterwards confirmed by the British Resident.

The same paper has the following under the heading, "Frequent changes of British Residents":—

We learn from a telegram from Simla that Sir Harry Prendergast has been appointed to act for Mr. Fitzpatrick as the British Resident of Mysore, till the

arrival of the permanent incumbent. As our readers would wish to know beforehand something of their future Resident, we give here a short account of him.

Sir Prendergast is that magnanimous General who captured King Theebaw with little difficulty, and who so mercifully up-rooted a long-established line of Hindu kings, and who having annexed the rich country of Burma to the British Empire, gained for himself a lasting renown. He it was whose heart rejoiced to see many a poor Burmese slain while fighting for their independence. As soon as he returned from Burma, his eminent services were rewarded by the Government with high titles. Besides, we have reasons to suppose that Government have long been contemplating to give him a rich post. It seems that Sir Prendergast has been appointed Resident of Mysore, though temporarily, with the object of bringing him over to the Civil Service as early as possible. But still, we suppose that the Government does not like to keep anybody as the Resident of Mysore for more than a year or two. Since the rendition of the province, we have had five permanent or acting Residents in the course of the last six and-a-half years; and yet none of these held their appointment for any length of time. There have not been any such changes in the appointment of the Assistant Resident.

Now this constant change in Residents is a source of many evils to the people. In the first place, the men appointed to the Residentship knowing that the term of their office will be brief, become indifferent to their duties. In the second place, as they are not allowed to remain in the country sufficiently long to make themselves familiar with the manners and dispositions of the people, they can hardly feel any sympathy for them. The people, on their part, can have very little confidence in such Residents. When there is no mutual confidence between the rulers and the ruled, the evils in the internal administration of the country will multiply. Moreover, since the Resident is also a judicial officer, the sudden shifting of him elsewhere causes delay and expense to the parties to the cases heard in his Court.

There was a rumour last week, to the effect that the permanent incumbent Mr. Bernard has resigned the service. But this rumour is not yet confirmed. Mr. Fitzpatrick intimated last week that he would hand over the charge of his office to his successor on the 8th of October. If Sir Prendergast should not come to Mysore within that time, it seems that Mr. Fitzpatrick would make over the charge to the Assistant Resident.

We regret that the present Resident leaves us before the people can demonstrate their feelings towards him, and also before he can express the interest that he feels in them.

MADRAS,
26*th September* 1887.

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

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of September 1887.

(1) *Kerala Mitram.*—I (1) The first article states the origin of the Onam feast of the Malayalis.

(2) The second and third articles refer to the public grievances arising from salt being sold mixed with sand in Cochin, and from the corruption of the officers of the Salt Department in that State, and invite the attention of the British Resident Sir H. Prendergast and of the Cochin Dewan to the subject.

(3) The fourth article is a continuation of an article in a previous issue, giving an account of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England.

(4) The fifth article, which is in English, considers that the treatment experienced by the Indian Princes in England at the Jubilee time, was not, on the whole, quite satisfactory.

(5) The sixth article, in stating the public opinion (which is not at all favorable) regarding Mr. Sealy of the Cochin Educational Department, now on leave, considers that the endeavours of Mr. Cruickshanck, who is now acting for him, to give public satisfaction, deserve praise and encouragement, and prays that a B.A. Class be added to the Ernakulam High School.

(6) The seventh and tenth articles continue the subject of the fourth.

(7) The eighth article, which is in English, after referring to the treatment experienced by the Indian Princes in England at the Jubilee time, quotes an instance to show the autocratic manner in which Political Agents treat Native Princes.

(8) Referring to an order of the Travancore High Court quashing the conviction in the late Ampalapoya riot case, the ninth article says that this case affords a good instance of the unnecessary annoyance often caused to the public by the police.

II (1) The first letter contains a copy of a petition submitted by the inhabitants of Cochin to the Madras High Court, and praying that their Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Judge Mr. B. M. D'Cruiz may be permanently posted to that place. The letter also contains a copy of the proceedings of the Collector of Malabar passed on the same request, and the editor's opinion that the prayer is such as should be granted.

(2) The second letter blames the Maharaja of Travancore for allowing his officers to practise corruption and to do injustice of all sorts in the administration of his country.

2. *Kerala Patrika*—I (1) Referring to the present administration of Travancore, which is, in the editor's opinion, not satisfactory, the first article thinks that so long as the Dewan seeks to appoint his relatives and others who are not themselves deserving men for high offices in the public service, the cries of discontent from all parts of the country must continue. The article further blames the Maharaja, who is himself under the thumb of a sycophant, for permitting such things to be done, and urges that some one who has no relations in that country should be appointed to the Dewan's place.

(2) Referring to the small salaries when compared with their responsible duties of Postmasters generally and of postmasters in country posts in particular, the second article observes that unless educated men with salaries commensurate with the responsibilities of their office, are brought in, the various irregularities existing in the department must continue.

(3) Referring to the proposal of the new Governor (who, the editor thinks, has the interests of his subjects at heart,) to perform a tour through certain country parts of the Malabar District, in which the mischief caused by wild animals towards life and property is great, because of the disarmament occasioned by the recommendation of Mr. Logan the Collector, the third article prescribes the mode of laying the public grievances before His Excellency during this tour, and says that petitions for presentation to His Excellency should not be sent through Mr. Logan, who is the author of most of the grievances. Incidentally remarks are made on the conduct of the Collector, who does not condescend even to listen to the grievances of the people in person, and who brought about the disarmament complained of under pretence of checking petty Mâppilla riots, which are really due to fanaticism alone.

(4) Referring to a meeting of the Uttara Kerala Sabha of Tellicherry, which was lately held in order to consider the provisions of the Malabar Evictions Bill, and at which the interests of tenants were not sufficiently represented, nor properly considered, the fourth article says that, should the tenants in North Malabar be dissatisfied, they had better form a committee of themselves and submit, for the consideration of Government, whatever they have to say for themselves.

(5) Referring to a notice by the Collector of Malabar that petitions intended for presentation to His Excellency the Governor when he visits Calicut during the early part of October next, should be presented to the Collector ten days before the arrival of His Excellency at that place, the fifth article withdraws the objection stated in an article in a previous issue, to such petitions being sent through the Collector, of whom the public opinion is that he will stand in the way of the redress of any public grievance; and says that the inconvenience that has resulted from the disarmament of the inhabitants of certain taluks should be set forth in the petitions as the most prominent grievance, and that there is every reason to expect a redress at the hands of His Excellency.

(6) The sixth article asks the members of the Malabar District Board, to contribute from Local Funds towards the maintenance of an English school proposed to be established at Payyannúr by a private individual.

(7) The seventh article, in referring with pleasure, to a meeting of the Kerala Sabha of Calicut, which is again showing symptoms of a better future, observes that since the insult sustained by the Sabha in connection with the award of certain presents made without the previous sanction of Government to certain members of the Police Force who distinguished themselves in the suppression of Mâppilla riots, this is the first meeting of the Sabha.

(8) Referring to the opinion of Mr. Logan, the Collector of Malabar, in the matter of an inquiry by the Public Service Commission regarding the appointment of Natives to the post of Assistant Superintendents and to other high offices in the Police Department, that high offices in that department should never be conferred upon Natives, the eighth article says that, if he had any sense of the great help rendered by his Sheristadar and others in the discharge of his official duties, he could not have given such an opinion; that when he has contrived to disarm the inhabitants in order to prevent the occurrence of murders, there is nothing strange in this conduct; that what he has said in the matter is a mass of inconsistencies; that it is either through his old age or through his great self-conceit that he has given such an opinion; and that it is better for themselves and for the good of the country that those who cannot concentrate their thoughts should at once retire from the public service.

(9) The ninth article publishes the substance of the proceedings of a meeting of the Kerala Sabha, lately held in the municipal school building at Calicut, for considering the public grievances to be laid before the Governor and the steps to be taken to present him an address when His Excellency visits Calicut shortly.

II (1) A correspondent refers to the annoyances often caused to the public by both Revenue and Magisterial powers being entrusted to the same official, and also to the corruption practised by Revenue officers with the aid of their magisterial powers.

(2) Referring to a meeting of the Uttara Kerala Sabha of Tellicherry, lately held for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Bill for imposing a check on arbitrary evictions in Malabar, the second letter observes that at the meeting the interests of tenants were not sufficiently represented, and that most of the members now constituting the said Sabha are indifferent as to the welfare of their countrymen.

(3) The third letter says that the interest taken by the people of Malabar in the *Kerala Patrika* is not enough.

(4) Referring to the connection of an official in North Malabar (reported on in a previous issue) with the publication of a book on Astrology, the fourth letter says that the help, if any, rendered by that official in the publication of the book was not in any way such as would have affected the interests of the public.

(5) The fifth letter condemns the practice of issuing Court Commissions either to persons who are not competent to execute them properly, or to the dependents of the presiding Judges, and of the Judges' taking the whole or a part of the Commission fees for their own advantage and benefit.

(6) The writer of the sixth letter, who is going to suggest reforms in the system of marriage and the law of inheritance of the Malabar Sudras, describes the rights and liabilities of husband and wife in other countries.

(7) The seventh letter contradicts the statement of a correspondent in a previous issue, that, at a meeting of the Uttara Kerala Sabha lately convened at Tellicherry for considering the provisions of the Malabar Evictions Bill, the interests of tenants were not sufficiently represented and properly considered.

(8) The eighth letter condemns the custom forbidding the Nâyâr females of North Malabar to cross the Korapuzhe (a river).

(9) Referring to the arbitrary demands made by the Payyoli Chirpu (a floodgate) contractor on boatmen and to the unnecessary inconvenience often caused to them by him, the ninth letter observes that the officer in charge of the local police station takes no notice of these grievances, and invites the attention of the Kurambranâd Tahsildar and of the Payyoli Special Magistrate to the subject.

III (1) Referring to the heavy sums spent in England, &c., in the cause of education and to the comparatively trifling amount expended for that purpose in India, a paragraph inquires whether it is because Government apprehend evils to themselves from the education of the people of this country, that they do divers things to check its progress.

(2) Referring to a case of theft committed in respect of a Mail bag by one of the runners on the Tamarasseri line in the Calicut Taluk, in which the offender was detected, the second paragraph says that the services rendered in that connection by the taluk Inspector and the Tamarasseri head constable deserve recognition at the hands of Government.

(3) The third paragraph in expressing approval of an order of the Inspector-General of Police, that the constables, instead of performing the day-beats as hitherto in the Calicut town, are to be hereafter posted to junctions of roads and streets, says that the present staff of constables is not sufficient for the due performance of this duty in its modified form.

(4) Referring to the order of Government sanctioning carriage allowance to members of the Volunteer Corps in Calicut for going up to Chevayur for their shooting exercises, the fourth paragraph regrets that when the Government show miserly economy in matters of public interest, they blindly spend in this way.

(5) The fifth paragraph blames Mr. Logan the Collector of Malabar for giving an opinion prejudicial to the appointment of Natives to the posts of Assistant Superintendents and to other high offices in the Police Department.

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

HOSUR,
15*th October* 1887.

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

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 12th September.—Reproduces an article from *Jam-i-Jamshid* on the insincerity of the Ameer's friendship, which says, when he buys anything, he prefers articles of Russian manufacture, and there is no doubt Russia has got a place in his heart.

2. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, 3rd September.—Has an article from *Rafick-i-Hind* on the tax imposed on mosques, &c., in Dehli, calls on Mussalmans to submit, as a just Government must at least help them, &c.

3. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, 17th September.—Has an article complaining of the injustice of the extra police tax imposed on the inhabitants of Dehli for keeping order during the Muharrum and Dussirah; says that people are taxed, who were not even present in Dehli at the riots last year, that those who were punished then are now being punished again, which is contrary to all ideas of justice, and that the rioters were poor people who do not have to pay the tax, so they quietly escape, and the innocent are punished, and the belief in the justice of Government has received a shock. We ask, is this sort of thing according to or opposed to good government? (Appears to be extracted from another paper.)

4. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, 24th September.—"Government policy and the Carnatic Pensioners." In a long article under the above heading reviews the whole circumstances of Government dealings with the Carnatic family, and says that when Lord Clive took over the jaghire, it was on the conditions that the money should eventually go to the Nawab on the disappearance of the pensioners, and the Government have no claim on it. But for thirty years Government has stopped the pension that was being drawn by the third holder; we do not recommend its restitution, but we advise the establishment of a college for the education of those young members of the family, who neither get anything from the jaghire or from Government, and who will otherwise disappear from the face of the earth.

5. *Mazhar-ul-Ajaib*, 8th September.—Extracts an article from '*Am* on the treatment of Indian Princes in London strongly criticising Government.

6. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, 15th September.—We see the Native papers at last think it necessary to write freely on the Russian advance. The Bhopal paper thinks they cannot be stopped, there will be a great fight near Peshawar, but the Sikhs

will display their devotion (to Government). It also says, people's ears listen eagerly for the advance like fasting men, and most are glad at the warlike news from the Afghan frontier; the old at the sound of the sword, and the young are ready (to display) their devotion. No doubt that Russia will come; she advances towards Herat like a flood and the thunder and lightning of the guns will be heard and seen. The Ameer is engaged in quenching the burning of his own house, &c., all of which is bad for England, who cannot advance into Afghanistan to fight, and so Russia cannot be stopped. When they reach Peshawar, what will the faithful and peace-loving subjects of Government do? Either they will stand still and watch the show, or if they show more faithfulness, they will abuse and curse the Russians, and what will Government do? Why does not our Bhopal contemporary listen? Arm the peoples' loins, who are ready to spill their blood and ever ready to show their devotion.

7. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 5th September.—"Article on Ayoob Khan's escape." Says if Ayoob gets to Cabul with the Russian help, all our plans for stopping Russia will fall to the ground. The people will receive him gladly, and our only plan is to put Yacoob Khan on the throne again, when Ayoob will come over to our side and the Russian influence will be destroyed.

8. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, 12th September.—A Hindu correspondent complains that Hindus should not be allowed to wear disguises, &c., during the Muharrum, and says such an order seems as if the Government were anxious to create ill-feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans, &c.

(9) *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 1st September.—In an article on the pay of officials, says that the Viceroy, Governors, Judges, Collectors, &c., receive a great deal more pay than is necessary in these days when communication with England is so easy; they only spend a fraction of it and put the rest in the Bank. When economy is to be practised, their pay is not touched, only that of those who get Rs. 100, 200 or 250 a-month. It could not affect the former if their monthly savings were reduced, whereas the latter only get enough to live on, and cannot stand reduction. In the old days the annual revenue was not half, but history shows the glory of that time, and even now it is shown by the splendid buildings, &c. Now the country is poverty-stricken, because apparently in those days the money remained in the country, but now it goes to England.

(10) *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 8th September.—Has an article blaming Government for fining mosques and temples in Dehli on account of the disturbances which occurred there,—an act contrary to Her Majesty's Proclamation of religious neutrality. The people did not question the order, which is a proof of that submission which makes India easy to govern; but if they did not approve, they should have appealed to the Viceroy and from him to Parliament. True well-wishing is to let Government know of anything which is likely to disgust the people, would such a thing have been done in case of a fight between Protestants and Roman-Catholics? but as they were Hindus and Mussalmans, they were black, and it did not matter. The Natives should be ashamed of themselves that their acts caused this, but the mosques and temples did not fight. Until the Hindus and Mussalmans learn to agree and recognise that the evil-wishers of the country are themselves India's bad fortune will not cease to exist.

Has an article saying the New Testament is used as a reading book in the Government schools in Coorg, considers this should not be allowed.

(11) *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, 15th September.—Comments on the Secretary of State's decision in the Wilson case, and says, we are astonished that the opinion formed by the Secretary of State should have differed from that of the commission and the Government of Bombay. It is all very well to say that had the accusation been true, Sham Rao would not have kept friendly relations with Mr. Wilson for a week. But when we think that Mr. Wilson had the power of procuring Sham Rao's dismissal, that proof loses its force. There are many Natives who think their appointment is every thing, and will lose character and all to retain it; perhaps this was why Sham Rao made it up with Wilson, and did not complain till he knew Wilson was going to be moved. Though it seems impossible to believe, a high European official should do such a thing, still there is an occasional European who

behaves disgracefully; why should Mr. Wilson not be one? Any way, the Secretary of State's decision proves that there is a great difference between white and black, and as though this difference were the cause of disgrace in the eyes of justice, but as these things do not often happen, it is not worth making much fuss over.

CHEPAUK,
14*th October* 1887.

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

Public No. 1501, 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,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
~~October~~ 1887.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 188

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
32	Hindoo Janabhoosham (26 Aug '87)	Madras	Weekly	200
35	Vedikodiyan (24 Aug '87)	do	do	250
18	Tarangay Nesan (27 Aug '87)	do	do	200
55	Talwarivechiny (28 Aug '87)	do	do	140
56, 60	Swadesamitran (27 & 31 Aug '87)	do	Bi-weekly	1120
69, 70	Dravidavartamany (28 Aug. & 1 Sept '87)	do	do	250

The editor of the Swadesamitran says as follows:

When the dissensions which exist among the people of this country by reason of their religion, ignorance and perversity are sufficient of themselves to undo them, why should Government also aid in propagating such dissensions? The people have themselves to thank for having lost their country and their glory by indulging in useless quarrels. Now as happily such quarrels are at rest, why should Government endeavour to foment

is but proper that public appointments should be conferred equally on men of all classes and creeds. According to the terms set forth in the Queen's Proclamation, everyone in this country is equal in the eyes of Government. People are advanced in this would in proportion to their merits. Let Government by all means confer the appointments under them on people of merit. It is also proper that men of all classes born and bred in this country should be benefitted. But it is not proper that Government, while conferring appointments under them, should set up one class against another. Some officials publish in the district gazettes that applications for appointments will be received from all except Bramins, and others publish to the effect that none but Mahomedans will be entertained. Such notifications arouse only vexation and class feeling. Why should such notifications be published while the authority in whose gift the appointments lie

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can bestow them on whoever he likes. Government in a recent promulgated order, draws up a statement showing the proportion of officials to the population in each individual class and stating that the percentage of Bramins employed in public offices bears a high ratio to their population, while that of Mahomedans is very low in comparison, direct that Heads of Departments should have in view the increasing of the Mahomedan element in their offices. In determining which class has unduly the largest share of public appointments, Government should not consider what proportion the individuals of each class who have public appointments bear to the population of that class and to the whole population, but should consider what proportion they bear to the educated in each class. If on such consideration it appears that Bramins enjoy a greater ratio of appointments than is enjoyed by the educated of the other classes, it will then be consistent with justice to direct the Heads of Departmen

~~i~~ to

to discourage the further appointment of Brahmins. Similarly if it appears that the appointments held by Mahomedans bear no fair proportion to the number of the educated among them. It will be proper to direct that a larger number of Mahomedans be appointed to places falling vacant. If Government are inclined to help Mahomedans to a larger share of Public appointments there is but one course open to them. They should adopt measures for encouraging Mahomedan education by granting scholarships, lessening the school fees &c. If instead of doing so they keep continually issuing orders similar to the one in question no good will in reality be effected. The only result will be to create jealousy among the various classes.

Tamul Translator's office
Vellore. 6th Sept. 1867.

C. Pharoah

Tamul Translator

to Government

Abstract

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CURRENT NO. 3853

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated 6 September 1887

Received 10th

CHIEF SECRETARY
10 SEP 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 3rd Sept. 1887.

CURRENT NO. 3936 Pub

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 10 Sept. 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
25.	Travancore abhimaany (1st Sept. 87)	Nagercoil.	Tri-monthly	350
17.	Balamidhy (1 Sept. 87)	Coimbatore	Bi-monthly	245.
15.	Swadeshabhimaany (1 Sept. 87)	Salem.	do	150
2.	Brahma Ghyaana Bhodiny. (1 Sept 1887)	Bangalore	do	110.
33.	Hindoo Janabhosshany (2 Sept. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
36	Vettikodiyon (3 Sept. 87)	do	do	250.
19.	Tarangay Naison (3 Sept. 87)	do	do	200
36	Tatwavivechiny (4 Sept. 87)	do	do	140
61. 62.	Swadeshamitran (3 & 4 Sept. 87)	do	Bi-weekly	1120
71. 72	Dravidavartamaany. (4 & 8. Sept. 87)	do	do	250.

The Editor of the Swadeshamitran remarks that the native Sepoys and European soldiers should be treated equally in all respects, and that the natives and Europeans should be promoted equally to higher offices in the Army. Instead of this the native Sepoys (says the paper) are treated like coolies, and though they show more fitness for war than the European soldiers, and though they are invariably employed in every war undertaken by the English Government, yet they are not trusted in the same degree as

as the European soldiers. This want of confidence will be likely to rankle in their minds.

Tamul Translator's Office.
Nellore. 12 Sept. 1887.

Tamul Trans.
-lator to Govermnt

Abstract.

	Subject.	Page
Para. 1.	That native Sepoys should be treated equally with European soldiers.	

CURRENT NO. 3936

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 12 Sept. 1887.

Received 17 " "

Subject.

CHIEF SECRETARY 17 SEP 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 10 Sept. 1887.

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 17 Sept. 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
34	Hindoo Janabhosshany (9 Sept. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
37	Vettikodiyon (10 Sept. 87)	do	do	250
20	Tarangay Nasson (10 Sept. 87)	do	do	200
37	Tatwavivecching (11 Sept. 87)	do	do	140
43	Dravidavartanany (11 Sept. 87)	do	Bi-weekly.	250
63 & 64	Swadeshamitran (10 and 14 Sept. 87)	do	do	1120.

The editor of the Swadeshamitran says that the subject now discussed by certain Englishmen and natives is whether India is rich or poor. Mr. Samuel Smith holds the opinion that India is now poverty stricken, and warns the English that if precautionary remedies are not adopted the end will be disastrous. Mr. Duff however, the former governor of Madras, is of a contrary opinion and says that India was never more prosperous than at present and that Mr. Smith was en-

tirely mistaken in his infer-
-ences. If the subject be
rightly considered, what doubt
can there be that the people
of this country are greatly im-
-poverished. If the money of
this country yearly finds it
way into England, why should
not the country get poorer?
The trades in cotton and wool-
-len stuffs and in metals are
now extinct; and everyone knows
the sad condition of the native
weavers whose occupation is
now gone. Are not the facts
generally known that the
ryots have to raise loans to
meet the demands of Govern-
-ment and that the Zemindars
and other landed proprietors
have impoverished themselves
by the expenses of litigation?
Can it be pronounced that
India is more prosperous than
formerly merely because
the clothes the people wear
are of English manufacture.
Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has
taken upon himself to re-
-fute Mr. Duff by a compa-
-rison of the figures annu-
-ally published by Govern-
-ment. This is a subject
worthy of the consideration

/ of

of the National Congress
which assembles peribdically
in this country the simple
fact that the ryots in this
Presidency are generally sunk
more in debt, coupled with
another that many of the
villages are in a dessolate state
is sufficient to belie the
arguments of Mr Duff.

2. The same editor
observes that the proposed
tour of Lord Connemara
through Cochin and Travan-
-core next month is a bene-
-ficial object. The main
thing to be attended to is
to hear what the people
have to say. The officials
only for the most part will
have access to the Governor,
and they will not in many
cases represent things as they
are. The zemindars, Vakeels
and members of the Local Fund
and Municipal Boards when
they have access to the
Governor, should repre-
-sent the chief wants and
grievances of the people.
The first is the separation
of magisterial and revenue
powers at any cost. The

/ next

next is in relation to the maintenance of the sources of irrigation. This duty is now performed by the Engineering Establishment, but it should be entrusted to the same officers as have charge of the collection of revenue, as then they will be bound to keep the tanks in repair prior to demanding taxes from the ryots, and will not be in a position to refer the ryots as they now do to another department when a complaint is made with regard to the ill condition of tanks. The third point is the necessity of legislating about native temples, the revenues of which are misappropiated or squandered in useless litigation. The fourth is respecting the hardships entailed on the people by the forest laws, which though well meant, are yet framed in partial ignorance of native customs. Every village should have allotted to it pasture lands and grounds for enclosing cattle.

cattle

Tamul Translator's Office
Nellore, 24 Sept. 1887.

Tamul Translator
to Government.

CURRENT NO. 1109/-

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 24 Sept 1887

Received 28/9 do

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 17 Sept. 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 SEP 17
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CURRENT NO. 1120-Pub.

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 24 Sept. 1887

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper rec.d during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
26	Travancore abhimanny (10 Sept. 87)	Nagercoil	Fortnightly	350
18	Salamidhy (15 Sept. 87)	Coimbatore	Bi-weekly	275
16	Swadeshabhimanny (15 Sept. 87)	Salem	do	150
35	Hindoo Janabhasskany (16 Sept. 87)	Madras	Weekly	200
38	Vasthodiyan (17 Sept. 87)	do	do	250
21	Tarangay Nesan (17 Sept. 87)	do	do	200
38	Tatwavivechiny (18 Sept. 87)	do	do	140
74 & 75	Dravidavartamanny. (15. & 18. Sept. 87)	do	Bi-weekly	250
65 & 66	Swadesamitran (17. and (21. Sept. 87)	do	do	1120.

The editor of the Swadesamitran says that the feudatory states in India are sure to be annalgamated with the British possessions if they are not properly administered by their respective native rulers. The native rajahs should well consider this. The agricultural and other population in the native states are no doubt more prosperous than their neighbours in the British states, and it is also true that the money of those native states does not find its way into foreign countries as in British India. But nevertheless public affairs in native states are not so well managed or so methodically

methodically conducted as they are by the English. The native princes administer their states as they choose. As the English language spreads in those states the Rajahs will find themselves constrained to follow public opinion in state-management. If they do not, their position will be rendered critical, for on the one hand they will be pressed by the English Government and on the other by their own subjects. If the native rulers persist in mal-administration, they will inevitably lose their kingdoms. They should convoke a council of the principal citizens for the conduct of public affairs. Does not Her Majesty the Queen follow the counsels of her Ministers and the British Parliament? As the Nizam of Hyderabad and his minister were continually quarrelling with each other, the Government of India have appointed an English minister for his dominions and made him retire from public affairs. It is said that the Maharajah of Travancore has taken a cook into his favour and mal-administers the country. It is high

~~time~~ time now for the native princes to leave off such practices and turn to the efficient administration of their dominions by appointing Parliamentary Councils. If this is done in native states, the English also will do the like in their own dominions.

2. The same editor states that the cause why India gets poorer is that the specie of the country continually finds its way to foreign lands. If Government would but stop this draining, the country will greatly recover. When India was under the rule of the Mahomedans, the money of the country was expended here alone, but now under the English rule it is expended elsewhere. Temples, bridges and channels were constructed formerly on a vast scale; but are they constructed now? No; the money for them is not forthcoming; and the artisans too to build them have been starved out. It is because the English officials and English traders amass money here and finally go away with it that poverty gains more and more ground in the country. The English should when they took possession of this country have considered India also in the same light as England

~~2~~ If

If the English had settled down in this country, such draining of money from India would have ceased. It is only when they would settle down here, that a friendly relation will arise between them and the natives. The reason why natives do not look upon them now with much favour is because they are intent on amassing wealth to take it away to their own land. If they would permanently settle down, the injustices of Government will be totally put a stop to. It would then be easy for the natives and the domiciled Englishmen to combine and bring the wrong doings of Government to light. Then would a parliament as in England arise in this country and the country be ruled according to the dictates of public opinion. Then too will the draining of money from India cease and the country recover from its poverty.

3. The same editor in another article observes that natives are not appointed as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the Police Department, and that those appointments are given to Englishmen who are generally those discarded as unfit for any employment in their own country. To the questions put by the Public Service Commission (Madras) to District Collectors, some of the latter answered that natives are unfit for the superior appointments in the Police Department, and that such appointments should not be given them as they cannot be trusted. To say this is foolishness. How long can the English govern the country without reposing confidence in the natives? The number of Englishmen in this country is few, and to conquer them is always easy to the people of this country. Is it by giving natives high appointments in the Police Department that danger is to be apprehended to the English rule? Danger may perhaps be apprehended only when the English do not trust the natives and do not give them high appointments. The English have been ruling this country for a very long time, and the natives know full well that their rule is very good. Why then should the English contin-

to

say that the natives should not be trusted! This saying of theirs is a mischief to themselves and a disgrace to us.

Tamil Translator's office
Nellore 26 Sept. 1887.

C. Thackeray
Tamil Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

	Subject.	Page
Para 1.	That the native princes should try to administer well their States.	
" 2.	Why India gets poorer and the remedy for it.	
" 3.	That natives should be trusted and high appointments given them	

[illegible] employment

CURRENT NO. 4120

Public (188/) Department.

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

No.

Dated 26. Sept. 87.

Received



Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 24. Sept. 87

Report on
Telugu Newspapers for the Month of September 1887.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page.
Paragraph 1.— That Candidates for the Matriculation Examination should not be compelled to pass the Middle School Examination.	
„ 2.— On reforming the present system of educating native youths.	
„ 3.— Suggestions to appoint paid Presidents for District Boards.	
„ 4.— On the irregularities occurring in the Small-Cause-Court of Madras.	
„ 5.— About an improper promotion made in the Presidency Pay-Master's Office.	
„ 6.— Remarks on the peculiar treatment of natives in the Harbour Trust Board Office.	
„ 7.— About Mr. Grimes, the Inspector-General of gails.	
„ 8.— Comments on the decision of a forgery case by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras.	
„ 9.— Suggestions to insert a Section in the Madras Municipal Act with regard to public scavengers.	
„ 10.— On the desirability of encouraging the potters of Kellore.	
„ 11.— About "A wanton loss to the Exchequer."	
„ 12.— Remarks on Mr. Galton acting Contrary to his evidence given before the Public Service Commission.	
„ 13.— Suggestions to reamalgamate the Salt Department with the Revenue Department.	

No. 1120

Department.

Report on the Newspapers for the Month of September 1887.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
32, 33, 34 & 35.	Vivekavardhani	Rajamundry	Weekly	300.
8 & 9.	Sanmārgadarśini	Pittapore	Monthly	200.
34, 35, 36, 37 & 38.	Andhraprakāśika	Madras	Weekly	500.
2.	Hindujanasamskārini	Do	Monthly	100.

The Editor of the Sanmārgadarśini says in No. 8 that the Director of Public Instruction has asked the opinion of the Head Masters of High Schools whether the University should be requested to make a bye-law according to which boys under 18 or 20 years should not be allowed to go up for the Matriculation Examination unless they have previously passed the Middle School Examination, as some scrupulous High Schools obstruct thus the progress of other High Schools. The Editor does not favour an Examination preparatory to Matriculation, which is itself an entrance Examination.

The Editor of the same paper suggests to the

mittee of the Public Service Commission the follow

eform in the present system of the education of Native

youths: There were formerly in every village of this Country

pial schools, but their number has much declined in the

last 15 or 20 years, and these institutions are now being

replaced by Results, Combined, and Local-Fund-Schools.

When one considers the success obtained by these schools with respect to

primary education, one must admit that although the

modern methods and principles of teaching are superior,

the School Masters are generally inefficient, and the public

have not much benefited by this change. The knowledge

imparted to the pupils is very superficial as the Village

school-masters and Inspecting-School-Masters, are nearly

all untrained men. Besides, the pay of some school-

masters is even smaller than that of the Talek peons.

Competent, and better-paid men should therefore be appointed.

The want of Competent men, can be supplied by Normal

Schools, but the Rajamundry Normal School being at present

in a very backward state, cannot supply this want. The

Madras Normal School, on the other hand is far distant

the Telugu Country, and too high in its training. A few

employment

epartment.

Report, on

al Schools should be established in the Telug

a moderate scale, and all pupils should have p

the Matriculation, or Middle School Examination. In ca

such persons should not be had, those who have passed

Special-Upper-Primary-Examination should be admitted.

But, as things stand now, this Exam sion should either

be made more difficult or altogeth abolished. Such

pupils should for a year be well trained in the method

of teaching and in Gymnasium-instruction, and only

allowed to teach after they have acquired sufficient know-

ledge. Unless such improvements are introduced, the pub-

lic will not be the gainer. Three Normal Schools, of this kind

will suffice for the Telugu Country, one for the Ganjam and

Vizagapatam Districts, another for the Godavari and Kistna

Districts, and a third for Nellore &c. Only those who posses

certificates from these Schools should become School mas ters

and should obtain a pension or gratuity, if they serve

for a long time. The cost of maintaining these Normal

Schools may be easily recovered by abolishing all the Sch

which have less than 20 pupils, and this proceeding w

also reduce the number of incompeten Inspecting

Deputy Inspectors. With regard to the inspection of
schools it is peculiar that some schools, which are situated
on the public road, are frequently visited by Inspectors,
while schools in out-of-the-way places, are very seldom, if
ever, examined. Incompetent but influential Inspecting
School masters become often Deputy Inspectors of Schools
and thus spoil the profession. Moreover, every District
should be sub-divided into eight or ten Divisions, and
Inspectors, of six grades at a salary between Rs 50 and
100 should be appointed, one for each Division. In this
case there need be no Inspectors over them, or Inspecting
School Masters under them. The Presidents of the Taluk
Boards should supervise the work of these Inspectors,
and the President of the District Board should control
the former.

3. Another portion of the same paper (English Edition)
contains the following passage:-

"The Fort St. George Gazette No. 28 dated 26th July
"07 complains that the L. Fd. Administration Report for
"87 due on the 15th July, has not yet been received

Report, on

"from the Presidents of 11 Districts 3 do. Had in Districts
"been persons who are specially appointed with pro-
"monthly salaries for the Presidentships, the delay
"would not have occured. The sooner the Boards
"paid Presidents the better." 9.

4. The Editor of the Andhraprakāśika states
in No. 34 that the Small-Cause-Courts in the Bengal
and Bombay Presidencies are closed for the mid-sum-
mer holidays for one month, and that the Government
of India have asked the reason why a period of two
months should be allowed to the Madras Small-Cause
Court instead of one month, as in the other two Presi-
dencies. The Editor says that considering the pay, work,
and extra income of the subordinate Officers in the
Madras Small-Cause-Court, they are surely very willing
to attend the office even on Sundays. The Editor says
that on a recent occasion he has personally observed
the irregularities which take place in the Court and
some Officials there even tried, though unsuccessfully

presents from him. He offers to bring to the notice
judges, for the sake of the public, the irregularities
e had witnessed in that Court.

5. In another portion of the same number the
Editor says, that it is unjust that Col. Carter, the Pre-
sidency Pay-Master, has appointed an East Indian in
the place of Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar, now Manager of
the Office, instead of appointing Gulam Dustgir Sahib.

6. No. 35 of the same paper states that all those
who attended in former times the Harbour Trust Board
Office on business whether Natives, Eurasians, or Europeans
(white people) sat indescriminately on the chairs placed
on the Southern side, but that for some reasons un-
known, no Natives are now allowed to sit there. The Editor
says that this order would be even peculiar if Eurasians
and Europeans ~~had~~ Contributed towards it more than
the Natives. He does not understand the reason why
the wise members of the Harbour Trust Board should
passed such an unnecessary and objectionable
especially the Natives Contribute the greater
part of the income.

7. In another article of the same number
Editor writes as follows: "Mr. Grimes, the Inspector
General of Jails seems to be entangled in some diffi-
culties. As long as the late Mr. Destleder, an East-
Indian, was the manager of the Office, he did all the
work including the Annual Report, and Mr. Grimes
had simply to sign the papers. Owing to the death of
Mr. Destleder, and to this vacancy not having been
properly filled up, as well as to Mr. Grimes's want
of understanding the work, the Governor has made
some severe strictures about the inaccurate Report sub-
mitted by Mr. Grimes for the year 1886. It remains
to be seen whether our just Governor Lord Connemara
will allow such an incompetent officer to continue in
the service, or request him to take his pension. He is
said to be the brother-in-law of Sir A. J. Arbuthnot,
the late member of the Legislative Council, and not
being able to get any appointment in England, he is
most likely brought down to the Madras Presidency

on heads of large establishments, who are unable their work, entrust everything to their Managers and other Subordinates, whose will becomes supreme. This is the principal cause for the prevalence of injustice in the Mofussil. Europeans who do not know the vernaculars are appointed Collectors, &c while their Gavabmunsis and others are the real Masters.

8. A third portion of the same paper Complains that a European named Mr William Stanley Abarantha, against whom a charge of forgery had been brought has been allowed bail to the amount of Rs 100 by the Chief justice of the High Court of Madras simply because he was well-dressed and gentlemanly, Could produce testimonials of good Conduct, and Confessed that he had Committed the offence in order to support a large family, being without any employment at the time. At the final trial, the Chief justice discharged the prisoner, as he had already been one month in gail. The Editor questions whether mercy ought to be shown to people who plead poverty as an excuse, as in this case it ought to many native men, women, and children there no instance on record where a mercipper has been taken in such offences. Sir Arthur Collins may perhaps even regard this judgment as a precedent, but it is doubtful whether the public will be thankful to him.

9. In a leading article in No. 10 of the same paper the Editor Comments on the great inconvenience which the citizens of Madras undergo by the irregularity with which the scavengers clean the previes. The Municipality should obviate this evil by adding a new section to the Municipal Act, according to which all the previes should be cleansed every day by the municipal scavengers under the supervision of the respective Divisional Overseers, and that the house-owners should pay the scavengers at the rate of half an anna per head.

10. A Correspondent of the same paper st in No. 37 that there are very few potters in Pelli

their profession is gradually declining, owing to
an scanty income they earn. They have been more-
over taxed for firewood, collected from forests, and
instead of encouragement, the Municipality have im-
posed on them a professional tax. Having appealed
unsuccessfully against it, they gave up their work and
~~fled to other places~~ ran away elsewhere to earn a livelihood. Pots are
therefore no more manufactured in Nellore, and the
people can only with great difficulty procure them. If
Government do not encourage this profession, the esta-
blishment of Industrial Schools and Examinations
is of no use.

11. Under the heading "A wanton loss to the
Exchequer" the Editor of the same paper observes that
the Secretary of State for India has objected to Sir. Charles
Atchinson's (Member of the Viceregal Council) taking
leave and going home immediately after having taken
charge of his office, as Sir Charles Atchinson obtained
the consequence Rs 20,000 instead of Rs 5,000. The Secretary
of State has issued an order, that no one appointed to a
[illegible] ought to be shown to people [illegible]

high position should take leave as soon as he o
charge of his post. When Sir Auckland Colvin was
appointed Governor of Allahabad, he took 3½ Months
sick leave before taking over charge (?) and the Secretary
of State objecting to this proceeding telegraphed to the
Government of India, that Sir A. Colvin should resign
his appointment. Who is to bear the loss of Rs 15,000 ~
sustained by Sir Charles Atchinson going on leave?
If the Secretary of State had not noticed the leave
granted to Sir A. Colvin, would India not have been
obliged to pay his salary when on leave? Would any
Englishman or any one belonging to an independent
Country Consent to such a loss? Our Rulers, however,
care very little for any loss Natives sustain.

12. According to a third article of the same
paper, Mr. Galton, Commissioner of Salt and Abkari
Revenue, has declared before the Public Service Com-
mission that educated Natives should be given appoi
ments in the Salt Department. But he seems to h
recently requested Government to exempt (two Europeans) from this

ing examination, and age, in order that ... may
oint them in the Salt Department. Mr Galton
pparently, does not act according to his own evidence,
that educated, and able natives should be appointed
in the Salt and other Departments in preference to in-
competent Europeans. If Mr Galton had really at
heart the welfare of educated natives, he should have
published in the Gazette the two vacancies, and selected
for them competent applicants, instead of filling the
posts with two undeserving Europeans. But Govern-
ment has the power of making, and dispensing with
Rules at their pleasure.

13. The Hindujanasamskārini No. 2 states that
the work of the Salt Department was formerly con-
ducted by the officers of the Revenue Department,
but in order to increase the income, and the staff, the
Salt Department has been separated from that of the
Revenue. The increased income obtained by this sepa-
ration is spent on uneducated Europeans who are
appointed to high posts, and Government, as well
as ... mercy ought to be shown to people who ...

as the public gain nothing. The Salt Depart
should therefore be reamalgamated with the Reven
Department, but magisterial powers should be taken
away from Revenue Officers, and special men be
appointed to discharge these functions. If this scheme
is carried out, Government need only instead of
three lacks spend one lack of Rupees on the Salt
Department. The services of the Detective Salt peons
can also be dispensed with, and their work be executed
by the Police staff. It is hoped that Government will
pay attention to this suggestion.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras 20th October 1887

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government

Public
CURRENT NO. 3814

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 64.

Dated 5th September 1887.

Received 6

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 3rd September 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
6 SEP 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 20th } October 1887.
Received }

CHIEF SECRETARY
24 OCT 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Forwarding Report on
Telugu Newspapers for the
Month of September 1887.

CURRENT NO. 3514 Public

No. 64.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 3rd September 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 Carnautaka Prakashika	Bangalore	Weekly	450	34.
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30.	35.

Nil.

Canarese Translator's office,
Madras, 5th September 1887.

S. Mangesh Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government

CURRENT NO. 4010

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 69

CHIEF SECRETARY 20 SEP 87 GOVT OF MADRAS

Dated 19th September 1887.
Received 20th — do — do.

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 17th September 1887.

who have lost their money, and of many poor people subjected to various kinds of oppression simply because they would not minister to the lust of the official, and of many guilty men who have escaped punishment simply because they had no such scruples.

There is very great scope for such malpractices in the Revenue and Police Departments. What makes it possible for these officers to practise such iniquities with impunity is the manner in which the higher authorities are in the habit of dealing with any complaint brought to them against their subordinates. When any such complaint is made to them, they are either too easy going or too confiding in their subordinates to inquire into the complaint themselves, and it is referred for disposal or explanation to the very officer complained against. This leads to still further oppression of the complainant. Under these circumstances the injured party has nothing to do but to appeal to Heaven, and be content trusting that Heaven's justice will overtake the oppressor some day.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 19th September. 1887.

S. Mangesha Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract

Subject	Page
Official High-Handedness. - - - - -	1

CURRENT NO. 1010

No. 69

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 17th September 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 Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	36
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30	37
The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Weekly	.	41

The Carnautaca Pracaushica of the 12th instant has the following under the heading, "Official High Handedness:"—

Public officials are often subject to two great influences — money and women — which lead to serious miscarriage of justice. Those who seek these two gratifications stick at nothing to obtain their ends; and when one of the parties in a case panders to these vices they are under too ~~great~~ deep an obligation to that party to do justice to the other. We can cite many instances of honest men

CURRENT NO. 3997

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 67

Dated 12th September 1887

Received 13th September 87

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 10th September 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY 13 SEP 87 GOVT. OF MADRAS

10/97

the magistrate. If the Government rules that Counsel should, as a matter of Course, be engaged in magisterial as well as in judicial Cases and lays down a rule of Counsels' fees, the Corruption of the magisterial officers will, to a great extent, be put an end to. It should also be made a rule that Criminal charges should not be heard while the magistrate is on circuit, but only at the head quarters. The Government can, by this means, put an end to the oppression practised by the magistracy and thus convert the magisterial department into a useful public institution.

Canarese Translator's office
Madras, 12th September 1887. S. Manjeshwar

Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject.	page.
Corruptions among the Native officers	1.

him the names of the Corrupt Government officials in the Bellary District. We do not know whether this is a fact. But we can assure our Countrymen that no real good can result from carrying Complaints against any officer. The utmost that a higher authority acting on such Complaints, can do is to transfer that officer to some other place. But what guarantee is there that the man who succeeds him will be a better officer? We therefore think it is better to devise some means of checking Corruption rather than to carry a Complaint against any officer.

If we can judge from the nature of the Complaints, we generally hear that there is more Corruption in the Revenue and Magisterial departments than in the Judicial department. For, in the Case of the Judicial department, the Court is held in a fixed place, the Cases are heard in open Court and the parties can engage proper Counsel. Besides, sufficient time intervenes between the passing of a decree and execution; and there are properly organized appeal [illegible] is quite otherwise in the Case of Revenue [illegible] Magisterial Departments. For, the Magistrate has to look after two duties viz.- Magisterial and Revenue, and is therefore obliged to be Constantly [illegible] Circuit. Thus his Court is always itinerating [illegible] few vakils would care to attend it, unless [illegible] are amply remunerated. The parties who [illegible] not afford to engage a proper Counsel, therefore [illegible] recourse to mean shifts- viz.- those of bribing the magistrate.

CURRENT NO. 3904 Pub.

No. 67.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 10th September 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 Pracanthica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	35
The Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Bangalore	Weekly	30.	36.
The Vijayadhvaja	Bellary	Weekly	.	40.

The Vijayadhvaja of 31st August has the follow-
under the heading "Corruptions among the Native offic

We hear that when His Excellency th
visited Bellary, the members of the Peoples Association
to him that many of the local officers were corrupt a
that the people dared not accuse them openly of Corru
as the offerers of bribes were liable to punishmen
equally with the bribetakers. We further hear tha
the following day some of the leading gentlem
the place waited on His Excellency and mention

CURRENT NO. 4110

Public (1887) Department.

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

No. 71

Dated 26th September 1887.

Received 28th —do—

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 24th September. 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 SEP 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

We regret that the present Resident leaves us before the people can demonstrate their feelings towards him and also before he can express the interest that he feels in them.

Canarese Translator's Office.
Madras. 26th September. 1887

S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

Abstract

Subject	Page
1. Dewans in Native States. - - - - - -	1
2. Frequent Changes of Residents - - - -	3.

have not been any such changes in the appointment of the Assistant Resident.

Now this constant change in Residents is a source of many evils to the people. In the first place, the men appointed to the Residentship knowing that the term of their office will be brief, became indifferent to their duties. In the second place, as they are not allowed to remain in the country sufficiently long to make themselves familiar with the manners and dispositions of the people, they can hardly feel any sympathy for them. The people, on their part, can have very little confidence in such Residents. When there is no mutual confidence between the rulers and the ruled, the evils in the internal administration of the country will multiply. Moreover, since the Resident is also a judicial officer, the sudden shifting of him elsewhere causes delay and expense to the parties to the cases heard in his court.

There was a rumour last week, to the effect that the permanent incumbent Mr Bernard has resigned the service. But this rumour is not yet confirmed. Mr Fitzpatrick intimated last week that he would hand over the charge of his office to his successor on the 8th of October. Sir Prendergast should not come to Mysore within that time, it seems that Mr Fitzpatrick would make over the charge to the Assistant Resident

of Mysore till the arrival of the permanent incumbent. As our readers would wish to know beforehand something of their future Resident we give here a short account of him.

Sir Prendergast is that magnanimous General who captured King Theebaw with little difficulty and who so mercifully uprooted a long-established line of Hindu Kings and who having annexed the rich country of Burmah to the British Empire gained for himself a lasting renown. It was whose heart rejoiced to see many a poor Burmese slain while fighting for their independence. As soon as he returned from Burmah his eminent services were rewarded by the Government with high titles. Besides, we have reasons to suppose that Government have long been contemplating to give him a rich post. It seems that Sir Prendergast has been appointed Resident of Mysore, though temporarily, with the object of bringing him over to the Civil Service as early as possible. But still, we suppose that the Government does not like to keep anybody as the Resident of Mysore for more than a year or two. Since the rendition of the Province, we have had five permanent or acting Residents in the course of the last six and half years; and yet none of these held their appointment for any length of time. There

Sir Salar Jung, the ex-Dewan of Hyderabad, who is now in England, by conferring upon him the title of K.C.

When such is the state of the internal affairs in Native States, the people complain that the Dewan is doing injustice if he does any act which is not to their liking. Some newspapers complain that the Dewan is not acting according to the wishes of the people. But how difficult it is for the Dewan to satisfy two masters — the Prince and the Resident — at the same time, can be better imagined than described. We do not say that the Dewan is perfectly upright in all his dealings, but yet it is very hard upon him to censure him for every act that he does. We believe that there would be no room for any complaint if the Dewan were elected by the people and his appointment afterwards confirmed by the British Resident.

The same paper has the following under the heading, "Frequent Changes of British Residents."

We learn from a telegram from Simla that Sir Harry Prendergast has been appointed to act for Mr Fitzpatrick as the British Resident

confirms this fact. But latterly when the British began their rule in India, they not only imposed an annual subsidy on the Native States but also ruled that the forces in the Native States should not be increased and that a Dewan should not be appointed without the previous sanction of the Government of India. They seem also to have reserved to themselves the power of appointing the Dewan and of fixing his pay and the term of his office.

We all know that the Dewan exercises the full powers of the Rajah. And yet the Rajah's control over him is but nominal. Only a few powerful Princes, like the Nizam and the Gaicowar, after hard fighting with the Resident, seem to have obtained, at least for a time, the power of appointing and dismissing their Dewans. But even these, if they dismiss the Dewan on any account are compelled to give him a pension or a gratuity sufficient to maintain his former position. The dismissed Dewan is sometimes honoured by the British Government with high titles; and what is this but an insult to the Prince, his former master? For instance, we hear that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has honoured

CURRENT NO. 1110 Pub.

No.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 24th September 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 Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	37
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	38
The Vijayadhwaja - - - - -	Bellary	Weekly		42

The Carnautaca Pracaushica of the 19th instant has the following under the heading, "Dewans in Native States:"—

In days of yore, the Dewans had as much respect as the Native Princes themselves. They had as much hereditary right to the Dewanship as the latter had to their Gaddi. Nay, when the reigning Prince, was imbecile, the Dewan was very often elected to mount the Gaddi in his stead. The history of the Nizams, the Peshwas, and of Hyder Ali fully

Report on Malayalam Newspapers f...
...th of September 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 article states the origin of the Onam feast of the Malayalis.

(2) The second and third articles refer to the public grievances arising from salt being sold mixed with sand in Cochin and from the Corruption of the officers of the Salt Department in that State, and invite the attention of the British Resident Sir H. Brendergast and of the Cochin Diwan to the subject.

(3) The fourth article is a Continuation of an article in a previous issue, giving an account of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England.

(4) The fifth article which is in English, Considers that the treatment Experienced by the Indian Princes in England

...ine, was not on the whole quite satisfactory.

(5) The Sixth article in stating the public opinion (which is fatal to favorable) regarding the Scaly of the Cochin Educational Department, now on leave, Considers that the endeavours of Mr. Cruickshank who is now acting for him, to give public satisfaction, deserve praise and encouragement, and prays that a B.A. class be added to the Ernakulam High School.

(6) The Seventh and Eighth articles continue the subject of the fourth.

(7) The Eighth article which is in English, after referring to the treatment received by the Indian Princes in England at the Jubilee time, quotes an instance to show the Autocratic manner in which Political Agents treat Native Princes.

(8) Referring to an order of the Travancore High Court quashing the Conviction in the late Attipalakonam riot Case, the Ninth article says that this Case affords a good instance of the unnecessary annoyance often caused to the public by the Police.

III(1) The first letter Contains a Copy of a petition submitted by the inhabitants of Cochin to the Madras High ... and praying that their Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Judge ... Judge Mr. B. W. D'Cruz may be promptly posted at that place. The letter also Contains a Copy of the petition of the Collector of Malabar passed on the same request and the Editor's opinion that the prayer is fair and should be granted.

(2) The second letter blames the Dewan of Travancore for allowing his officers to practise Corruption and to do injustice of all sorts in the administration of his Country.

2. Kerala Patrika.—

I(1) Referring to the present administration of Travancore which is, in the Editor's opinion, not satisfactory, the first article states that so long as the Dewan shall be appointed his relatives and others who are not themselves deserving even for high offices in the Public Service, the evils of discontent from all parts of the Country must continue. The Article further blames the Maharaja who is himself under the thumb of a Sycophant for permitting such things to be done, and urges that some one who has no relations in that Country should be appointed to the Dewan ... place.

(2) Referring to the small Salaries which Compared

...sible duties, of Pattuvasbro generally and of
...o in Country posts in particular, the Second article ob-
...ves that unless Educated men with salaries Commensurate
with the responsibilities of their office, are brought in, the
various irregularities Existing in the Department must Con-
tinue.

(3) Referring to the proposal of the new Governor (who, the
Editor thinks, has the interests of his subjects at heart) to
proform a tour through Certain Country parts of the Ma-
labar District, in which the Wisehiff caused by wild ani-
mals towards life and property is great, because of the
disarmament occasioned by the recommendation of
Mr. Logan, the Collector, the third article proscribes the
mode of laying the public grievances before His Excellency
during this tour, and says that petitions for presenta-
tion to His Excellency should not be sent through Mr. Lo-
-gan, who is the author of most of the grievances. Incidental-
-ly remarks are made on the Conduct of the Collector,
who does not Condescend even to listen to the grievances
of the people in person and who brought about the dis-
-armament Complained of under pretence of checking petty
...ila riots, which are really due to fanaticism alone.

(4)

2.

(4) Referring to a meeting of the Ottara Kerala
of Tellicherry, which was lately held in order to Consider
provisions of the Malabar Evictions Bill, and at which the
interests of tenants were not sufficiently represented nor
properly Considered, the fourth article says that, Should the
tenants in North Malabar be dissatisfied, they had better
form a Committee of themselves and submit for the Consi-
deration of Government whatever they have to say for
themselves.

(5) Referring to a notice by the Collector of Malabar
that petitions intended for presentation to His Excellency
the Governor when he visits Calicut during the Early part
of October next, should be presented to the Collector 10 days
before the arrival of His Excellency at that place, the
fifth article withdraws the objection stated in an article
in a previous issue, to such petitions being sent through the
Collector, of whom the public opinion is that he will stand
in the way of the redress of any public grievance; and
says that the inconvenience that has resulted from the
disarmament of the inhabitants of certain Taluks should
be set forth in the petitions as the most prominent
grievance

x, and that there is every reason to expect a s

hands of His Excellency.

(6) The sixth article asks the members of the Malabar District Board, to contribute from local funds towards the maintenance of an English School proposed to be established at Payyanur by a private individual.

(7) The seventh article, in referring with pleasure, to a meeting of the Kerala Sabha of Calicut which is again showing symptoms of a better future, observes that since the result obtained by the Sabha in connection with the award of certain petitioners made without the previous sanction of Government to certain members of the Police force who distinguished themselves in the suppression of Mapilla riots, this is the first meeting of the Sabha.

(8) Referring to the opinion of Mr. Logan, the Collector of Malabar, in the matter of an inquiry by the Public Service Commission, regarding the appointment of natives to the posts of Assistant Superintendents and to other high officers in the Police Department, that high officers in that Department should never be conferred upon natives, the eighth article says that, if he had any doubt of the great

[illegible] rendered by his Assistants and others in the discharge of

official duties, he could not have given the

opinion, that when he has continued to discharge his

in order to prevent the occurrence of the riots, there

being strange in his conduct, that what he has said in the

matter is a mass of inconsistencies, that it is the wrong

his old age or through his great self-conceit that he

has given such an opinion, and that it is better for them-

selves and for the good of the country that those who can-

not concentrate their thoughts should at once retire from

the Public Service.

(9) The ninth article publishes the substance of the

proceedings of a meeting of the Kerala Sabha lately held

in the Municipal School building at Calicut, for considering

the public grievances to be laid before the Governor and

the steps to be taken to present him an address when His

Excellency visits Calicut shortly.

II (1) A Correspondent refers to the annoyances of in-

cessant to the public by both Revenue and Magisterial powers

being entrusted to the same official, and also to the corruption

practised by Revenue officers with the aid of their Magis-

terial powers.

(2) Referring to a meeting of the Ullara Kera

…ssers, lately held for the purpose of Considering …
…sions of the Bill for imposing a check on Arbitrary …
…ctions in Malabar, the Second letter observes that at …
the meeting the interests of Tenants were not sufficiently …
represented, and that most of the members now Constituting the Said Sabha are indifferent as to the welfare of their Countrymen.

(3) The third letter says that the interest taken by the people of Malabar in the Kerala Patrika is not enough.

(4) Referring to the Connection of an official in North Malabar (reported on in a previous issue) with the publication of a book on astrology, the fourth letter says that the help, if any, rendered by that official in the publication of the book, was not in any way such as would have affected the interests of the public.

(5) The fifth letter Condemns the practice of issuing Commissions & fees to persons who are not Competent to execute them properly, or to the dependents of the Judges, and of the Judges' taking the whole or a part of the Commission-fees for their own advantage and benefit.

(6) The Writer of the sixth letter, who is forcing to suggest …

…orms in the System of Marriage and the Law of …
…of the Malabar Sudras, describes the rights and li…
…ties of husband and wife in other Countries.

(7) The seventh letter Contradicts the Statement of a Correspondent in a previous issue, that, at a meeting of the Uttara Kerala Sabha lately Convened at Tellicherry for Considering the provisions of the Malabar Evictions Bill, the interests of tenants were not sufficiently represented and properly Considered.

(8) The eighth letter Condemns the Custom forbidding the Nayar females of North Malabar to Cross the Korapuzha (a river).

(9) Referring to the Arbitrary demands made by the Payyoli Thirpu (a flood gate) Contractor on boatmen and the unnecessary inconvenience often caused to them by him, the ninth letter observes that the Officer in charge of the local Police Station takes no notice of these grievances, and invites the attention of the Kurumbra Sirdar and of the Payyoli Special Magistrate to …

III (1) Referring to the hearing Some Superior in the Cause of Education and to the Comp…

…xpended for that purpose in India, a paragra…

…ses whether it is because Government apprehend th…

…themselves from the education of the people of this Coun…

…try, that they do diverse things to check its progress.

(2) Referring to a case of theft committed in respect of a mail bag by one of the runners on the Tamarasseri line in the Calicut Taluk, in which the offender was detected, the second paragraph says that the services rendered in that connection by the Taluk Inspector and the Tamarasseri Head Constable deserve recognition at the hands of Govern-ment.

(3) The third paragraph in expressing approval of an order of the Inspector-General of Police, that the Constables, instead of performing the day beat as hitherto in the Calicut Town, are to be hereafter posted to junctions of roads and streets, says that the present Staff of Constables is not sufficient for the due performance of this duty in its modified form.

(4) Referring to the order of Government Sanctioning Cor-…
…the p…
…ance to members of the Volunteer Corps in Calicut …
…or a part …
…d benefit up to the wages for three Shooting Exercises, …
…the lig…

(6) The [illegible] paragraph regrets that when the Government …
…rende… …my in matters of public interest, they …
…blindly …

…ply spend in this way.

(5) The fifth paragraph blames Mr. Logan, the …
…of Malabar, for giving an opinion prejudicial to the …
…ment of natives to the posts of Assistant Superintendent …
…and to other high offices in the Police Department.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Ootacamund, 15th October
1887.

W. Winterbotham.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

…in-
…mad Sah-
…to the subject.
…nt in Englan…
…ratively fri…
…and

...ding Articles. Kérala Patrika

...Correspondence. Kérala Patrika

III Miscellaneous.

Abstract.

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Court Commissions — to whom not to be issued. K.P. II (5)

D'Cruz — Mr. B. M. — Retention of — in Cochin, prayed for. K.M. II (1)

District Board — Malabar — to help the Payyannur School. K.P. II (6)

Education — The amount now expended on — in India, not enough. K.P. III (1)

Governor's visit to Malabar — How public grievances to be laid before him during — K.P. I (3) & (5)

Indian Princes — Treatment of — in England at the Jubilee time. K.M. II (5)

— How Political etiquette to treat — K.M. I (8)

Jubilee — The Queen's — in England. K.M. I (4), (7) & (10)

Kérala Patrika — in the Settlement by the people of Malabar in the Vernacular not enough. K.P. II (3)

Kérala Sabha — a meeting of the — K.P. I (7)

— Proceedings of a meeting of the — K.P. I (9)

Logan — Mr. W. — a petition of — regarding the appointment of Native Sub-Magistrates & the posts of Assistant Superintendents, Criticized. K.P. I (8) & III (8)

Nayar females of North Malabar — the Custom forbidding the — to cross the Ronas in the Cochin Country condemned. K.P. II (8)

Officers — not to possess both Executive and Magisterial powers. K.P. II (1)

Official — an — supported in respect of his connection with the publication of a book on astrology. K.P. II (4)

Onam feast — Origin of the — K.M. I (1)

Payyoli Chirpu Contractor — a Complaint against — K.P. III (9)

Police beats — changes in the form of — in the Calicut Town. K.P. III (3)

Police force — Services of Certain Members of the — in the detection of a theft of a mail bag, Considered worthy of Government Recognition. K.P. III

Postal Department — Retrenchments suggested in — K.P. I (2)

Salt Department — Cochin — Remarks on — K.M. I (2) &

r.— opinion regarding of the Cochin Educati
Lecture V. K. Tu. II(6)
as in Malabar— Reforms Suggested in the System of tu
riage, Fee, of the— K. P. II(6)
Travancore— Remarks on the administration of— K. P. I(1)
& K. Tu. II(2)
Travancore Police force— Conduct of the— in Connection with the
Amalgamation Civil Code. K. Tu. I(9)
Vallara Kerala Sabha— Remarks on a meeting of the— K. P. II(2),
I(4) & II(7)
Volunteer Corps. Calicut— Remarks on the order granting Car
riage allowance to the— in a Certain Code. K. P. III(4)

Public

From

W. Dumergue Esq.

Malayalam Translator to G

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government,

Fort St. George.

Dated 15th } October 1887.
Read }

CHIEF SECRETARY
20 OCT 87
GOVT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on — for the month

of September 1887.

235

[7]

ORDINARY, M.S.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 10 November 1857
No. 1501

CONFIDENTIAL. 235/1587

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

[Confidential.]

No. 2.

From

J. P. HEWETT, Esq.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt. of Madras.

Home Department.
Public.

Sir,

In continuation of the telegram from this Department of the 6th ultimo, I am directed to request that the Circular letter No. 33-1885-94 (Confidential), dated 23rd August 1887, regarding the question of the recognition officially of the military rank of Volunteer officers, may be considered as cancelled.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. Hewett

Offg.-Under Secy. to the Government of India.

Simla, the 17 October 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY 24 OCT 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

[Confi

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1

188 H. D.—15-10-87.—456.

[...lential.]

884

No. 2/52
373

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to th[e] Government of India,

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt. of Madras.

Home Department.
Public.

CHIEF SECRETARY 24 OCT 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Simla, the 17 *October 1887.*

SIR,

In continuation of the telegram f[rom this Department of the 6th ultimo,] I am directed to request that the Circular [letter No. 33-1885-94 (Confidential),] dated 23rd August 1887, regarding the [question of the recognition officially of] the military rank of Volunteer officers, ma[y be considered as cancelled.]

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. Hewett

Offg.-Und[er Secy. to the Government of India.]

[Confi[dential.]]

Gen. 4532.

Public (1887) Department

CONFIDENTIAL 225 / 1887

From

The Government of India

Home Dept

No. 52
23/5

D 17th }
R 24th } October 1887.

Re Grant of Military rank of Volunteer Officers

F F.

Order 1st Nov. 1887. No 1480 This
Recorded in ~~continuation~~
~~F.F.~~ with Govt. of Bombay
1887 No 1465 which will
be considered as withdrawn

Secretary
25/10

Copy Mil. Dept.
Dispd
1/11/87

MC
27/10

Public.
No 19.

India Office.
London 18th August 1887.

My Lord,

I am in receipt of your Letter No 9, dated the 27th of June last, transmitting copy of a Minute recorded by Mr. C. G. Master, C.S.I., a Member of your Council, in regard to an answer recently given in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State for India.

2 In the answer given in the House of Commons on the 29th of April last reference was inadvertently made to a sale of seedlings by Mr. Master to his son, whereas the transaction in question was really a sale by Mr. Master's son for his own benefit

His Excellency,
The Right Honorable,
The Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

No.

188

Number of copies ordinarily issued.

benefit of seedlings grown on Mr Master's estate.

3 Your Excellency's letter calls for no further remark from me.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

Ross.

Confidl.

Mis.
Order 16 Sept/87 No. 1348.
Recorded.
H.S.

Duplicate
Copy to the Hon. Mr. Ilbert
Master C.S.I. 7/9/87

H.S.P.
10/9

No 2
CURRENT NO. 3830

Public

18th August 1887

The
Secretary to Govt. St. George

No. 19.

CONFIDENTIAL. 201-A
1887

Regarding an answer recently given in the House of Commons by the Secy of State for India to a question by Mr. Buchanan regarding the Hon. Mr. Ilbert's estate.

With order

No.

CURRENT NO. 3444

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 6 August 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers received during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
57 to 60	Dravidavartamanny (17, 21, 24 & 28 July 1887)	Madras	Bi-weekly	250.
28	Hindoo Janabhasshany (29 July '87)	do.	Weekly	200.
31.	Vettikodiyon (30 July '87)	do.	do.	250
14	Tarangay Naison (30 July '87)	do.	do.	200.
31.	Talwavivechiny (31 July '87)	do.	do.	140.
22	Travancore Abhimanny (1st Aug '87)	Nagercoil.	Tri-monthly	350.
15	Salamidhy (1st Aug. 1887)	Coimbatore	Bi-monthly	245.
13.	Swadeshabhimanny (1st Aug. 1887)	Salem	do.	150.
51 & 52	Swadesamitran 30th July & 3rd Aug. 1887)	Madras	Bi-weekly	1120.

The Editor of the Hindoo Janabhasshany observes that a saving can be effected by abolishing the various parties of the Survey Department and retaining only two, one for Tamil 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,

1/a

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 organized 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 Vettikodiyon 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

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 & 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 Mahomedans, 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 Mahomedans ruled the country their seat of Government was at Delhi, 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 Mahomedans, but yet have deprived us of our livelihood by the adoption of fair means. The English traders

÷take

take from our country its raw products and having manufac=tured them into articles of com=merce 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 me=chanics 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 5 6 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 will not only make known

known our complaints to the Eng=lish people, but will also turn the heart of the mother of our country, the Queen Empress, to remedy our wants.

Tamul Translator's Office,
Nellore, 9th August. 1884.

Tamul Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject
Paragraph 1. Reduction proposed in the Survey & Settlement Department.
2. That the Municipality of Madras should provide against adulteration of food
3. The advantages & disadvantages of the English Rule.

CURRENT NO. 3012

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 9. August 1887.

Received 12 ———

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 5th August 1887.

CHIEF SECRETARY 12 AUG 87 GOVT OF MADRAS

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 13 August 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
29	Hindoo Janabhooshany (5 aug. 1887)	Madras	Weekly	200
32.	Vellikodiyon 16. Aug'87)	do	do	250
32.	Talwaviveching. (7th aug. 1887)	do	do	140
53 & 54	Swadeshamitran (6 & 10 aug. 1887)	do	Bi Weekly	1120
61 & 64	Dravidavartamanam 31st July, 4, 7 and 11 aug. 1887)	do	do	250.

The editor of the Hindoo Janabhooshany remarks that the Normal School which has been transferred from Madras to Sydapett 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

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 Burmah and on the frontier of Afghanistaun. 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;

interest? 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. Should 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

confidence in 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?

Tamil Translator's office,
Vellore, 16. august 1887.

C. Sharkey
Tamil Translator
to Government

abstract.

Subject	Page
Paragraph 1. Some changes proposed in the Educational Dept.	
" 2. That the grant for Education should not have been diminished in amount.	
" 3. On the question of natives volunteering.	

CURRENT No. 3542

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

Dated 16 August 1887

Received 20

CHIEF SECRETARY 20 AUG 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 13 august 1887

No.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 20 august 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper. rec'd during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
23	Iravancore abhimanny (10 Aug. 1887)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly	350
30	Hindoo Janabhisheshany (12 aug. 1887)	Madras	weekly	200
33	Vettikodiyon (13 aug' 87)	do	do	250
13	Swadeshabhimanny (13 aug' 87)	do	do	480
15 & 16	Tarangay Nairan (6. & 13 aug. '87)	do	do	200
33	Tatwavivechiny (14 aug. 87)	do	do	140
14	Swadeshabhimanny (15 aug' 87)	Salem	Bi-monthly	150
1	Brahma Gyanna Bodini (15 aug' 87)	Bangalore	do	110
55 & 56	Swadeshamitran (13 & 17 aug' 87)	Madras	Bi-weekly	1120
65 & 66	Dravidavartamanny (14 & 18 August 1887	do	do	250

The editor of the Swadeshabhimanny (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 & subjection

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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 & 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 & 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 Hindoos 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 Hindoos any longer. The wise ministers of Government should ponder well that if Government do not concede its subjects the rights they ask for no recession 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 organized, the members of it will endeavour to show an increase in the revenue; and if this increase is utilized for establishment expenses, will Government be in any way the gainers. The changes that should

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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 benefitted. 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

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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 Hindoos 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 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?

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The same editor thinks that the practise 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 cist 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.

Tamul Translator's office
Nellore, 23rd August 1887

C. Athaclamma
Tamul Translator
to Government.

Abstract

Subject	Page
Para. 1. That Govt can no longer withhold from natives their rights.	
" 2. Changes proposed in the Salt Dept.	
" 3. That natives possess engineering skill	
" 4. That salt should be sold by Govt to several dealers in small quantities	

Public CURRENT NO. 3674

Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated 23 august 1887

Received 29 ditto

CHIEF SECRETARY
29 DEC 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 20 August 1887.

No. CURRENT NO. 3835 Public

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 27 Aug 1887.

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspapers rec'd during the week	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
24	Brahma Ghyanna Bho=dini (1 Aug 1887)	Banga=lore	Bi-monthly	110
16	Balamitha (15 Aug'87)	Coimbatore	do	275
31	Sinoo Janabhooshany (19 Aug'87)	Madras	Weekly	200
34	Vettikodiyon (20 Aug. 87)	do	do	250
17	Tarangay Nason (20 Aug 87)	do	do	200
24	Travancore abhimany (20 Aug '87)	Nagercoil	Tri-monthly	350
34	Tatwavivechiny (21 Aug'87)	Madras	Weekly	140
57 & 58	Swadeshamitran 20 & (24 Aug. 87)	do	Bi=weekly	1120
67 & 68	Dravidavartamany (21 & 25 Aug. 87)	do	do	250

The editor of the Swadeshamitran remarks that during the Vice-Royalty 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

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 delimi-=tation 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 inhabi-=tants of Burmah, has sent troops to quell them, without yet com-=plete 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. Simi-=larly too was the drain made for the Durbar of Rawal Pindi and the Delimitation Commission. Royal Engineers have been spe-=cially

appointed to point out the means of strengthening the defences of India against any foreign invas-=sion. 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 intended improvements. To meet the increased expenditure, a new tax on incomes was instituted, and a diminution of expenditure was effected in certain depart-=ments. In effecting this the salaries of highly paid Euro-=pean officials were left un-=touched, and reductions were only made in the small sala-=ries 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 nomi-=nation of the Public Service Commission.

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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 2000 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 3 ½ lakhs in the Ecclesiastical Establishment is to go in the face of the promise held out in the Queen's Proclamation that neither the Hindoo religion nor the Hindoo customs will be meddled with by the Government. The clergy who abuse the Hindoos that they are idolaters and set people by the ears, are paid out of the Public Money, and it looks if Government indirectly interfered in matters of religion by paying the clergy. If Government wish to promote their own religion let them

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by all means do so by paying the clergy out of their own pockets.

Tamil Translator's office,
Pellore, 5. Sept., 1857.

C. Sharkey
Tamil Translator
to Government

Abstract.

Subject.	Page
Paragraph 1. The administrative policy of Lord Dufferin.	
" 2. Two complaints in connection with the levying of income tax in villages.	
" 3. That Govt should not support the Ecclesiastical Dept from the Public Revenue.	

CURRENT NO. 3835

Public (188/.) Department.

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

No.

Dated 5 Sept. 1887

Received 9th

Subject.

CHIEF SECRETARY 9 SEP 87 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 24 August 1887.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the Month of August 1887.

Abstract.

Subject.	Page.
Paragraph 1. On the appointment of Mr. C. Ramachendra Row? as District Judge of Salem	
Do 2. On the bravery of the Hindus	
Do 3. About the necessity of Constructing a Stone embankment near Rajamandry	
Do 4. About favouritism	
Do 5. On the manufacture of clothes &c. in Jails	
Do 6. Comments on the case of Mr. Beames, B.C.S.	
Do 7. About reducing the pay of some judicial Officers	
Do 8. Comments about the proceedings of the Revenue Board Concerning the food of cattle	
Do 9. On the irregularities of the Canal-boats in the Godavari District	
Do 10. Remarks about the necessity of a Medical Act	
Do 11. On the irregularities in the Navigation-boats of the Godavari District	
Do 12. On atrocities Committed by the Police	
Do 13. On the Capacities of Natives and Europeans	
Do 14. About the non-employment of Natives who have passed the higher examinations of the Civil Engineering Colleges	
Do 15. Suggestions to re-introduce into Post-Offices the Counting system of letters &c.	

Subject		Page
Paragraph 16.	Strictures against the Statute raising public Subscriptions for the Imperial Institute &c.	
Do 17.	Proposal to pass an Act to prevent inappropriate marriages.	
Do 18.	On the stringency of the Income-tax Act.	
Do 19.	Suggestions for the proposed Religious Endowments Act.	
Do 20.	Suggestions about the treatment of Maharajah Dhuleep Sing	

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of August 1887.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
24, 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31.	Vivekavardhani.	Rajamandry	Weekly.	300.
7.	Sanmārgadarśini.	Pittapore.	Monthly.	200.
30, 31, 32 & 33.	Andhraprakāśika.	Madras.	Weekly.	500.
1.	Hindujanasamskārini.	Do.	Monthly.	100.

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 who had joined the service before him. He does not seem to have ever displayed any special abilities and no newspapers declare, that when Krishnasawmi Dever

it against Mr. Garstin, he[r] s Presidency Magistrate, did not show courage and indep[en]dence. 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 Birudavanalteevari besieged recently in Burmah a village with twenty sepoys and captured 200 enemies, and that Subadar Mahomed Alam entered a village and beat with 15 troopers and 10 Burmah 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 Godavari this [y]ear, the above paper states that floods were this year [n]ot so high as last year. Half of the town to the

west of the Bazaar Road is under water. Many perso[ns] 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 Natives" the Editor of the same paper writes as follows:—

In their evidences recently given before the Public Se[rvice] Commission, many Europeans said, that if high a

conferred on Natives, they fill the Departments in which
ey are with their relatives and Castemen, and will thus
diminish the efficiency of the office, and the Hindus, are
in consequence not competent to fill high and responsible
posts in the Postal, Forest and Abkari Departments. Un-
doubtedly 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 res-
ponsible posts, Europeans are much more incompetent.
With regards 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 subsis-
tence by creating somehow or other new posts for them. It is
erally known that all those who have secured such appoint-
through the favor of their friends in authority are

unpassed men and are consequently incompetent in
such posts. Many Superintendents in the Postal Departmen
and Superintendents of Jails, Foresters, and Inspectors
in the Salt and Abkari 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 Govern-
ment 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
the Europeans at fault if they sanction blindly

ctors, and others, do the recommendations made by their Sheristadars &c? It is the duty of Collectors &c. to make enquiries 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 Castemen 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 Brahmin, for instance, becomes Sheristadar, he tries his utmost to give appointments to all his relatives, dismiss the men employed in his office in order to appoint his own relatives; and a Madhva-Brahmin, or a Nair or any other Native, if he 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 from 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 th

ctor Ripon had forbidden the manufacture of clothes &c in
y Gaols, as it interfered with the Commercial prospects of the
ma people. But gunny-bags, tents, Cotton and woollen cloths
wha required for troops, are now again to be manufactured
men in gaols. The number of prisoners in gaols is very large,
Con and if they do not manufacture clothes &c, they will not have
in sufficient work to do. If prisoners in gaols learn such in-
of p dustries they can, when released, lead by the handicraft they
if th had learnt, a reformed life and need not relapse into
even their vices. We are of opinion therefore that prisoners
to C in gaols should be made to learn such industries as
pas manufacture of clothes &c.

shou 6. The Editor of the same Journal hears from
ak a paper that Mr. Beames, a Member of the Board of
ligh Revenue, Calcutta, had been reprimanded and removed
Bra Government from the Board and elsewhere appointed

for borrowing money from Natives and violating the 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 slight, 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 1,500 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 yearly

ament 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 1500 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

lig[illegible]

[illegible]nd of Revenue have at the beginning of the year

[illegible] Bre[illegible]

ordered all District Collectors to inform them wha
of grass, straw, or leaves the cattle in their respective
Districts consume, with a view to ascertain the nutri-
mental 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 alone to speak of 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 comme

12

an to the Central and Western deltas ought to leave
e is place at 12 A.M. But as a matter of fact, they
Re "leave at 2 or 3, or even 4 P.M. And when do they reach
pr "their respective destinations? Next day at about 1 or 2
G "P.M. the passengers reach Ellore or Palcole quite dispirited
th "and very hungry. Not being allowed to halt anywhere
Ks "on the way they cannot cook their meals nor even eat
o "their refreshments with ease. The Cabins and halls
n "are so low that passengers cannot sit upright with-
o "out striking against the top of the boat. What is worst
s "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 Dowlaiswaram in the evening; but they actual-
ly
leave at between 9 and 10 P.M. and reach Cocanada
in Innerlakota late in the morrow. On their return

13

"the boats leave at 8 P.M. and have to force their way
"the current and wind, and have literally to mount up a
"height of 35 feet above the sea-level, and thus they return
"to Dowlaiswaram at between 2 and 4 P.M. Those that have
"the awful privilege of having gone in those dirty and ill-ventil-
"lated 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 navi-
"gation 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 D.P.W. to insist
"upon the boats leaving and reaching ports at such hours
"as do not interfere with the health and Comfort of passeng
"The owners of the boats will do well to raise the tops of

"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 scanda-
"lous 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 D. P. W. officers never commit the
"lapse of so much as seeing how many tons of weight they
carry. They remain quite content with their manool presents
advantage of the silent complicity of these officers

these boatmen harrass the passengers in th
of the journey for rates higher than those they mutua
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 D. P. W. 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 practice medicine who has not pas
a medical examination. Undoubtedly these atte

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— ~~ie~~ extent justified, but the public will suffer, if only
~~e~~ those who have studied English medicine and have
passed examinations are allowed to practice. 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
certain cases Hindu medicines are more efficient
glish ones. The knowledge and practice of Hindu

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medicine should therefore not be discontinued. T-
who are acquainted with practicing English medicin
and Chemistry &c. should carefully study Hindu med
cal works, such as Súśruta, Caraka &c, make experi-
ments with their medicines and write books in the
vernacular languages about those medicines whic
have been found useful. Books on general Physiolo
should also be published in vernaculars by translat
~~from~~ Standard European Authors. This will to som
extent supply the want felt for good medical book
in the vernaculars. The Examinations should be ma
from these books, and an Act be passed that only
those who have succeeded in these Examinations ~~the~~
allowed to practice medicine. But if Hindu phys

imply now prevented from practicing, 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 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 Doctors' charges are moderate. With a view to gain a livelihood many quacks practice, deceive the public and kill them by thousands a year. Government

should prevent such dangerous physicians from practicing 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 Godavari District has commenced. From that time till ten or twelve years ago, the boats punctually left and reached the places. The Engineers granted licenses under certain Conditions regarding the

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 Sarangs 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 D. P. W. authorities and the boatowners should at least in future enquire into and improve the disuseful condition of these boats.

12. The Editor condemns in No. 31 the 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" Andhraprakāsika 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 appointme

ese 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 1. Standard, or who have studied in the Civil Engi- 2 College will be fit to perform the work of this

Department. On the other hand men who pass their examinations, but have some influence in England are appointed in the Survey or Police Departments, 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 of the people, can disguise themselves and find o

to what Europeans cannot do. The only exception as 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 ...essed and inefficient Europeans, who cannot perform

their duty without the help of their subordinates, obtain well-paid posts in the Salt, Survey, Forest, Police and other Departments in preference to well educated and competent Natives.

14. Mudiyanasanskārini No. 1 states that about 30 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 that the former system of counting letters a

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in the despatching and receiving Post-offices, has
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been discontinued. One evil consequence of this is that
Post-Masters 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 Post-Master 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
received was to be reported at the end of each
passed
the Government of India. The Editor objects

to this, and says that the Imperial Institute as
Dufferin's Fund have to a great extent emptied the co-
fers of the Rajahs, Maharajahs, and all those who desire
titles and honors.

17. A fourth article of the same journal com-
plains that a young girl of 13 years was married at
Tripaty to an old man of 80 years for a consideration
of Rs10,000. 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 inconvenienc

19. In a sixth article of the sar

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tor suggests that the proposed Religious Endow-
ments 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 sym-
pathises with Maharajah Dhulip Sing 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.

Gustav Oppert

Telugu Translator
to Government.

Translator's Office,
September 1887.

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Public

CURRENT NO. 1093 Pub.

From

The Telugu Translator

to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

Dated 19 $\frac{16}{11}$ / $\frac{27}{28}$ September 18

Received

Subject:

Forwarding Report

on Telugu Newspapers

for the Month of August 1887.