(68)

Compdt. 168/.86

PRESS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O. DATED 7 Sept./86
No. 1868

First copy sent to Press. 9/8.

Returned for signature. 28/9

Despatched in print. 29/9

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Vernacular Newspapers

Requesting the Translator to Govt. to submit a report on the Vernacular Press of this Presy. for 1885 & the Commr. of Police & all Dist. Magts. to submit a statement of all published during that year.

[Despatch.]

READ AGAIN Order of Government, dated
188 , No. Miscellaneous.

BACK PAPER, No. of 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. of 188 .

ENCLOSURES.

Printed enclos —— a - print separately - 20 copies

CURRENT No

3404 —— a

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &C. OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.
(not paged.)

Lt Order 130 -
Letter
Collection

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volume.

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by the Govt: of India

2. The Commissioner of Police and all District Magistrates will be requested to submit a statement of all Vernacular newspapers published during the year 1885 similar to the return of new Vernacular newspapers called for by G. O. No. 1267 of 18 June 1886 -

To
The Translator to Govt. 20 with copies of the annual report } Despd 29/9
" Commr. of Police 4 to
All Dist: Magtes 21 × 4 = 84 - Despd 29/9

Ch Insp. 5. Arcot with copy of G.O. 1267 - Despd of Nov [illegible]

110 - 130

Papers to be read in Proceedings:— *Public Dept*

Confidential

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.

Current No. 3404 of 1886, dated 16 August from the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

Current No. of 188 , dated from

*Order 7 Sept 86 No. 1868.*

~~Note~~ Print these separately and send two copies to each Translr. – print 20 copies.

The foregoing letter with its inclosures will be communicated to the Translators to Government who will each submit at a very early date a report on the Vernacular Press of this Presidency for 1885, so far as it concerns his Vernacular, embodying the information required by

Confidential JM 23/6

No. 1161.

FROM

A. P. MacDonnell, Esquire,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,*

TO

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

Simla, the 14 Augt 1886.

Home Department.
Public

23 AUG 86

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1268, dated the 10th June 1886, submitting a return of new Vernacular newspapers published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1884/85, I am directed to invite attention to the Home Department orders marginally cited on the subject of the preparation and submission of annual reports on the Vernacular Press and to explain that what is required is a report giving a review of the most noteworthy discussions in all the vernacular newspapers published in the Madras Presidency, and containing any information and observations which the Local Government may wish to lay before the

No. 894 - 902 dated the 1st June 1880
" 33 - 1195 to 1206 d/the 27th July 1880
" 1669 d/the 7th Octr /85 (para: 4)

138

the Government of India as to the character, tone etc of the vernacular Press. To this report should be added a statement giving the particulars asked for in the letters from this Department, No. $\frac{18}{728-32}$, dated the 9th May 1885 and, No. 1669, dated the 17th October 1885 regarding all the Vernacular papers worthy of notice published in the Madras Presidency. When once these particulars have been supplied it will be sufficient if in future statements information relating to new publications only is given.

3. I am to forward copies of the last annual reports received from Bengal and Upper India as showing the nature of the report required, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the annual Report on the Vernacular Press of the Madras Presidency for the year 1885 may be submitted as early as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant

A. P. MacDonnell

Offg. Secy: to the Govt. of India.

No 11/8

Confidential JM 28/8

# Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC.

*CONFIDENTIAL.*

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

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**G.O., 7th September 1886, No. 1868.**

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**SEPTEMBER.**

## Vernacular Newspapers.

Requesting the Translators to Government to submit a report on the Vernacular Press of this Presidency for 1885, and the Commissioner of Police and all District Magistrates to submit a statement of all — published during that year.

130 Copies

7th September 1886, No. 1868, Public.

*CONFIDENTIAL.*

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 14th August 1886, No. 1161.

No. 894—902, dated the 1st June 1880.
,, 33—1195 to 1206, dated the 27th July 1880.
,, 1669, dated the 7th Oct. 1885, (para. 4).

With reference to your letter, No. 1268, dated the 18th June 1886, submitting a return of new vernacular newspapers published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1884-85, I am directed to invite attention to the Home Department orders marginally cited on the subject of the preparation and submission of annual reports on the Vernacular Press, and to explain that what is required is a report giving a review of the most noteworthy discussions in all the vernacular newspapers published in the Madras Presidency, and containing any information and observations which the Local Government may wish to lay before the Government of India as to the character, tone, &c., of the Vernacular Press. To this report should be added a statement giving the particulars asked for in the letters from this Department, No. 18—728-32, dated the 9th May 1885, and No. 1669, dated the 7th October 1885, regarding all the vernacular papers worthy of notice published in the Madras Presidency. When once these particulars have been supplied, it will be sufficient if, in future statements, information relating to new publications only is given.

2. I am to forward copies of the last annual reports received from Bengal and Upper India as showing the nature of the report required, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the annual report on the Vernacular Press of the Madras Presidency for the year 1885, may be submitted as early as possible.

Order—dated 7th September 1886, No. 1868, Public.

The foregoing letter, with its enclosures, will be communicated to the Translators to Government, who will each submit, at a very early date, a report on the Vernacular Press of this Presidency for 1885, so far as it concerns his vernacular, embodying the information required by the Government of India.

2. The Commissioner of Police and all District Magistrates will be requested to submit a statement of *all* vernacular newspapers published during the year 1885, similar to the return of *new* vernacular newspapers called for by G.O., No. 1267, dated 18th June 1886.

(True Extract.)

*Chief Secretary.*

To the Translators to Government. with the enclosures.
,, the Commissioner of Police.
,, all District Magistrates.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

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[9]

CURRENT NO. 3404

Public Department.

Confidential

*From*

The Govt. of India

No.

*Dated* 14. August 1886.

*Received* 23d August 1886.

*Enclosures* Two.

SUBJECT.

Native Papers.

## *List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year* 1885—(concluded).

| Number. | Name of paper. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of publisher. | Circulation. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Central India.* | | | Copies. | |
| 1 | Dabiru-l-Mulk | Bhupal | Urdu | Bi-monthly | Amjad Ali | 313 | |
| 2 | Ratn Prakásh | Ratlam | Do. | Weekly | Muhammad Abdul Haq | 150 | |
| 3 | Vritta Dhárá | Dhar | Maráthi | Do. | Hari Bháskar | 120 | |
| | | | *Rájputána.* | | | | |
| 1 | Desh Hitaishi | Ajmír | Hindi | Monthly | Shiva Prasád | 300 | A journal of the Árya Samáj. |
| 2 | Jaipur Gazette | Jaipur | Hindi-Urdu | Bi-weekly | Mahábir Prasád | 132 | The property of the Jaipur Darbár. |
| 3 | Márwár Gazette | Jodhpur | Do. | Weekly | Gobardhan Dás | 90 | The property of the Jodhpur Darbár. |
| 4 | Rájputána Gazette | Ajmír | Do. | Do. | Murád Ali | 315 | |
| 5 | Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar | Udaipur | Hindi | Do. | Banshi Dhar | 216 | The property of the Udaipur Darbár. |

## *List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year* 1885—(continued).

| Number. | Name of paper. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of publisher. | Circulation. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Oudh*—(concluded). | | Copies | |
| 9 | Kánya Kubj Prakásh | Lucknow | Hindi | Monthly | Balbhadra Misra | 211 | A national journal of Kánya Kubj Brahmins. |
| 10 | Kárnámah | Ditto | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Yáqúb | 265 | |
| 11 | Khairkhwáh-i-Oudh | Fyzabad | Do. | Bi-monthly | Khairáti Lál | ... | Re-started in June, 1885. |
| 12 | Mashir-i-Qaisar | Lucknow | Do. | Weekly | Ghulam Muhammad | 208 | |
| 13 | Miratu-l-Hind | Ditto | Do. | Monthly | Shyám Naráyan | 350 | |
| 14 | Mumtazu-l-Akhbár | Bara Banki | Do. | Weekly | Muhammad Yúsuf | 83 | Stopped in June, 1885. |
| 15 | Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb | Lucknow | Do. | Monthly | Bihári Lál | 125 | |
| 16 | Murásla-i-Kashmir | Ditto | Do. | Ditto | Shyám Náráyan | 500 | A national journal of Kashmíri Pandits. |
| 17 | Nádiru-l Akhbár | Ditto | Do. | Weekly | Mirza Nádir Husain | ... | Started in May and stopped in June, 1885. |
| 18 | Nigomomáyán | Ditto | Do. | Monthly | Devi Prasád | 181 | A national journal of Nigamomáyán Káyasths. |
| 19 | Oudh Akhbár | Ditto | Do. | Daily | Shiva Prasád | 732 | The property of Munshi Newal Kishor. |
| 20 | Oudh Punch | Ditto | Do. | Weekly | Sajjád Husain | 375 | A comic paper. |
| 21 | Rozánah | Ditto | Do. | Daily | Tegh Bahádur | 600 | Formerly called the *Anwáru-l-Akhbár*, and published once a week. |
| 22 | Sham-i-Oudh | Fyzabad | Do. | Tri-monthly | Kishn Prasad | 300 | |
| 23 | Tahzibu-l-Ásár | Sitapur | Do. | Monthly | Manni Lál | 500 | An educational journal. |
| 24 | Tamannáí | Lucknow | Do. | Weekly | Púran Chand | 150 | |
| 25 | Tibyánu-l-Akhbár | Ditto | Do. | Bi-monthly | Muhammad Ali | 80 | A religious journal of the Shia sect of Musalmáns. |
| | | | | *Panjáb.* | | | |
| 1 | Áftáb-l-Álam-táb | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Áyá Singh | ... | A new publication received since May, 1885. |
| 2 | Áftáb-i-Hind | Jalandhar | Do. | Do. | Barkat Ali | 203 | |
| 3 | Aftáb-i-Panjáb | Lahore | Do. | Tri-weekly | Diván Butá Singh | 500 | |
| 4 | Akhbar-i-Ám | Do. | Do. | Bi-weekly | Makund Rám | 2,500 | |
| 5 | Akmalu-l-Akhbár | Delhi | Do. | Weekly | Fakhrul-din | ... | |
| 6 | Anjuman-i-Panjáb | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb. | 250 | A journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjáb. |
| 7 | Aror Vansh Samáchár | Do. | Gurmukhi | Monthly | Rádha Krishn | 350 | A national journal of Aroras, received since March, 1885. |
| 8 | Asháatu-l-Sunnat | Do. | Urdu | Ditto | Muhammad Husain | 350 | A religious journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmáns. |
| 9 | Ashrafu-l-Akhbár | Delhi | Do. | Tri-monthly | Mirza Khán | 102 | |
| 10 | Brahma Vansh Samáchár | Lahore | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Krishn Gopál | ... | A new publication received in December, 1885. |
| 11 | Danish-i-Hind | Multan | Urdu | Weekly | Ráj Náth | 150 | A new journal received since October, 1885. |
| 12 | Delhi Punch | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Fazlu-l-din | 335 | A comic paper. |
| 13 | Desh Upkárak | Do. | Do. | Do. | Shamsu-l-din | ... | Incorporated with the *Reformer* in January, 1885. |
| 14 | Dharm Jiwan | Do. | Do. | Monthly | Rajab Ali | 500 | A religious journal of the Brahma Samáj. |
| 15 | Dharm Sabhá, Kapurthala | Kapurthala | Do. | Weekly | Arjun Singh | 335 | |
| 16 | Ghamkhwár-i-Hind | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Maháráj Krishn | 300 | A new journal received since April, 1885. |
| 17 | Gorakshá | Hoshiarpur | Do. | Do. | Sindhi Khán | 253 | Incorporated with the *Safír-i-Panjáb* in January, 1885. |
| 18 | Gurmukhi Akhbár | Amritsar | Gurmukhi | Do. | Jhandá Singh | 300 | |
| 3 | 11 | ~~12~~ 11 | 9 | | 16 | | 20 |
| 19 | Gyán Pradáyini Pattriká | Lahore | Hindi | Monthly | Nabin Chandra Rái | 150 | |
| 20 | Hámi-i-Islam | Delhi | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Abdul Wahláb | 150 | A new journal received since September, 1885. |
| 21 | Jain Prakásh | Farrukhnagar | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Jiyá Lál | 162 | A national journal of Jains. |
| 22 | Jammú Gazette | Jammu | Hindi-Urdu | Weekly | Shabbá Mal | ... | Re-started in October, 1885. |
| 23 | Khairkhwáh-i-Álam | Delhi | Urdu | Do. | Mir Hasan | 200 | |
| 24 | Khairkhwáh-i-Ám | Gujrat | Do. | Do. | Rallá Rám | ... | A new publication received in December, 1885. |
| 25 | Khairkhwáh-i-Hind | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Mahá Náráyan | 175 | |
| 26 | Khairkhwáh-i-Kashmir | Lahore | Do. | Weekly | Sálig Rám | 300 | A new publication received in January, but subscription discontinued in May, 1885. |
| 27 | Khairkhwáh-i-Panjáb | Gujranwala | Do. | Do. | Brij Lál | 400 | |
| 28 | Koh-i-Núr | Lahore | Do. | Tri-weekly | Harsukh Rái | 450 | |
| 29 | Lahore Gazette | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Didár Bakhsh | 100 | A new journal received since May, 1885. |
| 30 | Lytton Gazette | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Buláqi Dás | 400 | |
| 31 | Mihr-i-Darakhshán | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Nusrat Ali | 100 | |
| 32 | Mittra Vilás | Lahore | Hindi | Do. | Makund Rám | 400 | |
| 33 | Mufid-i-Hind | Delhi | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Amir Singh | ... | A new publication received in December, 1885. |
| 34 | Mulla Dopiaza | Lahore | Do. | Weekly | Ahmad Bakhsh | 700 | A new comic paper received since March, 1885. |
| 35 | Núr Afshán | Ludhiána | Do. | Do. | Rev. C. B. Newton | 755 | A missionary publication. |
| 36 | Nusratu-l-Akhbár | Delhi | Do. | Do. | Nusrat Ali | 200 | |
| 37 | Nusratu-l-Islám | Do. | Do. | Monthly | Ditto | ... | Stopped in December, 1885. |
| 38 | Panjábi Akhbár | Lahore | Do. | Bi-weekly | Shamsu-l-din | 275 | |
| 39 | Panjáb Punch | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Firozu-l-din | 80 | A comic paper. |
| 40 | Patiála Akhbár | Patiala | Do. | Do. | Din Muhammad | 295 | |
| 41 | Qaisari | Jalandhar | Do. | Do. | Ahmad Bakhsh | 125 | |
| 42 | Rafáh-i-Ám | Sialkot | Do. | Do. | Diván Chand | 400 | |
| 43 | Rafiq-i-Hind | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Muharram Ali | 400 | |
| 44 | Rahbar-i-Hind | Do. | Do. | Tri-weekly | Khádim Ali | 550 | |
| 45 | Rávi-i-Benazír | Do | Do. | Monthly | Hargopál | 450 | Stopped in September, 1885. |
| 46 | Reformer | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Shamsu-l-din | 700 | |
| 47 | Rekhtah | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Mahá Náráyan | 175 | |
| 48 | Sádiq-l-Akhbár | Bahwalpur | Do. | Weekly | Dwárká Náth | 264 | The property of the Baháwalpur Darbár. |
| 49 | Safir-i-Hind | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Buláqi Dás | 400 | |
| 50 | Safir-i-Panjáb | Hoshiarpur | Do. | Weekly | Sindhi Khán | 253 | |
| 51 | Sahifa-i-Qudsi | Delhi | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Abdul Qudús | 280 | A new publication received since May, 1885. |
| 52 | Shafahu-l-Sudúr | Lahore | Arabic | Monthly | Registrar of the Panjáb University. | 80 | The Arabic journal of the Panjáb University. |
| 53 | Shafiq-i-Hind | Do. | Urdu | Weekly | Saifu-l-Haq | 400 | |
| 54 | Siráju-l-Akhbár | Jhelam | Do. | Do. | Faqir Muhammad | 400 | A new paper received since September, 1885. |
| 55 | Vazir-i-Hind | Sialkot | Do. | Do. | Mirza Mavahid | 200 | |
| 56 | Victoria Paper | Do. | Do. | Daily | Gyán Chand | 975 | |
| | | | | *Central Provinces.* | | | |
| 1 | Nyáya Sudhá | Harda | Marathi-English | Weekly | Básudeva Bháskar | 415 | |
| 2 | Subodh Sindhu | Khandwa | Marathi-Hindi | Do. | Lakshman Ánant | 210 | An old publication, but received in this office since January, 1885. |
| 3 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 21 |

## List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1885.

| Number. | Name of paper. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of publisher. | Circulation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *North-Western Provinces.* | | | Copies. | |
| 1 | Agra Akhbár | Agra | Urdu | Weekly | Shujáu-l-Hasan | 250 | |
| 2 | Áina-i-Sikandari | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Ahmad Bakhsh | 80 | |
| 3 | Ainu-l-Akhbár | Ditto | Do. | Do. | Diláwar Ali | 150 | |
| 4 | Akhbár-i-Álam | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Muqarrab Husain Khán | 65 | |
| 5 | Akhbár-i-Chunár | Chunár | Do. | Do. | Rajab Ali Khán | 400 | |
| 6 | Aligarh Institute Gazette | Aligarh | Urdu-English | Bi-weekly | Guláb Rái | 284 | Edited by Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C.S.I. |
| 7 | Almora Akhbár | Almora | Hindi | Weekly | Sadá Nand | 106 | |
| 8 | Amjadu-l-Akhbár | Budaun | Urdu | Do. | Ali Amjad Husain | 250 | Started in February, 1885. |
| 9 | Ánand Dáyak | Sháhjahánpur | Hindi | Monthly | Umrao Misra | ... | Started in June and stopped in August, 1885. |
| 10 | Ánand Kádambini | Mirzapur | Do. | Ditto | Shyám Kishor | 500 | Started in August, 1885. |
| 11 | Anis-i-Hind | Agra | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Mirza Áshiq Husain | 50 | Started in January and stopped in July, 1885. |
| 12 | Árogya Darpan | Allahabad | Hindi | Monthly | Jagan Náth | ... | Started in October, 1885. |
| 13 | Árya Pattra | Bareilly | Hindi-Urdu | Ditto | Secretary to the Árya Samáj | 425 | A journal of the Árya Samáj. |
| 14 | Árya Vinaya | Moradabad | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Rudra Dat | 250 | Started in May, 1885. |
| 15 | Bahár-i-Hind | Agra | Urdu | Weekly | Momin Husain | 100 | A new journal received from October, 1885. |
| 16 | Bhárat Bandhu | Aligarh | Hindi-English | Do. | Totá Rám | 100 | |
| 17 | Bhárat Bhúshan | Cawnpore | Hindi-Urdu | Monthly | Ganga Prasád | 192 | |
| 18 | Bháratendu | Brindaban | Hindi | Ditto | Rádhá Charan Goswámi | 250 | |
| 19 | Bhárati Vilás | Agra | Do. | Weekly | Bhagwán Dás | 225 | Stopped in December, 1885. |
| 20 | Bhárat Jiwan | Benares | Do. | Do. | Rám Krishná Varmá | 1,750 | |
| 21 | Bháratodaya | Cawnpore | Do. | Daily | Sitá Rám | ... | Started in October and stopped in November, 1885. |
| 22 | Bhárat Prakásh | Moradabad | Do. | Bi-monthly | Banwári Lál | 150 | Started in March, 1885. |
| 23 | Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak | Farukhabad | Do. | Monthly | Káli Charan | 310 | A journal of the Árya Samáj. |
| 24 | Bráhman | Cawnpore | Do. | Ditto | Prátáb Naráyan | 300 | |
| 25 | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari | Bareilly | Urdu | Weekly | Thákur Prasád | 250 | |
| 26 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari | Rámpur | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Husain | 500 | |
| 27 | Dur-i-Bebaha | Agra | Do. | Monthly | Vazíru-l-din | ... | Stopped in February, 1885. |
| 28 | Fatehgarh Punch | Farukhabad | Do. | Bi-monthly | Saddiq Husain | 101 | Started in September, 1885. |
| 29 | Gaur Káyasth | Allahabad | Do. | Monthly | Sadan Lál | 125 | |
| 30 | Growse Gazette | Bulandshahr | Do. | Weekly | Gangá Sahái | 60 | |
| 31 | Hámi-i-Hind | Allahabad | Do. | Do. | Sadaru-l-din | 633 | |
| 32 | Hindi Pradip | Ditto | Hindi | Monthly | Bálkrishn Bhat | 225 | |
| 33 | Islám | Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Mír | 260 | |
| 34 | Jalwa-i-Túr | Ditto | Do. | Do. | Ganeshi Lál | 90 | |
| 35 | Jám-i-Jamshed | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Jamshed Ali | 150 | |
| 36 | Kara Punch | Allahabad | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Ismail | 200 | Started in February and stopped in May, 1885. |
| 37 | Káshi Pattriká | Benares | Hindi-Urdu | Do. | Lakhshmi Shankar, M.A. | 560 | An educational journal intended for schools. |
| 38 | Katehar Punch | Aonla | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Ahmad Sháh | 200 | Stopped in November, 1885. |
| 39 | Kavi Vachan Sudhá | Benares | Hindi | Weekly | Chintámani Ráo | 350 | |
| 40 | Káyasth Samáchár | Allahabad | Urdu | Monthly | Binda Prasád | 175 | A national journal of Káyasths. |
| 41 | Khairkhwáh-i-Islám | Ditto | Do. | Weekly | Muhammad Ismail | 250 | Stopped in April, 1885. |
| 42 | Khurshaid-i-Áfáq | Pilibhít | Do. | Do. | Mazhar Ahsan Khán | 200 | Started in January, 1885. |
| 43 | Lama-i-Núr | Jaunpur | Do. | Do. | Háfiz Abdullah | 54 | Stopped in May, 1885. |
| 44 | Lawrence Gazette | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Hidáyat Ali | 130 | An old paper stopped in September, 1885. |
| 45 | Mathurá Akhbár | Muttra | Do. | Do. | Din Dayál | 405 | Started in June, 1885. |
| 46 | Matla-i-Núr | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Durgá Prasád | 50 | |
| 47 | Mazharu-l-Ziráat | Meerut | Do. | Monthly | Muqarrab Husain Khán | 343 | An agricultural journal. |
| 48 | Mihr-i-Nimroz | Bijnor | Do. | Weekly | Muhibullah | 240 | |
| 49 | Muallim-i-Dabistán | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Nabi Ashraf | ... | Stopped in January 1885. |
| 50 | Mufid-i-Ám | Agra | Do. | Tri-monthly | Ahmad Khán | 100 | |
| 51 | Municipal Guide | Do. | Do. | Bi-monthly | Ali Ján | 50 | Publishes proceedings of Municipal Committees. |
| 52 | Naiyar-i-Ázam | Moradabad | Do. | Weekly | Amjad Ali | 200 | |
| 53 | Najmu-l-Akhbár | Etáwah | Do. | Bi-weekly | Rúhullah Khán | 275 | |
| 54 | Najmu-l-Hind | Moradabad | Do. | Weekly | Antár Krishn | 200 | |
| 55 | Nasim-i-Agra | Agra | Do. | Do. | Jamná Dás | 325 | |
| 56 | Nasim-i-Hind | Fatehpur | Do. | Do. | Shiva Náráyan | 96 | |
| 57 | Nasim-i-Sabar | Budaun | Do. | Do. | Imtiáz Ahmad | 175 | |
| 58 | Nizámu-l-Mulk | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Fahimu-l-din | 100 | |
| 59 | Núr-i-Budaun | Aonla | Do. | Do. | Ahmad Sháh | 400 | Stopped in November, 1885. |
| 60 | Núru-l-Absár | Allahabad | Do. | Do. | Roshan Lál | 140 | |
| 61 | Núru-l-Anwár | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Abdul Hamid | 403 | |
| 62 | Nusratu-l-Sunnat | Benares | Do. | Monthly | Muhammad Saíd | ... | A new journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmáns started in December, 1885. |
| 63 | Prayág Samáchár | Allahabad | Hindi | Weekly | Devaki Nándan | 600 | |
| 64 | Prince of Wales' Gazette | Meerut | Urdu | Do. | Ganeshi Lál | ... | |
| 65 | Rafiu-l-Akhbár | Benares | Do. | Do. | Ghulám Husain | 400 | |
| 66 | Rohilkhand Punch | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Jamshed Ali | 150 | A comic paper. |
| 67 | Sajjan Vinod | Agra | Hindi | Do. | Shri Krishn Lál | 200 | Started in May and stopped in November, 1885. |
| 68 | Sarosh-i-Benares | Benares | Urdu | Do. | Wali Muhammad | 600 | Started in September, 1885. |
| 69 | Shahna-i-Hind | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Ahmad Hasan | 103 | |
| 70 | Shula-i-Túr | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Ibráhim | 175 | |
| 71 | Sitára-i-Hind | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Banwári Lál | 160 | |
| 72 | Surúr-i-Qaisari | Rámpur | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Raza | 125 | |
| 73 | Tahzib | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Ráhat Ali Khán | 80 | |
| 74 | Tútiya-i-Hind | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Ishrat Ali | 260 | |
| 75 | Waqáya-i-Álam | Gházipur | Do. | Do. | Sarájul-din Ahmad | 250 | |
| | | | | *Oudh.* | | | |
| 1 | Akhtar-i-Oudh | Lucknow | Urdu | Weekly | Ali Husain | 125 | Started in January, 1885. |
| 2 | Anjuman-i-Hind | Ditto | Do. | Do. | Chandan Lál | 150 | The journal of the Oudh Talúkdárs' Association. |
| 3 | Aror Vansh Prakásh | Fyzabad | Do. | Monthly | Shiva Prasád | 408 | A journal of the Arora sect of Hindus. |
| 4 | Ázád | Lucknow | Do. | Weekly | Ahmad Ali | 182 | Started in March, 1885. |
| 5 | Dinkar Prakásh | Ditto | Hindi | Monthly | Rám Dás Varmá | 173 | |
| 6 | Hindustán | Kálákankar | Do. | Daily | Rája Rampál Singh | ... | Started by Rája Rampál Singh in November, 1885. |
| 7 | Hindustáni | Lucknow | Urdu | Tri-weekly | Gangá Prasád Varmá | 600 | |
| 8 | Jámau-l-Akhláq | Ditto | Do. | Bi-monthly | Básit Husain | 230 | Stopped in May, 1885. |

**Husainabad.** The *Kárnáma* complained of what it called the misapplication of the Husainábád funds in Lucknow. Formerly, it said, winter clothing was largely distributed to the poor from the endowment; but now the money is devoted to building clock-towers and to illuminating the city on the occasion of visits of Government officers.

**Female morality.** Numerous papers allege and deplore the increase of female prostitution throughout the country—chiefly, of course, in the large cities. A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* said there were 500 women of this class in Amritsar, and that the municipal authorities had been compelled to take measures against them. Complaints appeared in the papers also from Agra, Benares, Allahábád, Lucknow, and Meerut regarding the lack of restraint on prostitutes, especially in the matter of their residence. The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, discussing the whole question, said that very bad results have followed on the liberty which Englishmen have insisted on granting to women, in opposition to the customs and religion of the country and the universal native sentiment. The *Almora Akhbár* mentioned with approval that Mr. Ross, the Commissioner of Kumaun, had reimposed certain restrictions upon low-class females in that Division which were formerly enforced by Sir Henry Ramsay.

**Quack advertisements.** The *Hindustáni* and the *Akhbár-i-Ám* adverted to a small but crying evil in the license enjoyed by quacks to publish whatever obscenity they please by way of advertisement of their wares in native papers. Since the date of these articles, however, one of the offending editors has been prosecuted and punished, and a caution on the subject has been circulated to newspaper offices by the Government.

**Monkeys.** The commercial Hindu is evidently beginning to doubt the sanctity of the monkey, as that mischievous animal has multiplied to an extent which constitutes a serious danger to destructible property in several cities. Complaints on the subject from Benares and Muttra, not to speak of Lucknow, Agra, &c., appeared in various papers. The *Mufid-i-Ám* asked the Local Government to order a general expulsion of the monkey tribe from town limits. The Muttra Municipality undertook deportation; but the Municipal Board seem not to have exercised close enough supervision, and complaints appeared in turn about the treatment of the animals.

**Vaccination.** The *Miratu-l-Hind* urged a speedy extension of the operations of the Vaccination Department, as it said the check on small-pox was at present insufficient. On the other hand, a vigorous protest against the introduction of compulsory vaccination at Lahore was made by the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, the *Panjábi Akhbár*, and indeed the whole Lahore Press.

**Tantia Bhil.** The depredations of Tantia were noticed by several papers. The *Subodh Sindhu*, remarking that the people had been allowed to arm themselves against him, said his unchecked career was very discreditable to the administration.

**Recruits for the native army.** The *Panjábi Akhbár*, the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, and the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb*, discussed the scarcity of Sikh recruits for the army, and said that the explanation of it was to be found in the low rate of pay offered, and in the invidious distinctions between European and native soldiers. The *Koh-i-Núr* in October published a long letter from a correspondent at Port Blair on the subject of native soldiers, in which the writer complained of their exclusion from the higher posts, and said that low-caste men (instancing a Dom) are often elevated above the heads of their social superiors, so that the better classes are naturally unwilling to take service.

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**Water-supply.** Scarcity of water was complained of at Agra and Lucknow. At Agra an artesian boring has been long in progress; but on a report from the Geological Department stating the experiment to be hopeless (rock had recently been struck) operations were discontinued by the Public Works Department in June. The *Mufid-i-Ám* and the *Agra Akhbár* made a great clamour about this, and insisted on ascribing the stoppage to the Government's need of money. They urged that the Municipal Board was willing to continue the boring at its own expense, and that Government had no right to appropriate Municipal funds. Ultimately the Local Government permitted the Municipal Board to proceed with the work on the terms proposed; but no water has as yet been reached. At Lucknow the *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* in June represented the sufferings of the people for lack of water, and protested strongly about the delay in carrying out the water-supply scheme. The Municipality should raise money for the project, the *Anwár* said, in any manner possible, whether by sale of nazúl property or by taking a loan. And if delay is inevitable, new wells should be dug meantime for present necessity.

**Gambling at the Dewali.** Several papers in Benares and Allahábád said that gambling during the Dewáli festival was a public nuisance in those cities, and that it was quite unnecessary to permit it: the local authorities should enforce the Gambling Act then as at other times.

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co-religionists to abandon their prejudices, or they would be left behind in the race. The need for a university in the North-Western Provinces is a stock subject with the Vernacular Press of these provinces and of Oudh. It was, however, comparatively little discussed in 1885. The *Shám-i-Oudh* urged the usual arguments on two or three occasions, pointing to the existence of a university in the Panjáb. The Agra College committee and staff were warmly congratulated by the *Agra Akhbár*, the *Nasim-i-Agra*, and the *Núru-l-Absár*, upon the great improvement in the attendance at the college under the new management, and upon the unprecedented success of college students at the Calcutta University examinations. The *Núru-l-Anwár* in March, discussing the Anglo-Vernacular middle class examinations, said that some very discreditable rumours were current about malpractices on the part of native head-masters where these were in charge. The *Núru-l-Anwár* considered the reports as probably false, but recommended that the examination at every place should be held under the supervision of a respectable European. In noticing the results of the Anglo-Vernacular examination, the *Hindustáni* and the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* protested strongly against the severity of requirements which only allowed of 40 per cent. of the candidates passing.

**Educational officers.** Several papers expressed disapproval of the appointment of Civilians as Directors of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and in the Panjáb. On the other hand, the *Akhbár-i-Ám*, referring to a movement which it said was on foot among the educational officers of the Panjáb to protest against Mr. Ibbetson's appointment, blamed such action as insubordinate, and said that Government was perfectly right in choosing the best man. The *Panjábí Akhbár* at first stated that Dr. Leitner had sent in his resignation in consequence of the obnoxious appointment. In June, however, the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* said that Sir Charles Aitchison had recommended Dr. Leitner for the Directorship. Afterwards, in November, the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* and the *Shafiq-i-Hind* gave an account of the quarrel between Dr. Leitner and the Panjáb University Syndicate, both papers considering the former to have been right in impeaching the misuse of certain funds. The *Akhbár-i-Ám*, however, said that Dr. Leitner was a good riddance, for he was a most dictatorial person. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* and other papers refrained from discussing the recent dispute, but cordially acknowledged Dr. Leitner's long and important services to the cause of education in the Panjáb.

**"Rafiq-i-Hind" newspaper.** The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore) is an enterprising paper of recent date, the editor of which (by name Muharram Ali Chishti) is generally in peril of prosecution for libel, as he understands the liberty of the Press to consist in defying the provisions of the criminal law in this respect. He is naturally a man of celebrity among his brother editors, and seems from various indications to command a good deal of sympathy even in non-literary circles at Lahore. He was sent to prison for a month for libelling Lála Dás Mal, Honorary Magistrate; and a certain Turk also prosecuted him, but without success. His friends put garlands of flowers on his neck as he went to jail; and about 250 women are said (by the *Rafiq*) to have held a meeting, in order to console his sister. The sympathy expressed for him in the Press was not unanimous, as the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, and the *Mashir-i-Qaisar*, maintained that he had been very justly punished.

**Hindi *versus* Urdu.** The question of the rival languages was less agitated than usual, though some Allahábád papers had great satisfaction in publishing an account of a trial in which there had nearly been a miscarriage of justice through the Persian letters of the word *nahin* being misread as *tin*. One Sohan Prasád, a school teacher in Gorakhpur, published a book (in verse) recommending Hindi; and as he took or made the occasion to abuse the Caliph Omar, the Muhammadans of the place were much irritated and commenced a prosecution against him. Ultimately the prosecution was withdrawn on the author's agreeing to strike out the abusive verses in a second edition.

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## V.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

**Social prejudices.** Such questions as the re-marriage of widows, and travel for education outside this country, are treated by the large majority of papers in a liberal spirit: and it is in dealing with matters of this kind that they are most markedly in advance of the general public. The *Bhárat Bandhu* is a constant advocate of widow marriage, but it recognises the necessity of proceeding with caution. The marriage of a Hindu widow, which took place at Amritsar under the auspices of the Árya Samáj, was noticed with much satisfaction in the *Koh-i-Núr* and the *Árya Pattra*. The *Nyáya Sudhá*, on the other hand, published letters from correspondents in which they denounced the movement for reform, and said the whole Brahmin community was opposed to it. The paper itself, however, added no comment, and such views are unusual in the Press. The *Bhárat Bandhu* and the *Prayág Samáchár* advised Hindus to go to England for education, the latter paper noticing with satisfaction the departure of one Lála Manmohan Lál from Allahabad for the purpose.

**Countess of Dufferin Fund.** The subscriptions set on foot with a view to providing female medical attendance for native women were noticed with very various comment. The *Panjábí Akhbár* and the *Almora Akhbár* published articles of high praise; but the adverse remarks of the *Indian Mirror* were then taken up and amplified by the *Hindustáni* and several other papers. Some writers, who on the whole approved of the movement, said that it would come to nothing if Missionaries were allowed to have a hand in it. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* said that the test of the tacit official pressure was simply to enquire whether the native subscribers had ever contributed in the same way to any charitable project which lacked official support. The *Shafiq* added that the evil had been exaggerated, as native *dais* were fairly efficient. The *Ázád* said briefly that no real good would be done. On the other hand the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Bhárat Bandhu*, and other papers, protested warmly against these depreciatory notices. In the Central Provinces the *Nyáya Sudhá* and the *Subodh Sindhu* applauded the movement, and prophesied its success.

**Conversion to Christianity.** The *Nasim-i-Agra* of 15th August announced that some Christian Missionaries had converted a Káyasth boy in Agra, and had removed him to Gorakhpur. The matter was noticed with much irritation also by the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* and the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind*. It appears that a criminal prosecution was instituted, but came to nothing.

**Religous discord.** The Muharram and the Dasehra fell on the same date in 1885, and a great number of articles relating to these celebrations appeared both before and after their occurrence. Each editor naturally writes in favour of his own religion; but on the whole the tone of the Press at most places is pacific. Thus the *Prayág Samáchár* approved of the arrangements made by the District Officer at Allahábád, and advised both parties to acquiesce in them; and similarly the *Waqáya-i-Álam* at Gházipur, the *Bráhman* at Cawnpore, and the *Hindustáni* at Lucknow, supported the local regulations. Numerous papers noticed the events of the *Íd* at Morádábád, where the Hindus seem—even by the Muhammadan accounts—to have been subjected to extravagant provocation. The general version was that the Hindus bought a cow for Rs. 70 from the Muhammadans to prevent its being killed, and that the Muhammadans promptly obtained 12 kine with the money, slaughtered them, and carried their bodies in carts through the principal streets. The quiet in which the Dasehra and Muharram passed off almost everywhere in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh seemed to be satisfactory to the Press. Wherever anything of the nature of a disturbance occurred, the papers of course took the part of their respective religions. All the Lahore papers gave accounts of the riots in that city, but their conflicting accounts could inform no one as to what really happened.

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## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

**Hazara.** The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, which violently attacked Colonel Batchelor in 1884, continued from time to time during 1885 to publish articles on alleged misconduct of the Forest Officers in Hazára, and invited the Deputy Commissioner's attention to Jarid and some other villages as instances of oppression.

the necessity of giving junior officers some acquaintance with the country outside "station" limits, nor even for rent and revenue work which absolutely requires the officer's presence. However, they more particularly attack the touring of Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

**Excise administration.** The Vernacular Press urges vigorous repression of the excessive use of liquor, and of use of intoxicating drugs at all. The *Hindustáni* (16th January) said that liquor and drug shops were slaughter-houses and slave-markets, and that Government ought to prohibit and suppress the whole trade. Milder articles of the same purport were numerous. The *Rekhta* was glad to state that the sale of *chandu* had been forbidden in Delhi, and several papers noticed with satisfaction the orders issued in the North-Western Provinces directing local officers to discourage *chandu* shops as much as possible.

## III.—PRODUCTION, COMMUNICATION, AND TRADE.

**Agriculture.** There was unusually little notice of agriculture during the year. The *Ázád* complained that talúkdárs in Oudh did nothing towards encouraging the use of improved implements, and advised their *Anjuman* to take up the subject. The *Áftáb-i-Hind* said that agriculture suffered much by the cultivators being continually dragged away from their work for various purposes by the patwári, the kanúngo, the tahsíldár, and officers on tour.

**Railways.** Details of railway administration are noticed every week in some of the papers. The great majority of such articles consist of complaints of some defect on a line referred to, or suggestions for the comfort of passengers. The most frequent complaint is that of over-crowding, and many of the papers say that even this would not cause so much distress if an attempt could be made at separating certain classes from the others. Some classes are objected to merely on caste grounds; but the admission of sweepers and shoe-makers into carriages with the rest is evidently—especially in the hot weather—a substantial grievance. A correspondent of the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* described his sufferings when several shoe-makers carrying raw hides were thrust, in spite of all protest, into a carriage already full: and said that no sooner had these got out, than six sweepers took their places. The case with the women, where arrangements have been made for separating the sexes, is rather worse; for though the separation is approved of, native correspondents naturally say that anything would be better than seeing their women locked in with parties of prostitutes. At Lahore a new requirement that upper class passengers should take tickets at the third class (instead of the first and second class) booking office seems to have caused a good deal of inconvenience, as many of the papers noticed it. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* and other Lahore papers deprecated Government's taking over the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway. The management of that Railway by Mr. David Ross, C.I.E., was mentioned on numerous occasions with high praise, and the *Koh-i-Núr* and *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* in October expressed satisfaction at the retention of his services by Government. The editor of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* made an attempt during the year to arrange for the sale of his paper at railway stations; but the necessary facilities were refused by Messrs. Wheeler, who have the contract for the East Indian Railway, and by the Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway. The matter has probably since been before the Government of India, as the editor expressed his intention of appealing to that authority.

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**Post-Office.** Reviews of the Director-General's report on Indian post-offices appeared in the *Vritta Dhárá* of 30th July and the *Almora Akhbár* of 28th September. Both papers said that the post-office was one of the most successful and useful of Government departments. They observed, however, that there was still room for improvement in the delivery of letters in the interior of the country. The *Almora Akhbár* said that the steady increase of deposits in postal savings banks showed clearly the popular confidence in the permanence of British rule. "Where a man's money is, there is his mind." Minor postal arrangements were noticed from time to time with approval or protest. The *Koh-i-Núr* and other papers protested against the order forbidding use of embossed envelopes as wrappers for newspapers. The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* disapproved of village post-offices being placed in charge of schoolmasters, and the *Mufid-i-Ám* of payment of money-orders through postal peons. The *Mufid* said this arrangement would result in fraud, and loss from negligence, not to speak of the chance of the peons being robbed. It would appear that in some large towns (Allahabad, Lahore, and Amritsar) distribution of the mail through sub-post-offices, instead of from the central office, was introduced as a reform; but it worked badly, at any rate at first, and numerous complaints of the consequent delays appeared in the local papers. As regards Lahore, the *Koh-i-Núr* afterwards (14th May) said that the arrangement had been discontinued, and that distribution was satisfactorily effected from the central post-office. The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* complained that letters and packets sent to Kashmír were charged postage a second time in that country, and urged that the management of the Kashmír post-office should be made over to the imperial department.

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## IV.—EDUCATION AND LETTERS.

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officials at the octroi office at Allahábád. Notice of municipal matters is of fairly frequent occurrence, as it always was, and in large cities the Press is of considerable use in calling the attention of the Commissioners to matters that require it. The *Koh-i-Núr* in July published a long and intelligent review of the financial position of the Lahore Board, recommending reduction of the municipal police force, and sale of the public gardens if they were not self-supporting. The *Ázád* vigorously attacked the Lucknow Board for assigning Rs. 5,000 for supply of exhibits to the Exhibition, and said the members ought to be shown as curiosities themselves.

**Muhammadans.**

The Resolution of the Government of India concerning the education of Muhammadans, and their employment in the public service, was noticed with different comment by various papers. The *Hindustáni* approved of it as just and satisfactory. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* at first entirely concurred in the conclusions of the Resolution, but in its next issue turned round and found great fault with it. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* said that after three years of gestation the Government of India had brought forth a mouse, and generally expressed dissatisfaction. The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* wrote more strongly to a similar effect.

**Attacks by the Press on Europeans in India.**

The hostility of the Native Press to the community of Europeans in India is a subject which it is very necessary to consider as a whole, both because to take up detached instances would involve great injustice to individuals, and also in order to a fair appreciation of the intelligence, and even the humanity, of the journals themselves. I quote the following from the *Qaisari* of 16th May last, as expressing temperately the feeling everywhere evinced towards Europeans (resident in India) as a class :—"India is not for Indians, but for Englishmen. All posts of trust and responsibility in every department—Civil, Military, Telegraph, Post-office, Medical, Education, and Forest—are monopolised by Europeans. Natives have only received a few crumbs that have fallen from the tables of Europeans, but still they are told that they have got more than their share, and are charged with having an undue desire for the loaves and fishes of Government. Anglo-Indians would exclude them even from the lower ranks of the public service, and make them mere hewers of wood and carriers of water." It is not for me here to discuss the abstract justice of this complaint; but the power and the privileges at present held by Europeans have been conferred on them by Government, and I am bound to point out that when an individual is savagely attacked by native papers on this account, the offence, if there be any, which Government is asked to punish, is its own. It cannot be too clearly realised that the motive for such attacks does not, in nine cases out of ten, lie in the particular occurrence which furnishes a handle, but in a race animosity, which—however much it may be deplored—should in the interests of truth and justice be recognised as an existing fact. When all distinctions are abolished in the criminal law, when Government throws open all posts, civil and military, to natives, and when a native is appointed Governor-General alternately with an Englishman, we may hope, if still in the country, to see criminal charges against Europeans soberly and fairly discussed, and less frantic invective levelled against a Lieutenant-Governor accused of starving a famine-stricken population, or a judicial officer said to have been abusive in court. Meanwhile, as I observed above, it is not just to the papers themselves to take their tirades fully and literally without deduction, as what they would write if they were aware of responsibility and an appreciable power to influence the event. It cannot reasonably be supposed that a peaceable old Káyasth, seated in Agra or Benares, really thirsts for the blood of the European who has run over a Tamil boy by pure misadventure in Tuticorin. He will write as if he did; but a good deal of this is merely the received formula for treating of such subjects, and indeed some native editors would seem to keep articles in stereotype about the "slaughter" of natives by Europeans, with blanks for the insertion of names and dates. So also with their incessant attacks upon European officers. There is (we may fairly believe) not such extreme bitterness of hostility as the words and expressions employed seem

to indicate: and the erroneous impression which these may produce is not the least point to be regretted about them. The sum of the matter is that educated natives see foreigners holding positions in the country which they think they have a better right to fill themselves, and drawing considerable salaries for work which they think themselves equally well able to perform—according to native ideas—for much less pay. It cannot be expected from them that they should recognise the power and intention to maintain foreign rule as a recommendation in an Indian public officer.

Numerous articles appeared during the year on matters such as I allude to above; but they display so much sameness that a brief description seems sufficient. The *Nasim-i-Agra* said that a European had kicked a coolie to death at Dacca, and would escape with a small fine. The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* stated that this European had been fined Rs. 200, whereas he ought to have been hanged. The *Hindustáni* said that the Telegraph Master at Meerut had shot a coolie, but the latter's death would be ascribed to rupture of the spleen. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* observed that the Meerut district was very popular as a man-hunting ground with European sportsmen. The *Rahbar-i-Hind* and the *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* noticed the case of stabbing by one Sullivan at Lahore, and said that justice constantly failed in such cases. The *Qaisari* said that a tea-planter had killed a native boy for not getting off his horse when they met. The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* said that the tea-planter had been acquitted: natives were not regarded as human beings by Europeans. And comments in the same strain appeared in the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Hindustáni*, and numerous other papers, on the result of the Sullivan case, a case of shooting at Peshawar, an alleged homicide at Calcutta, the deaths of two natives at Golaghát, a native child being run over by a railway engine in the Madras presidency, and generally on any event of this kind which seemed to give an occasion. If criminal cases be left apart, the class of Europeans most vituperated by the Native Press is certainly the editors of Anglo-Indian papers: after them the Civil Service. No Civil Servant was attacked on the whole with so much bitterness as Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* said that Sir Rivers was nothing if not hostile to the children of the soil. This was on the occasion of his speech at the Calcutta Trades' dinner, for which the *Miratu-l-Hind* and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* also abused him violently. Some of the papers talked about petitioning for his compulsory retirement. In Tinkauri Pál's case, it was said that Sir Rivers would have extended mercy to a European, but could not do so to a "nigger." And the scarcity in Burdwan and Birbhum occasioned a number of virulent articles, in which the Lieutenant-Governor was accused of letting the people starve, and regarding their sufferings with entire indifference. The other special object of the hostility of the native papers during the year was Mr. Laidman, Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dún, for whose dismissal, on account of the verdict in the case of Laidman *versus* Hearsey and of alleged abusive language used by him to suitors, they clamoured incessantly. When it was known that Sir Alfred Lyall did not contemplate any action in the direction wished, the two most violent papers (the *Hindustáni* and the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*) angrily assailed the Lieutenant-Governor.

**Natives in the public service.**

The elevation of two natives to District Judgeships in Oudh was noticed with considerable satisfaction, though in Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán's case there was some cavilling at the fitness of the appointment in the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Morádábád), and by correspondents in some of the Lucknow papers. All the Lahore papers, and a good many others elsewhere in the Panjáb, and in the North-Western Provinces, celebrated with much rejoicing the temporary appointment of Pandit Rám Náráyan to the Lahore Chief Court. In the North-West several papers thanked the Local Government for the promotion of Mír Muhammad Husain to be Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce, and expressed a hope that he would in time become Director.

**Official tours.**

There has been a good deal of comment on the subject of official winter tours, which are not by any means in good odour. They are said to be useless, and very harassing to the people. The papers obviously do not make sufficient allowance for exceptional depravity (which made it unjust to punish his people)—from the submissive character of the Burmese—from the warlike character of the Burmese—from the wickedness of war—and from the state of Europe—showed clearly that the real object was simply to attack a policy which was obnoxious for reasons not openly avowed. The final decision of the Government as to Burma was not known before the end of the year; but annexation was expected on all hands, and the following papers can be mentioned as approving of it: the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Ázád*, the *Tútiya-i-Hind*, the *Naiyar-i-Ázam*, the *Akhtar-i-Oudh*, and the *Hindustán*. The *Hindustán* suggested that Theebaw should be put to death. The remainder of the Vernacular Press opposed annexation more or less strongly, though perceiving that it would probably take place. The course most generally advocated was to place another Burmese prince on the throne. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* of December 26th, noticing a wish said to have been expressed by Lord Dufferin to know the opinion of the Native Press, observed that His Excellency had better have asked for advice a little earlier, and refrained from declaring war.

I have thought it necessary to give a full account of the writings of the Native papers on Central Asia and Burma. The remaining subjects under this head may be more briefly treated.

**Native States.**

*Kashmir* has occupied the attention of the Press in a larger degree than any other state. In March there were stories afloat concerning the alleged disloyalty of the Mahárája, to which needless publicity was given by certain Anglo-Indian papers in Calcutta and Lahore. All the vernacular papers of Lahore adopted the Mahárája's cause, and denounced the charges made against him as false and malicious. Articles on the administration of the State appeared at intervals during the summer, and in September the Mahárája's death was noticed and lamented by several papers in the Panjáb. After this the reported intention of the British Government to appoint a permanent Resident provoked, in the Panjáb, very general reprobation; the *Panjábi Akhbár* stood alone in saying that it saw no objection to the measure. The *Ázád* of Lucknow approved of it highly, and proposed that a British cantonment also should be established in Kashmir; but the Press in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh concerns itself comparatively little with the State.

*Márwár.*—Several complaints about details of administration in Márwár appeared in the *Rájputána Gazette*. The *Agra Akhbár* of March 21st said that the tyranny of Colonel Powlett and the Prime Minister would drive the people into revolt, if the Government of India still continued to turn a deaf ear to their appeals.

*Rámpur.*—The *Delhi Punch* has published letters during the year complaining of the insecurity of life and property, and low pay of officials, in Rámpur. The *Najmu-l-Hind* and *Khairkhwáh-i-Álam* ridiculed the Rámpur "army." Other papers have blamed the neglect of education in the State.

Unimportant articles have appeared on the affairs of other States; but *Bhopál* came into prominent notice towards the end of the year. The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb*, the *Delhi Punch*, the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Sháhna-i-Hind*, the *Nusratu-l-Sunnat*, and the *Reformer* published violent articles against the action of the Government of India in degrading Sadiq Hasan Khán, together with a good deal of personal abuse of Sir Lepel Griffin. The Lucknow papers, however, took their own line on this subject. Both the *Hindustáni* and the *Oudh Akhbár* published long accounts of Sadiq Hasan's misdeeds, and approved of his degradation. The *Ázád* of Lucknow concurred, as did also the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of Lahore. A fresh clamour, in which the *Ázád* joined, was roused by the proposal to appoint a European Prime Minister.

**Dhuleep Singh.**

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* of June 6th said that Mahárája Dhuleep Singh had been but shabbily treated in England, and that he had sunk into poverty. Two other

Lahore papers in September (the *Akhbár-i-Ám* and the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind)* noticed with satisfaction the news of the Mahárája's intended return to India, and said that his arrival would have a very beneficial effect.

**Native Volunteering.**

The question of native volunteering should, perhaps, be mentioned as a subject of a political nature lately thrust to the front. Considering that they speak for a people anything but sentimental, it is very instructive to observe how much the native writers make of a purely sentimental grievance, such as the disability to volunteer; with a view, I mean, to discerning clearly in other cases the motive from the mere instrument, or accidental object, of their attack. The *Qaisari* of Jalandhar twice urged that a special exception should be made in favour of Panjábis, who had never revolted; and there may be some sincerity in its apprehension that a horde of Central Asian robbers would ravage a defenceless country while the British Army was engaged in fighting the Russians. Papers, however, like the *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzábád), the *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Morádábád), and the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah) obviously take up the matter merely as a text for invective against any race disability; and the great majority of articles on the subject were of this nature. In this connection the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* said that the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Indian Association at Lahore was very discreditable to His Excellency: the *Shafiq-i-Hind* and the *Hindustáni* also blamed him for evading the question.

### II.—LAWS AND ADMINISTRATION.

**Copyright Bill.**

The Copyright Bill naturally excited a good deal of protest in the Vernacular Press, some editors arguing that its provisions would be easily evaded, whilst others admitted that the Bill would be fairly effective, though (as they considered) unjust to themselves. The *Hindustáni*, the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, and the *Ázád* were on this side. The *Hindi Pradip* contended that the operation of the measure should be confined to English newspapers, to which it might fairly be applied. The *Reformer*, however, and a correspondent of the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, gave the ordinary arguments in support of the Bill, and observed that they seemed conclusive.

**Oudh tenancy.**

The *Oudh Akhbár* issued an extra number on December 13th, dealing with the measure believed to be before Government affecting Oudh tenancy. The *Akhbár* said that the proposed reforms were necessary, and that there was no reason to doubt that the talúkdárs would accept them. The *Ázád* of 22nd December published a copy of the memorandum communicated by Government to the talúkdárs, and said that it was a strange document; the *Ázád* would, however, reserve detailed comment for a future issue.

**License and income taxes.**

During the earlier part of the year the *Áína-i-Sikandri*, the *Núr-i-Budaun*, the *Nasim-i-Agra*, and the *Núru-l-Anwár* found fault with the administration of the license-tax. The complaint of all these papers is the same: that a tahsíldár can always be corrupt in the assessment, but has never the time to be just: and that his superior officers are equally unable, amid their multifarious duties, to give adequate care to revision. Government, said the *Núr-i-Budaun*, ought simply to make other arrangements. The impending introduction of an income-tax was noticed in the *Shafiq-i-Hind* of 28th November, which said that whenever the Conservatives came into power, misfortunes followed. If more revenue was absolutely necessary, the *Shafiq* recommended revival of the cotton import duties and a tax on large incomes only. The *Ázád* of 8th December, protesting against the income-tax, said that it would be much better to increase the salt duty; but, as before observed, the opinions of the *Ázád* are often singular.

**Local Self-Government.**

If we exclude municipal affairs, the subject of Local Self-Government has practically ceased to be noticed in the Native Press. A few words may be devoted to it here and there; but the only article professing to treat of an item of Local Self-Government which I can trace refers to a dispute between countrymen and municipal restoration of Turkish rule. The *Oudh Akhbár* of 31st March noticed with much satisfaction the alliance said to have been concluded between Turkey and England, and observed that Turkey could unquestionably render most material aid in case of a war with Russia. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* shortly afterwards published an article saying that Mr. Gladstone had always hated Turkey, and really for that reason interfered in Egypt; but that the Central Asian crisis seemed to have brought even him to his senses. On the occurrence of the disturbances in the Balkans, the *Koh-i-Núr* stated that the Roumelian uprising had been instigated publicly by Prince Alexander, but that the Russian and Austrian (*sic*) Governments were probably at the bottom of it. The *Koh-i-Núr* hoped nevertheless that Russia and Germany would punish Prince Alexander. In December the same paper recurred to the subject, and said that it had proved a great mistake to grant autonomy to Servia and Bulgaria, and that the suzerainty of the Porte should be completely restored. The *Waqáya-i-Álam* denounced Servia and Bulgaria strongly, but said the truth was that Turkey, being a heathen state, was an eyesore to Christian Europe: and that consequently no war passed off without diminishing its power. The Sultan's only real chance was to declare a religious war against all Christian Governments: and if driven out of Europe, he should retire to Asia, and appeal to all Muhammadans in Asia and Africa to take up his cause.

**Egypt.**

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* urged the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, both as a concession to Turkey, and as the proper policy for England itself, in view of possible necessity elsewhere. The fall of Khartoum was noticed by a large number of papers: but none of them can fairly be charged with showing any sympathy for the Soudan rebels. The *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Vritta Dhárá*, the *Akhbár-i-Álam*, and with some reservations the *Hindustáni*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, and the *Nyáya Sudhá*, in deploring General Gordon's death, advocated the despatch of reinforcements and a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. Even the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, on the first arrival of the news, said that this was a good occasion to employ the native army, if England would pay the bill. In its next issue, however, it said that the cry for vengeance was natural in a moment of excitement, but that, dispassionately viewed, it was very doubtful if the war against the Mahdi was justifiable. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Waqáya-i-Álam*, and the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb*, maintained from the first that no further operations should be undertaken. The reasons put forward were the expense to India and England, and the ill success which had throughout attended our interference. All three papers recommended that Egypt should be given back to the Sultan. The *Tátiya-i-Hind* in March advocated a joint advance (of the English and the Turks) to crush the Mahdi. In June the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* described Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy as one of constant vacillation, and said that Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the action of France prevented evacuation was a mere excuse for another change of mind. The same paper in August, noticing the news of the Mahdi's death, observed that—as it had foretold—this event had not sufficed by itself to bring about a peaceful settlement. New Mahdis would arise as long as England continued to meddle in the country. The only way to restore peace was to completely re-establish the authority of the Porte. The *Koh-i-Núr* entertains the same views, though it departed from them in the articles on Gordon's death. It urges abandonment of the Soudan as the best policy in England's own interest.

**English politics.**

The *Hindustáni* of 14th June noticed the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in an unusually sensible article, in which it said that natives should not identify themselves with any political party in England; that Conservatives had granted rights and privileges to India before, and might do so again; at present, however, it deplored the Liberal reverse, as the Conservatives were without a competent leader. Lord Salisbury would probably pay attention to Lord Lytton, and Lord Randolph Churchill was a mere partizan, who cared nothing for India itself. Again on 24th June the *Hindustáni* painted the Conservative ministry in very unfavourable colours, and especially attacked the new Secretary of State for India, saying that he would be an utter failure, and that his methods of political warfare were "low and vile." The *Hindustáni*, the *Nyáya Sudhá*, and one or two other papers spread the rumour that the Viceroy would resign. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* said that at any rate Lord Randolph Churchill was better than Lord Lytton, whose appointment had been feared. The *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Panjábí Akhbár*, and the *Shafiq-i-Hind* also regretted the accession of the Conservatives to office. No native paper can be quoted as taking the side of the Conservatives. The simple truth is that, comparatively speaking, they expect nothing from that party, and especially they are aware that the Conservatives are much more in sympathy than the Liberals with the class of "Anglo-Indians" (*i.e.*, English in India), whose "advantages" the native educated class are before all things anxious to reduce. One paper (the *Ázád* of Lucknow) approved of the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State, and said that Lord Salisbury could not have made a better selection. In September the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Panjábí Akhbár*, the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, and the *Akhbár-i-Ám* defended Lord Ripon's administration warmly against the Secretary of State's impeachment of it, which these papers described as an unjust party attack. Towards the end of the year, however, Lord Randolph Churchill brought himself into rather better odour with the Vernacular Press by his speech at Birmingham and his advocacy of a committee of inquiry into the Indian Government.

The general elections in Great Britain were of course noticed by many papers. The *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Hindustáni*, and the *Nyáya Sudhá* detailed the doings of the Indian delegates, the last-named paper making their reception by persons of standing in England a text for explanation as to the low class of Englishmen from which the Indian services are now recruited. The Liberal successes were noticed with general satisfaction, while regret was expressed at the rejection of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Seymour Keay, &c. The *Hindustáni*, however, remarked that the mere admission of a native as a candidate was sufficiently encouraging.

**Central Asia.**

Coming to Asiatic affairs, the Russian movements and consequent negotiations have of course occupied the first place in public attention. It may be said at once that the portion of the Indian Press under review must be acquitted of any trace or symptom of pro-Russian sympathy. Now and again stories of high posts granted to Asiatics in the Russian service are recounted and enlarged upon; but the obvious intention is merely to improve, if possible, the British practice in this respect. Nearly all the articles which have appeared expressly contrasting the two systems of Government, give on the whole a very fair account of each; and the moral is always drawn in favour of fidelity to the British Government, though the native writer can rarely resist adding a hint that the best incentive to loyalty would be a few more of the loaves and fishes. As for any recommendation to join the Russian invader, or even suggestion of the possibility of doing so, the simple record is that none such has appeared. Of course too much may be made of this. It does not mean that native writers and readers of newspapers like to have the English in the country: it means that as a class they think the English better as rulers than the Russians. This may amount to saying that we have their sympathies in Central Asian affairs; and so far confidence may, I think, justly be carried—for it is not likely that disloyal sentiments on this subject would be entirely concealed, considering the freedom which the papers use in discussing matters of internal administration and the character and conduct of public officers. Nothing general, beyond this account of their loyalty, can be said regarding the views held by the native press of the position in Central Asia. Most of the papers no doubt hold that Russia meditates a speedy further advance; but some again maintain that she wants to gain time, and that every year makes her stronger. And as to the policy that England should pursue, it would be difficult to say what has not been recommended. To fight at once: to avoid fighting by all possible means: to settle the Boundary Commission upon the boundary: to recall it without delay: to increase

**CONFIDENTIAL.]**

# Memorandum on the Vernacular Press of Upper India during 1885.

THE number of papers on the Reporter's file during 1885 was as follows:—

*I.—Statement showing the number of newspapers published in Upper India in 1885.*

| Province. | Monthlies. | Bi-monthlies. | Tri-monthlies. | Weeklies. | Bi-weeklies. | Tri-weeklies. | Dailies. | Total. | Number of newspapers started during 1885. | Number of newspapers stopped during 1885. | Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North-Western Provinces, | 14 | 4 | 3 | 51 | 2 | ... | 1 | 75 | 16 | 13 | 62 |
| Oudh ... ... | 8 | 3 | 1 | 9 | ... | 1 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 22 |
| Panjáb ... .. | 7 | 6 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 56 | 14 | 5 | 51 |
| Central Provinces ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Central India ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Rájputána ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | 30 | 14 | 7 | 101 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 166 | 36 | 21 | 145 |

Thirty-six new papers were started during the year—16 in the North-Western Provinces, 5 in Oudh, 14 in the Panjáb, and 1 in the Central Provinces. Hardly any of them merit special notice; but the *Nusratu-l-Sunnat* (Benares), a religious journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect, and the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), a Hindi daily paper started by Rája Rámpál Singh, may be mentioned.

Twenty-one papers were stopped or removed from the register—13 in the North-Western Provinces, 3 in Oudh, and 5 in the Panjáb. The *Lawrence Gazette* of Meerut, which was among those that stopped, had existed for 22 years.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the various papers. The usual detailed list is appended to the memorandum.

*II.—Linguistic classification of newspapers published in each province in Upper India in 1885.*

| Language. | North-Western Provinces. | Oudh. | Panjáb. | Central Provinces. | Central India. | Rájputána. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urdu ... ... | 54 | 22 | 48 | ... | 2 | ... | 126 |
| Hindi ... ... | 16 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 25 |
| Hindi-Urdu ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 7 |
| Marathi-Hindi ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Maráthi ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Gurmukhi ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Urdu-English ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Hindi-English ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Maráthi-English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Arabic ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 75 | 25 | 56 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 166 |

## I.—FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

Turkish affairs.

Nothing occurring on the continent of Europe was noticed by the Vernacular Press except Turkish affairs, and, as intimately connected therewith, the Servo-Bulgarian war. The sympathy of all the papers (even those under exclusively Hindu control) is with Turkey, and they invariably prescribe as a remedy for all evils the

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| No. | Name of the paper. | Place and press at which published. | Language and Character in which published. |  | Period of publication. | Circulation. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the proprietor. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor. | Tone, politics, &c., of the paper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Language. | Character. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | "Uchit Bakta" ... | The Uchit Bakta Press, Calcutta. | Hindi ... | Debnagri ... | Weekly ... | 4,500 | Durga Prosad Misra ... | The same as proprietor ... | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 51 | "Hindi Samachar" ... | The Albert Press, Bhagulpore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 1,000 | Ladli Mohun Ghosh ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Writes of local matters. Has not been published for some time. |
| 52 | "Jam Jahannama" ... | The Jam Jahannama Press, Calcutta. | Persian ... | Persian ... | Ditto ... | 250 | Munshi Golam Hossein, a superior Persian scholar, having landed property in Calcutta | Ditto ... ... | Moderate in tone; contains generally extracts from other papers. |
| N 53 | "Gauhar" ... | The Najafi Press, Calcutta. | Urdu ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 196 | Mahomed Ali Najab ... ... | Hakim Nazir Hossein ... | Ditto ditto. |
| N 54 | "Sharaful Akhbar ... | The Sharaful Akhbar Press, Behar. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 150 | Syed Shah Basheerub Hossein ... | Shaik Ahamed Ali ... ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 55 | "Akhbardaru Sultanat" | The Akhbardaru-Sultanat Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Bi weekly ... | 340 | Mohamed Ashanullah ... | The same as proprietor ... | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 56 | "Assam Vilasini" ... | Published at Sibsagar, Assam. | Assamese ... | Bengali ... | Monthly ... | ...... | ............ | ............ | ............ |
| 57 | "Assam News" ... | Published at Gauhati, Assam. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 450 | Manick Chundra Borooah and others. | Hem Chandra Borooah and Bhava Kanta Borooah. | ............ |
| 58 | "Utkal Dipika" ... | Cuttack Printing Company's Press, Cuttack. | Uriya ... | Uriya ... | Weekly .. | 250 | Cuttack Printing Company ... | Gouri Sunkar Roy ... ... | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 59 | "Utkal Darpan" ... | The Utkal Press, Balasore | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 200 | The Hon'ble Kumar Baikuntha Nath Dey. | Kali Prosad Das. | Ditto ditto. |
| 60 | "Balasore Samvad Bahika." | The Utkal Printing Company's Press, Balasore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 116 | Govinda Chandra Pattanayaka ... | The same as proprietor ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 61 | "Sebaka" ... | Published at Cuttack ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Monthly ... | 200 | Sebaka Sabha (Brahmo) ... | Bhav. gralie Das ... | It was a magazine rather than a newspaper. Its publication has been [stopped for some time. |
| N 62 | "Taraka" ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. ... |  |  |  |  |
| 63 | "Khatriya Patrika" ... | The Khudgbilas Press, Bankipore. | Hindi ... | Debnagri | Ditto ... | ... .. | Ramdin Singh ... | The same as proprietor ... | Writes of local matters. |
| N 64 | "Champaran Hitakari" | The Champaran Hitakari Press, Bettiah. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Fortnightly ... | ... .. |  |  |  |

W. J.—Reg. No. 6148C—137—7-8-85.

| No. | Name of the paper. | Place and press at which published. | Language and Character in which published. |  | Period of publication. | Circulation. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the proprietor. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor. | Tone, politics, &c., of the paper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Language. | Character. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | "Charu Varta" ... | The Charu Varta Press, Sherpore, Mymensingh | Bengali ... | Bengali ... | Weekly ... | 756 | Hara Chandra Chowdhuri, zemindar. | Dinesh Charan Bose ... | Moderate in tone. An organ of the zemindars. |
| 14 | "Dacca Prakash" ... | The Bengali Press, Dacca | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 450 | Guruganga Aitch Chowdhuri ... | Baikuntha Chandra Nath ... | Tone occasionally objectionable. Advocates the cause of the zemindars. |
| 15 | "Education Gazette" | The Budhodaya Press, Hooghly. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 825 | Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., late Inspector of Schools, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. | Bhudeb Mookerjee ... | Moderate in tone. Treats chiefly of educational matters, and explains to the Bengali public the views of Government on public questions. |
| 16 | "Gramvarta Prakashika." | The Mathura Nath Press, Comercolly. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 500 | Harinath Mazumdar, a Bengali author. | Jaladhur Sen ... | Tone occasionally objectionable. Advocates the cause of the ryot. Holds liberal views on social questions. |
| 17 | "Halisahar Prakashika." | Published at Calcutta ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | ...... | ......... | ......... | Has ceased to exist. |
| 18 | "Hindu Ranjika" ... | The Tamoghna Press, Beauleah, Rajshahye. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 200 | The Beauleah Dharma Sabha ... | ......... | Moderate in tone. An organ of orthodox Hinduism and the zemindari interest. |
| 19 | "Jatiya Surhid" ... | Published at Dacca ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 700 | Jadu Nath Chakravarti, B.A. ... | The same as proprietor ... | Has ceased to exist. |
| 20 | "Medini" ... | The Bani Press, Midnapore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 500 | Okhil Chandra Dutta and Ram Lal Chakrabarti. | Okhil Chandra Datta ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 21 | "Murshidabad Patrika." | The Satyaratna Press, Berhampore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 508 | Narayan Prosad Chakravarti ... | Narayan Prosad Chakravarti ... | Generally moderate in tone and treats of local matters |
| 22 | "Murshidabad Pratinidhi." | The Dhanasindhu Press, Berhampore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | ...... | Srish Chandra Bose ... ... | Narayan Chandra Ghosh ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 23 | "Navavibhakar" .. | The Navavibhakar Press, Calcutta | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 1,000 | Girija Bhusan Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Prem Chand Rye Chand, Student, Pleader, Alipore Judge's Court, and Gungadhar Banerjee, M.A., late Professor, L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. | The same as proprietors ... | Moderate in tone, liberal in politics. Tries to write impartically. |
| 24 | "Paridarshak" ... | The Paridarshak Press, Sylhet. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 450 | Radha Nath Chowdhuri ... | Radha Nath Chowdhuri ... | Generally moderate in tone and treats of local matters. |
| 25 | "Praja Bandhu" ... | The Vyas Press, French Chandernagore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 995 | Banerjee & Co. ... ... | Banerjee & Co. ... ... | Occasionally objectionable in tone, and frequently extols the French Government at the expense of the British Government in India. |
| N 26 | "Prantavasi" ... | The Sharada Press, Chittagong. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 600 | The Sharada Press Company ... | Purna Chandra Datta, B.L., Pleader, Judge's Court, Chittagong. | Has ceased to exist. |
| 27 | "Pratikar" ... | The Arunodya Press, Berhampore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 600 | Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli ... | The same as proprietor ... | Tone occasionally objectionable. Often brings local grievances to notice. |
| 28 | "Rajshahye Samvad" | Published at Rampore Beauleah. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 30 | Gocul Chandra Chowdhuri ... | Jagat Chandra Kavikenchana Shekhara. | Has ceased to exist. |
| 29 | "Rungpore Dik Prakash." | The Shambhu Chandra Kakinia Press, Rungpore | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 205 | Mahimaranjan Rai Chowdhuri, a zemindar. | Hara Shankar Maitra ... | Moderate in tone and mostly treats of local matters. An organ of the zemindars. |
| 30 | "Sadharani" ... | The Sadharani Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 812 | Akshaya Chandra Sarkar, B.L., a distinguished Bengali writer, formerly a successful Pleader of the Berhampore Bar. | The same as proprietor ... | Moderate in tone, liberal in politics, and advocates the cause of the ryots. |

| No. | Name of the paper. | Place and press at which published. | Language. | Character. | Period of publication. | Circulation. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the proprietor. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor. | Tone, politics, &c., of the paper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | "Sahachar" ... | The New School Book Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 500 | Biprodas Banerjee, Government Pleader, Alipore Judge's Court; Shashi Bhusan Chatterjee, a Bengali author; and Nirsinha Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., also a Bengali author. | Biprodas Banerjee ... ... | Tone occasionally objectionable, liberal in politics, and advocates the cause of the ryots. |
| 32 | "Samaya" ... | The B. K. Dass & Co.'s Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Fluctuates between 1,700 and 3,000. | Ganendra Nath Dass, M.A., B.L., Vakeel, High Court, Calcutta. | The same as proprietor ... | Occasionally objectionable in tone, liberal in politics, and advocates the cause of the ryots and social reform. |
| 33 | "Sanjivani" ... | The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 4,000 | Krishnakumar Mitra, B.A.; Kali Shankar Sukul, M.A.; Herambha Chandra Mitra, M.A.; Uma Pada Raya and Dwarka Nath Ganguli, all Brahmos of the Shadharan Brahmo Samaj, and the first three are teachers in the City College, Calcutta | Krishnakumar Mitra, B.A. ... | An organ of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj; often violent in tone; go-ahead in politics and in social and religious questions, and advocates the cause of the ryots. |
| 34 | "Saraswat Patra" ... | The Raghunath Press, Dacca. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 400 | The Saraswat Sabha, Dacca ... | Aunada Charan Gupta ... ... | An organ of the orthodox Hindu. |
| 35 | "Shakti" ... | The Shakti Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | ... | ............ | ............ | Has ceased to exist. |
| 36 | "Som Prakash" ... | The Som Prakash Press, Changripota, 24-Pergunnahs. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 1,000 | Pundit Dwarka Nath Vidyabhusan, late Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. | Bhupendra Kumar Chakravarti, son of the proprietor. | Generally moderate in tone, liberal in politics, and advocate of the zemindar interest. |
| 37 | "Sulabh Samachara" | The Bidham Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 3,000 | The Indian Reform Association, Calcutta. | ............ | Moderate in tone and an organ of the followers of the late Babu Keshub Chandra Sen. |
| 38 | "Surabhi" ... | G. C. Bose and Co's. Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 700 | Jogendra Nath Bose and Jogendra Chandra Bose, B.A., an assistant in the Calcutta Municipal Office. | Jogendra Nath Bose ... ... | Often violent in tone and go-ahead in politics. |
| 39 | "Udbodham" ... | The Buia Press, Calcutta | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | ... | ............ | ............ | Has ceased to exist. |
| 40 | "Dainik Varta" ... | The Dainik Varta Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto .. | Daily ... | 450 | Girindra Lal Chowdhury ... ... | Umesh Chandra Gupta ... ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 41 | "Samvad Prabhakar" | The Samvad Prabhakar Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | 200 | Upendra Krishna Gupta ... .. | Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, a Bengali author. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 42 | "Samad Purna Chandrodaya." | The Purna Chandrodaya Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 300 | Govind Chandra Addya ... ... | The same as proprietor ... ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 43 | "Samachar Chandrika" | The Chandrika Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 625 | Dakhina Charan Chatterjee ... | Ditto ditto ... ... | Occasionally objectionable in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 44 | "Bangavidya Prakasika." | The Bagavidya Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 500 | Nobin Chandra Addy ... ... | Nobin Chandra Addy ... ... | Consists of advertisements and extracts from other newspapers. |
| 45 | "Prabhati" ... | The Calcutta Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 1,000 | Raj Mohun Mookerjee ... ... | Raj Mohun Mookerjee ... ... | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. It has since ceased to exist. |
| 46 | "Urdu Guide" ... | The Majhara Ajaib Press, Calcutta. | English and Urdu. | Roman and Persian. | Weekly ... | 365 | Moulvi Kubiruddin Ahamed Khan Bahadoor, formerly Munshi of Fort William, College and now a Member of the Board of Examiners. | The same as proprietor ... | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics, and the organ of a section of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta. It has since become a daily paper. |
| 47 | "Behar Bandhu" ... | The Behar Bandhu Press, Bankipore. | Hindi ... | Devnagri ... | Ditto ... | ...... | ......... | ......... | Moderate in tone and deals with local questions. |
| 48 | "Bharat Mitra" ... | The Bharat Mitra Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 1,500 | The Bharat Mitra Committee ... | Pundit Haramukund Shastri ... | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 49 | "Sar Sudhanidhi" ... | The Sar Sudhanidhi Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 500 | ......... | ......... | Ditto ditto. |

these criticisms are regarded as proceeding from a spirit of disaffection towards British rule, while Government seems to take no notice of the strictures passed on the conduct and the motives of officials in equally vigorous and possibly strong language by Anglo-Indian editors.

52. With the increase in the number of their readers, the influence of native newspapers is gradually increasing. These publications have now come to supply a considerable section of the population of Bengal with all the information that is accessible to them regarding the administration of their country and the character and conduct of their rulers. But it is not information only that they supply: they also make comments on public men and measures for the benefit of the readers. The native press is thus gradually becoming a power in the realm. It has learnt the value of combined and sustained agitation, and is fully conscious of its power. If therefore any importance were to be attached to native public opinion, the tone and spirit of native newspapers would require to be watched, and it might be found necessary to adopt such measures as might enable native editors to supply their readers with correct information, and healthy and legitimate criticism.

53. The year under notice, like that which preceded it, was one of great activity for the native press. The important public measures inaugurated under Lord Ripon's administration, and notably the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which became law during the course of the year, were discussed with an earnestness and vehemence such as had never before been displayed by writers in the native press in the treatment of any public question. Considerable party spirit and race antagonism were evoked during these discussions. The passing of the last mentioned Bill into law was not regarded with unmixed satisfaction. Some advantage was gained by the measure, it was conceded, but the native press demanded an extension of the system of jury trial in the country, and a separation of executive from judicial functions.

54. The admiration of the vernacular newspapers for Lord Ripon and his policy of Indian administration was, and continues to be, unbounded. The belief was always expressed that Lord Ripon had, by his liberal policy towards the natives of this country—a policy of which the Local Self-Government Bill, the Municipal Bill, and the Jurisdiction Act were regarded as the prominent outcome—increased the loyalty of the Indian population to British rule, and His Excellency's departure from India evoked outbursts of loyalty and devotion such as had never before been witnessed. A different treatment was accorded to Sir Rivers Thompson, who was blamed for almost every executive action of the Local Government. Indeed, with the exception of the establishment of female medical scholarships and the appointment of natives as Inspectors of Schools, which received the commendation of native papers, no other act of the Bengal Government was received without extreme dissatisfaction. But what worked the largest amount of hostile criticism was the appointment of the Enquiry Commission in connection with the affairs of the Calcutta Municipality, and the Lieutenant-Governor's supposed repressive policy towards school-boys. With the native press Sir Rivers Thompson was last year and still continues to be, extremely unpopular. Native newspapers continue to connect His Honor with the late Anglo-Indian agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill, and try to convince themselves that he and the Anglo-Indians are bitter enemies of natives. Writing based on such premises must necessarily fail to give evidence of a judicial frame of mind in the editors, and when the year closed there was no sign of their return to sober judgement as far as the Lieutenant-Governor was concerned.

55. The Persian, Urdu, Hindi, or Assamese and Uriya papers all showed some improvement during the year under notice. Translated extracts from the Uriya papers were received regularly, and those from the Assamese papers occasionally, for incorporation in the weekly report. As regards the vernacular newspapers of Orissa, in place of items of news and articles possessing a purely local interest which appear to have formerly constituted nearly all that was published in them, there were published last year articles discussing public men and measures, which, though they did not evince any very considerable ability, still showed that the writers had begun to feel an interest in matters affecting wider areas than their own narrow local limits. The Uriya papers are generally moderate in their tone.

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*Particulars of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Lower Provinces and in Assam in the year 1884, with brief notes of their Proprietors, Editors, &c.*

NOTE.—*N means New.*

| No. | Name of the paper. | Place and press at which published. | LANGUAGE AND CHARACTER IN WHICH PUBLISHED. |  | Period of publication. | Circulation. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the proprietor. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor. | Tone, politics, &c., of the paper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Language. | Character. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | "Sansodhini" ... | The Sarada Press, Chittagong. | Bengali ... | Bengali ... | Fortnightly ... | 800 | Kasi Chandra Gupta, Head Pundit of the Chittagong Aided Middle Vernacular School. | Kasi Chandra Gupta ... | Moderate in tone and advocates liberal views in politics. Treats chiefly of local matters, and is an organ of the local Brahmo Samaj. |
| 2 | "Tripura Vartavaha" | The Baradeswari Press, Commillah. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | ...... | ............ | ............ | Has since ceased to exist. |
| 3 | "Prem Pracharini" ... | Printed at the Uchit Bakta Press, Calcutta, and published at Nawabgunge, Barrackpore. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 300 | ............ | Ram Krishna Goswami ... | Moderate in tone. Treated chiefly of religious matters, and has since ceased to exist. |
| 4 | "Alok" ... | The Alok Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | ...... | Satya Charn Gupta, a young Brahmo. | Satya Charn Gupta ... ... | Violent in tone; professed to be an organ of the Brahmos. Has since ceased to exist. |
| 5 | "Ananda Bazar Patrika." | The Ananda Bazar Patrika Press, Calcutta. | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 700 | Probably the proprietors of the Amrita Bazar Patrika. | Probably Hemanta Kumar Ghosh, a tenure-holder, and formerly a School Master and an income-tax assessor. | Tone often objectionable, liberal in politics, conservative in its views on social and religious questions. Advocates the cause of tenure-holders and of the middle classes generally. Especially opposed to a rigorous system of administration. |
| 6 | "Arya Darpan" ... | The Herald Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 102 | Joy Gobinda Shome, M. A., B. L., Vakeel, High Court. A Native Christian convert. | Jay Gobinda Shome, M.A., B.L. ... | Moderate in tone. Organ of the Native Christian community of Bengal. |
| 7 | "Bangabasi" ... | The Bangabasi Press, Calcutta. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 20,000 | Jogendra Chandra Bose, formerly sub-editor of the "Sadharani" newspaper. A tenure-holder, and Upendra Nath Singh Rai, a tenure-holder. | Jogendra Chandra Bose ... | Tone sensational and occasionally objectionable. Liberal in politics, conservative in its views on social and religious questions. Advocate of the ryots and tenure-holders. Its columns often contain humerous sketches and poetry, and are at times illustrated by cartoons. |
| 8 | "Bartabaha" ... | The Dibakar Press, Pubna | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | ...... | ............ | ............ | The paper has ceased to exist. |
| 9 | "Bharat Hitaishi" ... | The Satya Prakash Press, Burrisal. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 450 | Iswar Chandra Kar ... ... | Iswar Chandra Kar ... ... | Ditto ditto. |
| 10 | "Bharat Mihir" ... | The Bharat Mihir Press, Mymensingh. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | 625 | Kali Narayan Sanyal, a putnidar... | Anath Bandhu Guha, B.L, a Pleader of the Mymensingh Bar. | Tone earnest. Liberal in politics and in social and religious questions. The paper is now published at Calcutta as a *pice* paper, and is said to have a circulation of nearly 2,500 copies, and has for its editor Baboo Jadub Chandra Chakravarti, M.A. |
| 11 | "Burdwan Sanjivani" | The Burdwan Press, Burdwan. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 302 | Jogesh Chandra Sarkar ... | Jogesh Chandra Sarkar ... | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. Treats often of local matters. |
| 12 | "Bikrampore Patrika" | Published at Dacca ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 756 | ......... | ......... | Has ceased to exist. |

that Government should without delay come to the rescue of the cultivators by granting them tuccavi advances. The results of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Beerbhoom in this connection were considered disappointing.

33. Native newspapers warmly advocated the establishment of agricultural banks all over the country for the benefit of the cultivating classes.

34. The practice of farming cattle pounds was condemned. The arrangement was considered productive of great inconvenience. The farmers were described as having paid agents all over the country, whose business was to seize and bring to the pound all cattle they came across.

35. The release of the Salem prisoners gave great delight, and native newspapers heartily thanked Lord Ripon for that generous act.

36. The subject of the establishment of an Agricultural Department for Bengal, and of the employment under its direction of the passed native students of the Cirencester Agricultural College, was discussed in the native papers, which approved of those measures.

37. The series of articles in the *Statesman* newspaper, containing what purported to be true accounts of the cruelties practised upon the prisoners by the authorities of the Presidency Jail, excited the scorn and indignation of native editors, who loudly called for an impartial and searching enquiry into the matter, and the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the true condition of the prisoners in the Jails of Bengal.

38. Considerable excitement was caused among native editors by what were called the Dacca and the Krishnagore students' cases, and the rules of discipline introduced into the Berhampore College by the Principal, Mr. Livingstone An impression seemed to have become widespread that the authorities, and particularly Sir Rivers Thompson, were extremely displeased with native students and determined to put them down. This supposed attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor was attributed to his dislike of the independent bearing of educated native youths. Native editors therefore considered such treatment of the students as unworthy and unduly severe.

39. The affairs of the Calcutta Municipality and the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor and the European community of the metropolis towards the elected native Commissioners were discussed with great vehemence. The native newspapers of this province, almost without any exception, took the side of the Commissioners, who, it was remarked, had spared no trouble or expense to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta, and who therefore deserved to be thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor. It was therefore considered very unjust that they should be condemned by His Honor at the instance of certain Anglo-Indians, hostile to the cause of municipal self-government, on the alleged ground of their inefficient administration of the municipal affairs of the town. This action of the Lieutenant-Governor was ascribed to his desire to deprive the Calcutta Municipality of its independence and power of self-government. The appointment of the Enquiry Commission under section 28 of the Municipal Act was unsparingly condemned. Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, was frequently thanked by native editors, for his bold and independent advocacy of the cause of the Corporation.

40. Native newspapers complained of a miscarriage of justice in not a few cases in which the defendants were Europeans. The unsatisfactory result was attributed to the bias shown by the European Judge towards the offenders; to the unjust verdict of the European jury, due to their hatred for natives; and to the vigorous efforts put forth by the European Defence Association to obtain an acquittal for the accused. The Webb case, the Francis case, the Sagardelli case, the Purneah cases, and the Bhawanipore rape case furnished such instances.

41. The conduct of several officers of Government received more or less vigorous condemnation. The officers condemned were Messrs. Beames, Maguire, Kirkwood, Taylor, Livingstone, Staley, Barton, Marriot, Baker, Glazier, Rowe, Webb, and Buzlul Karim.

## EDUCATION.

42. The report of the Education Commission did not, on the whole, satisfy native editors, because the Commission had not in their report recommended any increase of educational expenditure without resorting to additional taxation. The complaint was made that Government did not follow the example of Germany and other civilized countries in the matter of primary education, but expected that the people, who were poor, should educate their children at their own cost. The Government grant on education was considered inadequate to meet the educational requirements of the Indian population, and far too small in comparison with the expenditure incurred in other departments of the administration.

43. The affairs of the Calcutta University received considerable attention. It was remarked that the University should have the services of a whole time Registrar; that the questions set at the examinations were not properly framed; that able men were not always appointed as examiners, and that Mr. Bellett, as a Registrar, was a failure.

44. Native editors recommended an increase of pay for the members of the Subordinate Educational Service, who were a useful and very hard-worked class of public servants. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the subject was receiving the attention of the Director of Public Instruction.

45. The attention of Government was drawn to the necessity of improving the state of primary and secondary schools in the country by the grant of increased pay to the

teachers employed in them, by the provision of more efficient inspection, and by the introduction of English into the middle class schools.

46. Native newspapers pointed out the desirability of setting up technical schools all over the country for giving instruction in arts and manufactures.

47. The remark was made that the officers of the Education Department, and particularly the native members of the service, were under-paid as compared with officers in the other departments of the public service.

48. The idea of imposing an education cess was strongly deprecated. The people were already paying nearly 55 per cent. of the local educational expenses of Bengal, and it would be hardly fair to require them to pay more.

49. The subject of Mahomedan education in Bengal received the attention of native editors, who did not think that the Mahomedans had any just ground of complaint against Government in this matter. The following extract from the *Navavibhakar*, the leading Bengali paper, bears upon the point:—"The English have never been unmindful of the interests of Mahomedan education. When the Madrassa College was established in Calcutta by Warren Hastings in 1782, the attention of Englishmen had not been at all drawn to the subject of the education of Hindus. The English have not thought of the interests of any other people in the manner in which they have thought, and have been compelled to think, of the interests of Mahomedans. Whether or not it is incumbent upon Government to think for the Mahomedans is not at present a matter for consideration. That the Mahomedans cannot run in the race of education as fast as the Hindus is their own fault, and not either of Englishmen or of Hindus. There is no nawabi or padshahee road to learning: every one must enter by the road of the alphabet.

"There are many obstacles which impede the progress of Mahomedan education. The national pride of the Mahomedans, the recollection that they once belonged to the ruling caste, and their religious bigotry and intolerance are the chief obstacles. That they are not able to compete as successfully as Hindus in the matter of Western education is their own fault. Government favours them as much as is desirable. Mahomedan pupils have to pay only one-third of the schooling fees paid by Hindu pupils. This arrangement has been in force since 1871. Has such favour been ever shown to the Hindus? In spite of this and other advantages, Mahomedan pupils, owing to religious bigotry on the part of their parents, are not making sufficient progress. Nevertheless the state of Mahomedan education in Bengal is not bad. Out of the total number of eleven hundred thousand boys in the schools and colleges in these provinces in 1881-82, the number of Mahomedan pupils was two hundred and seventy thousand, or in other words more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole school-going population. Considering that the Hindu population in Bengal is more than three times the Mahomedan population, the figures given above do not show that Mahomedan education in these provinces is in a very backward condition. Primary as well as secondary education is going on satisfactorily. This, however, cannot be said of high education. For that state of things the Mahomedans are themselves responsible. The discontent of the Mahomedans in Bengal in connection with this matter is not therefore justifiable. The Mahomedans in Bombay, Madras, and other provinces are not so unreasonable, and no Provincial Government is prepared to make a separate provision for their education. Nor are the true friends of Mahomedans anxious to have this made. It is not therefore clear why persons like Mr. H. Wilfrid Blunt, who wish well of that people, are anxious to see separate universities established for their benefit."

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

50. Under this head may be noticed the discussions regarding the Calcutta Exhibition, the supply of official information, and of the weekly report on native papers to native editors, the inconvenience suffered by native passengers on Indian railways, the poverty of India, the deceitful behaviour of coolie recruiters, the ill-feeling between natives and Anglo-Indians, the proceedings of the European Defence Association, the controversy regarding the respective claims of Hindi and Urdu to be used as a court language in Behar, the scarcity of water and the prevalence of malarious fever in Bengal, the highhandedness of police and magisterial officers, and the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen, and the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

51. During the year under report native newspapers showed greater ability in the discussion of public measures than formerly. What they, or the great majority of them, seemed to lack were charitable judgment, more accurate information and a due sense of responsibility. As regard lack of accurate information respecting the actions and intentions of Government, native editors excuse their own shortcomings by referring to the fact that Government does not supply them with the official information which is always placed at the disposal of Anglo-Indian editors. The charge of uncharitable judgment and irresponsible writing is repudiated by native editors. So far as the British Government and the enlightened principles of justice and toleration on which it is based are concerned, they describe themselves as inspired by feelings of unmixed gratitude and loyalty. But being, as they conceive themselves to be, a loyal opposition to Government, whose duty it is to point out the faults and shortcomings of the rulers, as well as to lay before their authorities the grievances of the people, they admit that they are occasionally compelled to criticise somewhat sharply the conduct of particular officers of Government. What they complain of is, that

authorities do not possess so much power. The provisions of the new Act relating to Governmental control have produced a feeling of alarm in the minds of many, who think that, under these circumstances, work will not proceed if the Magistrate is not made Chairman. On the other hand, if this is done, there will be no hope of the elected Commissioners working in an independent manner. Mr. Thompson has exceedingly gratified the people by granting them self-government, but the provisions referred to above are such that it is difficult to say whether or not poison will issue from nectar." The agitation on the Bengal Tenancy Bill continued. The opposition to the measure of course came chiefly from the organs of the zemindars in the press; but the papers which advocate the cause of the ryots, while recognizing the justice of its fundamental principles, were not wholly satisfied with its provisions. All agreed in thinking that the Bill stood in need of considerable revision. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and certain other journals complained that the rights of the intermediate tenants had been utterly ignored, while the opinion was unanimously expressed that the passing of the Bill into law would increase litigation among the people. The Bill for the registration of permanent tenures introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council was not received favourably. It was feared that, as soon as the work of registration was taken in hand, suits involving contested rights would begin to be instituted, and before the work of registration was completed Bengal would have been ruined by litigation. The commencement of that measure it was feared would be the signal for the institution of almost numberless suits, and for the outbreak of disputes between the different classes possessing an interest in the land. The result of this would be that Collectors and Subordinate Judges would be overwhelmed with work, and the entertainment of additional officers would be rendered necessary. This would put Government, zemindar, and ryot alike to additional expense. If, again, the zemindars were given powers for the collection of rents over other classes of ryots, similar to those they possessed over putnidars, Government would be obliged to confer similar powers upon intermediate tenants also, inasmuch as failure on the part of those tenants to collect rents at the appointed time from tenants holding under them would make it necessary for the zemindars to purchase the properties of the intermediate tenants—which was by no means a desirable contingency. The form in which the Jurisdiction Bill was passed into law did not satisfy native editors. They were, however, disposed to look upon it as the small beginning of a large measure, and as the practical recognition of a broad principle of justice by Government. From the time the Bill became law the vernacular newspapers began to demand the extension of the system of trial by jury in the case of natives, and the separation of executive from judicial functions. The leading journals of Bengal contained a large number of articles on those subjects.

15. The question of the constitution of the Legislative Councils of this country received some attention. The native papers were unanimous in their opinion that a larger number of representative men from among the native community should be appointed as members to these Councils.

16. The growing expensiveness of litigation was a subject of frequent complaint. The remark was made that it had in a manner become impossible for the poor to obtain justice in the law courts of the country owing to the prevailing high rate of court-fees. Regret was expressed that considerations of revenue alone prevented Government from undertaking the necessary reforms in this direction.

17. As regards the new rules for the Subordinate Executive Service examination in Bengal, it was pointed out that, though the principle of a competitive examination was unexceptionable, still it was not very reasonable to require such candidates as had taken their degrees in the Calcutta University to again undergo a test for qualifying themselves for the office of Deputy Magistrates.

18. Native papers frequently recurred to the subject of the age limit in connection with the Civil Service examination held in England, and Government was asked to raise this limit, inasmuch as the existing restrictions regarding the age of the candidates were practically excluding natives of India from the Covenanted Civil Service.

19. The subject of the extension of railways in India received considerable attention. The native newspapers were not opposed to the extension of railways—nay, on the contrary, they earnestly desired it. But what they opposed was extension of railways by Government with borrowed capital. If railways were necessary, as doubtless they were, their construction, it was remarked, should be undertaken by private capitalists.

20. Regarding the evil consequences which had followed from the introduction of the outstill system, the views of the native papers did not undergo any change. They were thankful to Sir Rivers Thompson for the appointment of the Excise Commission, and expected much good from the measure.

21. Oppression attending the enhanced assessments of revenue in the khas mehals of Government continued to be dwelt upon. The remark was always made that, while Government seemed never to get tired of impressing upon the zemindars the duty which lies upon them of according a just and generous treatment to their tenants, it was, as regards its ryots in the khas mehals, pursuing a policy of ruinous exaction. The friends of the khas mehal tenants in the native press repeatedly represented to Government the desirability of making the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which was soon to become law, applicable to those mehals

22. Complaints against the license tax continued to be made, though less frequently than before.

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23. The exclusion of natives of Bengal from the army was frequently dwelt upon as a just grievance. The action of Government in this matter was considered perfectly unjustifiable, inasmuch as natives were acknowledged to be loyal and otherwise fit for admission into the military service.

24. The growing expensiveness of the administration and the exclusion of the people from almost all high appointments in the State were always referred to in terms of complaint. The native papers frequently urged upon Government the necessity of substituting cheap native for the costly European agency in the work of administration.

25. Native editors continued to protest against the annual sojournings of the Imperial Government and the different local Administrations in the hills, on the ground that they necessitated large expenditure and interfered with the proper discharge of the work of administration by the rulers.

26. The manner in which the magisterial officers are considered to perform their cold weather tours was condemned. These officers, it was remarked, mostly spent their time, on the occasion of these tours, in hunting and sports, and rarely mixed with the people or enquired about their wants and grievances.

27. The subject of the oppression attending the levy of the water-rates in Orissa was long and warmly discussed in the Oriya newspapers. The oppressive conduct of the canal revenue officers was strongly animadverted upon.

28. The pension rules for European Engineers evoked much adverse comment. The following extract from the *Bharat Mihir* will show in what spirit these rules were received by the native press:—"Lord Ripon has now created another phase of race distinction. Certain pension rules have been framed for the benefit of higher grade European Engineers. Who can help questioning the good faith of Government after reading these special pension rules? It would be no exaggeration to say that natives are excluded from all high appointments in the engineering service. They are entitled to receive only such appointments as are not coveted by Europeans. The post of Assistant, Executive, Superintending or Chief Engineer is in a manner beyond the reach of natives. Competent native engineers cannot expect anything higher than temporary overseerships. It is the exceptionally lucky alone who get Assistant Engineerships. It was expected that under Lord Ripon's rule facilities would be created for the admission of natives to high appointments in the different branches of the public service. Instead of that being done, natives are going to be humiliated at every turn. Why have the lower grade officers in the engineering service been excluded from the benefits of these rules? Is it because they are natives? Has Government acted justly by so excluding these able and hard-worked public servants?"

29. The new rules laid down by the Government of India with regard to the assessment of the land tax met with approbation. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Navavibhakar* on this subject:—"That a new survey of land and settlement every thirty years, according to the existing arrangements, is very expensive and vexatious will be admitted by everybody. The writer will rejoice when this expensive and vexatious system is done away with. But the whole revenue system of India is so faulty that it is not to be expected that the country will be thoroughly benefited by the new rules alone. That system originated in error, and has been nourished amidst selfishness and corruption: the revenue officers also are incompetent and corrupt. It is not easy to understand why Government does not try to put an end to the oppression and injustice done by the Revenue Department."

30. Native newspapers were almost unanimous in their condemnation of the first financial statement submitted to the public by Sir Auckland Colvin. The following extract is to the point:—"It is no wonder that the Government, which could repeal the cotton duties in disregard of the protests of the whole country, should continue the license-tax and the court-fees in their present dreadful form under the plea of a deficit in the opium revenue. The court-fees and the license-tax do not harm Manchester, and thus neither the Indian nor the Home Government has any cause for alarm, otherwise both imposts would have long since been done away with, and there would have been no talk of apprehended deficit in the opium revenue. This resort to clap-trap in the financial statement under Lord Ripon's administration has caused pain and wonder to the public. In every measure undertaken by the Government the people have to see and bear things which they are most unwilling to see and to bear. In the matter of the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon fell under the evil influence of civilians and committed a blunder. But why does he make blunders in financial matters? Why has not the license-tax been repealed? Why have the court-fees, described as an engine of oppression by the Chief Justice, been continued? With what face does the Government, which under the plea of free trade has repealed the import duties on Manchester piece-goods, levy a high duty on rice, silk, and other commodities sent from India? What comes to India from England is free of duty, but what goes to England from India continues to pay a duty. How wonderful the teachings of free trade. How long can people feel respect for, and confidence in, a Government which is capable of such shameful conduct?"

31. The injustice of maintaining in India a Christian Church from India revenues was dwelt upon, and Government was asked to discontinue its grant for this purpose.

32. The subject of the distress caused by the failure of the crops in certain districts of Bengal received considerable attention. Government was repeatedly asked to open relief works for the benefit of the sufferers, and the supposed indifference of the local officials was bitterly complained of. It was pointed out that prompt and energetic measures should be adopted to remove the distress occasioned by the scarcity of food as well as of water, and

the English, and the weak and treacherous character of the Ameer, who had long been a *protegé* of Russia, the native papers could not counsel an alliance with Afghanistan, which, it was considered, should be excluded from the sphere of English influence. If the Indian Government should ever find it necessary to fight with Russia in Asia, it would be better, in the opinion of native papers, that Russia should advance to the frontiers of India than that the British Government should go out to meet the enemy in Afghanistan, far from its base of operations, and in the midst of a hostile population. With the vast and powerful Indian population to back it. Government need have no anxiety as to the result of a contest with Russia. But what was required was that the people of India should be conciliated by good government and by the conferring upon them of political rights and privileges to which, as subjects of the Queen, they were entitled, and the withholding of which from them was causing dissatisfaction. Comparisons were frequently instituted between Russian rule in Central Asia and British rule in India, with the result that, while Russian rule was pronounced inferior to British rule in point of civilization and enlightenment, it was considered superior in one respect—namely, in its treatment of subject races in the matter of their appointment to offices under the State. The remark was frequently made, not without some bitterness, that, while natives of India, who had long been under British rule and had by their education and loyalty proved their fitness for service in the army, were not granted any high post in the army, and a few natives of the newly conquered Russian provinces in Central Asia had already been appointed as officers in the Russian army. Russia, it was remarked, trusts its conquered people, and does not fear to place arms in their hands. A few newspapers considered that the Russian advance up to the frontiers of India was desirable, inasmuch as it would, in a manner, compel the British Government to adopt a more liberal policy in the administration of this country.

7. The death of the Maharajah of Kolahpore furnished matter for comment. The native press appeared unwilling to believe that for that event Mr. Green, the guardian of the lunatic Maharajah, was not in some measure responsible. The enquiry instituted by Government into the causes of the death was pronounced unsatisfactory, and the remark was made that Government would have done well if it had publicly tried Mr. Green on a charge of homicide.

8. The deposition of Rajah Harish Chandra of the Chittagong Hill Tracts was regarded as an act of injustice.

9. The attitude of the British Government towards the native princes continued to be considered unsatisfactory. The remark was frequently made that the British residents accredited to the courts of these princes, always showed a meddlesome disposition, and that Government appeared to entertain a distrust of their loyalty and a jealousy of their armies. It was suggested that Government should either do away with the system of keeping political agents and allow the princes liberty of action, or, if it could not trust them to that extent, should advise them to disband their armies. The latter alternative, however, did not commend itself to the great majority of native editors, who always deprecate the idea of depriving native princes of their armies.

10. The native press strongly urged Lord Ripon to entertain favourably Holkar's prayer to the Government of India for a reconsideration of his case. The opinion was freely expressed that Colonel Durand, in order to save his own reputation, had accused Holkar of disloyalty, and that, as a matter of fact, that prince had even risked his life in saving the lives of English men and English women; while, if he had joined the insurgents, the flame of the mutiny would have spread throughout Central India.

11. The appointment of the Delimitation Commission was considered a great mistake, and the remark was made that the measure only showed Government's fear for Russia. Doubts were expressed as to whether Government would attain the object for which it was going to send a Commission to demarcate the boundaries of Afghanistan, and it was suggested that the members of the Commission should take the safe, but circuitous route through Persia, instead of attempting a dangerous passage through the country of the hostile Afghans.

12. Affairs in Hydrabad received considerable attention, and the series of articles in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding the jobbery alleged to have been practised by English officials in that State were largely drawn up on by native editors in their writings on the subject.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

13. This head embraces a large number of subjects, of which the more important only will be referred to here.

14. The first place is to be assigned to the observations made by native newspapers on the Act and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal. "The Estates Partition Bill" introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council was condemned by native editors. Among other provisions of the Bill the provision that estates paying a revenue of less than Rs. 20 shall not be partitioned was considered extremely objectionable, as it was, in the opinion of native editors, calculated to entail great hardship on people in Behar and in East Bengal. The remark was made that Government was about to put a large number of people to difficulty in order to save a few revenue officers some trouble. The Arms Act continued to be a subject of complaint, and Government was frequently asked to repeal the measure on the ground that its continuance constituted a reflection on the loyalty of the people. and was making them helpless against robbers and wild animals. The Act to amend the Pooree

Lodging House Act (IV (B.C.) of 1871) was considered an objectionable measure. It was pointed out that the licensing of lodging houses in places of pilgrimage, such as Gya, Pooree, &c., and in places through which the pilgrims passed, had already resulted in considerable hardship and inconvenience, and that the new law could not but increase the difficulties of pilgrimage. On this subject the *Dacca Prakash* made the following observations:—"The measure will have the effect of making pilgrimages at a small cost impracticable. An indirect tax will now be imposed upon the pilgrims. The Government has already imposed a tax upon the pilgrims to Gya. What certainty is there that it will not impose a tax upon the pilgrims to other sacred places also? If the Hindu pilgrims are now required to pay a tax, it is not unlikely that Mussulman, Jain, Buddhist, and Sikh pilgrims also will be required to do so." As regards the Local Self-Government Bill, the following extract contains what may be regarded as a fair summary of the views expressed by native newspapers on that measure:—"With a view to teach the work of self-government to the people of India, the Governor-General issued a resolution on the subject, and called upon the several Local Governments to enact laws in furtherance of this object. The Self-Government Bill framed for Bengal by the Lieutenant-Governor, however, is one that is not likely to give effect to the intentions of the Governor-General in this connection. If this Bill is passed into law, the people will not have any very considerable facilities given them for learning self-government. Their condition will be the same after the passing of the Bill as it is now when the Bill has not become law. A perusal of the Bill leads to the inference that the Lieutenant-Governor has not much faith in the ability of natives. His conviction, it would seem, is that they are not fit for the work of self-government. That the Bill has been framed at all appears to be due to a desire on his part to obey Lord Ripon. The Lieutenant-Governor has travelled in many parts of this country, and has made the acquaintance of many among the native community. If in spite of these means of forming a judgment he has come to the conclusion that the time for introducing self-government in this country has not yet arrived, he should not have formed a Local Self-Government Bill for Bengal at all. By naming the measure a Self-Government Bill, the word 'self-government' has but been abused. It would be no exaggeration to say that in the present Bill the right of self-government has not been conferred upon the people of these provinces. It does not appear that if the Bill becomes law the advantage gained will be anything beyond what would be gained if the present Road Cess, Education, and Hospital Committees were amalgamated. The Bill does not make any alteration as regards the powers of the Magistrate, the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, in connection with the matters treated of therein. No facilities have been provided for enabling District and Local Boards to act in an independent manner, while no provisions have been made which might induce the members of these Boards to work with greater zeal and earnestness. In everything the permission of the Magistrate, the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor must be taken. The constitution of District Boards, as proposed in the Bill, is such that it is not calculated to further the object in view, namely, the training up of natives in the work of Self-Government. The members will not be able to act independently, if the District Magistrate becomes Chairman of the District Board. If Government really desires that the people should learn Self-Government, provision should be made for the election of Chairmen and two-thirds of the entire number of members of the District Boards. The provision relating to the election of the members for the District Boards by those of the Local Boards from among their own number is not a wise one, because the travelling expenses of such members must be paid from the public funds, because the members will not probably be able to attend the meetings of the District Boards with anything like regularity, and because men fit to serve on the District Boards will not always be found among the members of the Local Boards." The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* made the following remarks on the Bengal Municipal Act:—"It is a good measure, but could have been made better if the authorities had been so minded. It is true that in many municipalities the Commissioners, the Vice-Chairman, and the Chairman will be elected by the rate-payers, and that in many other municipalities Government will have no direct connection with these matters. Nevertheless, the provisions made in the Act relating to Governmental control are such that the people, when they think of these, are not much disposed to express gratification. The elective franchise has indeed been conferred upon many municipalities, but the local authorities may, at their pleasure, take away the right from the rate-payers. * * * In short, municipalities are placed completely at the mercy of the local authorities, who may destroy a municipality at their pleasure. It is strange that Government had not considered it necessary to provide that Municipal Commissioners should be asked to furnish an explanation before any order is passed against them. It is quite possible that what is looked upon as default on the part of the Commissioners by the Magistrate may be regarded in a different light by the rate-payers by whom they were elected. It is not clear why the Magistrate should have the power of declaring that the Commissioners have made a default if the rate-payers have not complained of their conduct. If it had been provided that the local authorities would have the power of reporting to Government any instance of such neglect on the part of the Commissioners as might cause serious loss to the municipality, and that Government, on the receipt of such report, would be able to issue such orders to the Commissioners as it might consider proper, then of course the people might have thought that the Commissioners possessed some power of independent action. But as it is the inference is irresistible that they will not be allowed to act independently, but will have to keep the local officials in good humour. Under the existing law these

grade officers in the engineering service been excluded from the benefits of these rules? Is it because they are natives? Has Government acted justly by so excluding

Dated Calcutta, the 30th July 1885.

From—C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A., Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

With reference to your No. 1791J., dated the 8th April 1885, and subsequent reminder, I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Bengali Translator to Government on the vernacular newspapers of Bengal for the year 1884.

2. The report is submitted as received by me, with a few verbal alterations.

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No. 59R., dated Calcutta, the 29th July 1885.

From—The Bengali Translator to Government,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

With reference to Government letter No. 3571 of the 28th July 1880, copy of which was forwarded to me under your endorsement No. 5087, dated the 10th August 1880, I have the honour to submit herewith a draft report on the vernacular newspapers published in Bengal in 1884, and a statement prepared under instructions from Government containing certain particulars respecting those papers.

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## DRAFT REPORT ON THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN BENGAL IN 1884.

Inclusive of five Uriya and two Assamese newspapers, the number of vernacular journals on our list for 1884 stood at 64 against 63 of the preceding year. Of the 64 papess with which the year closed, 45 were published in Bengali, 2 in Assamese, 7 in Hindi, 3 in Urdu, 1 in English and Urdu, 5 in Uriya, and 1 in Persian. There were 5 monthlies, 4 fortnightlies, 48 weeklies, 1 bi-weekly, and 6 dailies. The statement annexed to this report gives the particulars of these papers.

2. The weekly papers continue to occupy the foremost position among the vernacular journals published in Bengal. The daily papers showed some improvement during the year. This, however, cannot be said of the monthlies and the fortnightlies, which, as newspapers, hardly seem to possess any importance or merit.

3. The leading vernacular newspapers published in the Lower Provinces and Assam in 1884 were:—(1) the *Navairbhakar*; (2) the *Sadharani*; (3) the *Bangabasi*; (4) the *Sahachar*; (5) the *Som Prokash*; (6) the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*; (7) the *Sanjivani*; (8) the *Surabhi*; (9) the *Samaya*; (10) the *Bharat Mihir*; (11) the *Burdwan Sanjivani*: (12) the *Paridarshak*; (13) the *Charu Varta*; (14) the *Pratikar*; (15) the *Dacca Prakash*; (16) the *Sansodhini*; and (17) the *Utkal Dipika*.

4. A summary of the views expressed in the native press on the more important public measures of the year 1884 will now be given.

### POLITICAL.

5. Affairs in Egypt and the policy of the British Government towards that country received a considerable share of attention from native editors The Egyptian policy of the Liberal Ministry was regarded as vacillating and unsound. It was also characterized as unjust. It was pointed out that the best course for the British Government in Egypt would be to take back Arabi Pasha and his companions from Ceylon to that country and place its administration in their hands; but that, if on the contrary, England should lack either the courage or the inclination to follow this advice, it was clearly her duty to assist Egypt with troops. England had weakened Egypt, and she could not now in justice refuse to protect her from foreign invasion on the pretext of promoting peace by the adoption of a policy of neutrality. As the English position in Egypt, and particularly in the Soudan, became increasingly critical with the growing power of the Mahdi, it was observed by native editors that the English had not done well in destroying the national party in Egypt, and that they would find it necessary to send English soldiers to that country. It was feared that India would be dragged into the war against the Mahdi. Considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of General Gordon.

6. The subject of the Russian invasion of India was discussed with great earnestness. Native editors agreed in thinking that Russia could have no chance of success in an invasion of India as long as the Indian population and the Indian feudatory princes remained loyal to British rules. The native press strongly shared the belief that India is the ultimate gaol of Russian advance in Central Asia, and it repeatedly pointed out that the British Government should always be prepared to meet Russia in the battle-field. The best answer to Russian advance on the part of the Indian Government, according to native papers, would be to make strenuous efforts to stimulate the unquestioned loyalty of the princes and people of India by the adoption of a liberal and generous administrative policy, and not to court the friendship of the Ameer of Afghanistan by the offer of large money subsidies and of arms and ammunition. Considering the bitter hatred of the Afghans for

20 copies

# ENCLOSURES, to Public No. 7 Sept 26th 18

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From F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Darjeeling, 5th September 1885, No. 1577, J.D.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, with the following remarks, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Director of Public Instruction, and of its enclosed report by the Bengali Translator to Government on the vernacular newspapers published in Bengal during the year 1884.

2. The past year, unlike its predecessor, was not remarkable for any very strong internal political excitement, although there were not wanting subjects which attracted much public attention, and which were freely discussed with more or less ability by the Native Press. Of these subjects, the most engrossing was certainly the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which, for several months, formed the topic of discussion, carried on occasionally with considerable ability, both from the zemindars' and the ryots' point of view. These criticisms were, however, too often robbed of a value they would otherwise have possessed by the spirit of partizanship that pervaded them.

3. The excitement that had prevailed during the time the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure was under consideration subsided to a great extent with the passing into law of that measure. The form in which this enactment was finally passed was not regarded with satisfaction by Native editors. This, however, was only what might have been expected; for the measure being the result of a compromise did not go nearly as far as they desired. Since it became law, the editors of Native newspapers have not ceased to press for the extension of trial by jury in the case of their countrymen and for the complete separation of judicial from executive functions. The Bengal Local Self-Government Bill has also engaged a considerable share of the attention of the Vernacular Press. If the Bill has not given unqualified satisfaction, it has not, on the other hand, been emphatically condemned, and this perhaps is as much as could have been hoped for in a measure of the kind. The prevailing feeling appears to be that too close a control in municipal matters is still retained by Government; the fact that the measure is of a tentative nature, and one to be introduced with great caution, being either overlooked or ignored.

4. A variety of subjects of less importance than those enumerated above have had more or less attention bestowed upon them by the Native Press. Among these may be mentioned the growing expensiveness of litigation, the necessity for raising the limit of age in the case of Native candidates for the Civil Service, the exclusion of Natives from the higher ranks of the Army and from their full share of high appointments in the Civil Administration of the country. These topics have been sufficiently alluded to in the report of the Bengali Translator, and need not be further noticed in this letter. It is stated in the report, and the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think with justice, that during the year under review the Native newspapers showed greater ability in the discussion of public measures than in former years. That such an improvement should be observed from year to year is what every one who realises the importance of a well-conducted Vernacular Press to guide and control Native public opinion must earnestly desire. There is still, however, much room for improvement. No one can glance over the published extracts from Native papers for the past year without regretting the tendency to personal invective, the imputation of unworthy motives, and the persistent misrepresentations of the conduct of high public officers whose views are opposed to those of the editors.

These defects are, it may be admitted, less conspicuous than they used to be, and it is to be hoped that as the Press becomes more and more the real exponent of popular opinion, they will disappear.

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* Dated the 30th July 1885.

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From C. H. TAWNEY, Esq., M.A., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, dated Calcutta, 30th July 1885.

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From the Bengali Translator to Government, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, dated Calcutta, 29th July 1885, No. 59-R.

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### POLITICAL.

5. Affairs in Egypt and the policy of the British Government towards that country received a considerable share of attention from Native editors. The Egyptian policy of the Liberal Ministry was regarded as vacillating and unsound. It was also characterised as unjust. It was pointed out that the best course for the British Government in Egypt would be to take back Arabi Pasha and his companions from Ceylon to that country and place its administration in their hands; but that, if, on the contrary, England should lack either the courage or the inclination to follow this advice, it was clearly her duty to assist Egypt with troops. England had weakened Egypt, and she could not now, in justice, refuse to protect her from foreign invasion on the pretext of promoting peace by the adoption of a policy of neutrality. As the English position in Egypt, and particularly in the Soudan, became increasingly critical with the growing power of the Mahdi, it was observed by Native editors that the English had not done well in destroying the national party in Egypt, and that they would find it necessary to send English soldiers to that country. It was feared that India would be dragged into the war against the Mahdi. Considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of General Gordon.

6. The subject of the Russian invasion of India was discussed with great earnestness. Native editors agreed in thinking that Russia could have no chance of success in an invasion of India as long as the Indian population and the Indian feudatory princes remained loyal to British rules. The Native Press strongly shared the belief that India is the ultimate gaol of Russian advance in Central Asia, and it repeatedly pointed out that the British Government should always be prepared to meet Russia in the battle-field. The best answer to Russian advance on the part of the Indian Government, according to Native papers, would be to make strenuous efforts to stimulate the unquestioned loyalty of the princes and people of India by the adoption of a liberal and generous administrative policy, and not to court the friendship of the Ameer of Afghanistan by the offer of large money subsidies and of arms and ammunition. Considering the bitter hatred of the Afghans for the English, and the weak and treacherous character of the Ameer, who had long been a *protegé* of Russia, the Native papers could not counsel an alliance with Afghanistan, which, it was considered, should be excluded from the sphere of English influence. If the Indian Government should ever find it necessary to fight with Russia in Asia, it would be better, in the opinion of Native papers, that Russia should advance to the frontiers of India than that the British Government should go out to meet the enemy in Afghanistan, far from its base of operations, and in the midst of a hostile population. With the vast and powerful Indian population to back it, Government need have no anxiety as to the result of a contest with Russia. But what was required was that the people of India should be conciliated by good government and by the conferring upon them of political rights and privileges to which, as subjects of the Queen, they were entitled, and the withholding of which from them was causing dissatisfaction. Comparisons were frequently instituted between Russian rule in Central Asia and British rule in India, with the result that, while Russian rule was pronounced inferior to British rule in point of civilisation and enlightenment, it was considered superior in one respect, namely, in its treatment of subject races in the matter of their

appointment to offices under the State. The remark was frequently made, not without some bitterness, that, while Natives of India, who had long been under British rule, and had by their education and loyalty proved their fitness for service in the Army, were not granted any high post in the Army, and a few Natives of the newly-conquered Russian provinces in Central Asia had already been appointed as officers in the Russian Army. Russia, it was remarked, trusts its conquered people, and does not fear to place arms in their hands. A few newspapers considered that the Russian advance up to the frontiers of India was desirable, inasmuch as it would, in a manner, compel the British Government to adopt a more liberal policy in the administration of this country.

7. The death of the Maharaja of Kolahpore furnished matter for comment. The Native Press appeared unwilling to believe that for that event Mr. Green, the guardian of the lunatic Maharaja, was not in some measure responsible. The inquiry instituted by Government into the causes of the death was pronounced unsatisfactory, and the remark was made that Government would have done well if it had publicly tried Mr. Green on a charge of homicide.

8. The deposition of Raja Harish Chandra of the Chittagong Hill tracts was regarded as an act of injustice.

9. The attitude of the British Government towards the Native princes continued to be considered unsatisfactory. The remark was frequently made that the British residents accredited to the courts of these princes, always showed a meddlesome disposition, and that Government appeared to entertain a distrust of their loyalty and a jealousy of their Armies. It was suggested that Government should either do away with the system of keeping political agents and allow the princes liberty of action, or, if it could not trust them to that extent, should advise them to disband their armies. The latter alternative, however, did not commend itself to the great majority of Native editors, who always deprecate the idea of depriving Native princes of their armies.

10. The Native Press strongly urged Lord Ripon to entertain favourably Holkar's prayer to the Government of India for a reconsideration of his case. The opinion was freely expressed that Colonel Durand, in order to save his own reputation, had accused Holkar of disloyalty, and that, as a matter of fact, that prince had even risked his life in saving the lives of Englishmen and Englishwomen; while, if he had joined the insurgents, the flame of the mutiny would have spread throughout Central India.

11. The appointment of the Delimitation Commission was considered a great mistake, and the remark was made that the measure only showed Government's fear for Russia. Doubts were expressed as to whether Government would attain the object for which it was going to send a Commission to demarcate the boundaries of Afghanistan, and it was suggested that the members of the Commission should take the safe, but circuitous route through Persia, instead of attempting a dangerous passage through the country of the hostile Afghans.

12. Affairs in Hydrabad received considerable attention, and the series of articles in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding the jobbery alleged to have been practised by English officials in that State were largely drawn upon by Native editors in their writings on the subject.

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

13. This head embraces a large number of subjects, of which the more important only will be referred to here.

14. The first place is to be assigned to the observations made by Native newspapers on the Act and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal. "The Estates Partition Bill" introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council was condemned by Native editors. Among other provisions of the Bill the provision that estates paying a revenue of less than Rs. 20 shall not be partitioned was considered extremely objectionable, as it was, in the opinion of Native editors, calculated to entail great hardship on people in Behar and in East Bengal. The remark was made that Government was about to put a large number of people to difficulty, in order to save a few revenue officers some trouble. The Arms Act continued to be a subject of complaint, and Government was frequently asked to repeal the measure on the ground that its continuance constituted a reflection on the loyalty of the people, and was making them helpless against robbers and wild animals. The Act to amend the Pooree Lodging House Act [IV (B.C.) of 1871] was considered an objectionable measure. It was pointed out that the licensing of lodging houses in places of pilgrimage, such as Gya, Pooree, &c., and in places through which the pilgrims passed, had already resulted in considerable hardship and inconvenience, and that the new law could not but increase the difficulties of pilgrimage. On this subject the *Dacca Prakash* made the following observations:—"The measure will have the effect of making pilgrimages at a small cost impracticable. An indirect tax will now be imposed upon the pilgrims. The Government has already imposed a tax upon the pilgrims to Gya. What certainty is there that it will not impose a tax upon the pilgrims to other sacred places also? If the Hindu pilgrims are now required to pay a tax, it is not unlikely that Mussulman, Jain, Buddhist, and Sikh pilgrims also will be required to do so." As regards the Local Self-Government Bill, the following extract contains what may be regarded as a fair

summary of the views expressed by Native newspapers on that measure:—"With a view to teach the work of self-government to the people of India, the Governor-General issued a resolution on the subject, and called upon the several Local Governments to enact laws in furtherance of this object. The Self-Government Bill framed for Bengal by the Lieutenant-Governor, however, is one that is not likely to give effect to the intentions of the Governor-General in this connection. If this Bill is passed into law, the people will not have any very considerable facilities given them for learning self-government. Their condition will be the same after the passing of the Bill as it is now when the Bill has not become law. A perusal of the Bill leads to the inference that the Lieutenant-Governor has not much faith in the ability of Natives. His conviction, it would seem, is that they are not fit for the work of self-government. That the Bill has been framed at all appears to be due to a desire on his part to obey Lord Ripon. The Lieutenant-Governor has travelled in many parts of this country, and has made the acquaintance of many among the Native community. If in spite of these means of forming a judgment he has come to the conclusion that the time for introducing self-government in this country has not yet arrived, he should not have formed a Local Self-Government Bill for Bengal at all. By naming the measure a Self-Government Bill, the word 'self-government' has but been abused. It would be no exaggeration to say that in the present Bill the right of self-government has not been conferred upon the people of these provinces. It does not appear that if the Bill becomes law the advantage gained will be anything beyond what would be gained if the present Road Cess, Education, and Hospital committees were amalgamated. The Bill does not make any alteration as regards the powers of the Magistrate, the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, in connection with the matters treated of therein. No facilities have been provided for enabling District and Local Boards to act in an independent manner, while no provisions have been made which might induce the members of these Boards to work with greater zeal and earnestness. In everything the permission of the Magistrate, the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor must be taken. The constitution of District Boards, as proposed in the Bill, is such that it is not calculated to further the object in view, namely, the training up of Natives in the work of self-government. The members will not be able to act independently, if the District Magistrate becomes Chairman of the District Board. If Government really desires that the people should learn self-government, provision should be made for the election of Chairmen and two-thirds of the entire number of members of the District Boards. The provision relating to the election of the members for the District Boards by those of the Local Boards from among their own number is not a wise one, because the travelling expenses of such members must be paid from the public funds, because the members will not probably be able to attend the meetings of the District Boards with anything like regularity, and because men fit to serve on the District Boards will not always be found among the members of the Local Boards." The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* made the following remarks on the Bengal Municipal Act:—"It is a good measure, but could have been made better if the authorities had been so minded. It is true that in many municipalities the Commissioners, the Vice-Chairman, and the Chairman will be elected by the rate-payers, and that in many other municipalities Government will have no direct connection with these matters. Nevertheless, the provisions made in the Act relating to Governmental control are such that the people, when they think of these, are not much disposed to express gratification. The elective franchise has indeed been conferred upon many municipalities, but the local authorities may, at their pleasure, take away the right from the rate-payers. * * * In short, municipalities are placed completely at the mercy of the local authorities, who may destroy a municipality at their pleasure. It is strange that Government had not considered it necessary to provide that Municipal Commissioners should be asked to furnish an explanation before any order is passed against them. It is quite possible that what is looked upon as default on the part of the Commissioners by the Magistrate may be regarded in a different light by the rate-payers by whom they were elected. It is not clear why the Magistrate should have the power of declaring that the Commissioners have made a default if the rate-payers have not complained of their conduct. If it had been provided that the local authorities would have the power of reporting to Government any instance of such neglect on the part of the Commissioners as might cause serious loss to the municipality, and that Government, on the receipt of such report, would be able to issue such orders to the Commissioners as it might consider proper, then of course the people might have thought that the Commissioners possessed some power of independent action. But as it is, the inference is irresistible that they will not be allowed to act independently, but will have to keep the local officials in good humour. Under the existing law these authorities do not possess so much power. The provisions of the new Act relating to Governmental control have produced a feeling of alarm in the minds of many, who think that, under these circumstances, work will not proceed if the Magistrate is not made Chairman. On the other hand, if this is done, there will be no hope of the elected Commissioners working in an independent manner. Mr. Thompson has exceedingly gratified the people by granting them self-government, but the provisions referred to above are such that it is difficult to say whether or not poison will issue from nectar." The agitation on the Bengal Tenancy Bill continued. The opposition to the measure of course came chiefly from the organs of the zemindars in the Press; but the papers which advocate the cause of the ryots, while recognising the justice of its fundamental principles, were not wholly satisfied with its provisions. All agreed in thinking that the Bill stood in need of considerable revision. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and certain other journals complained that the rights of the intermediate tenants had been utterly ignored, while the opinion was unanimously expressed that the passing of the Bill into law would increase litigation among the people. The Bill for the registration of permanent tenures introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council was not received favourably. It was feared that, as soon as the the work of registration was taken in hand, suits involving contested rights would begin to be instituted, and before the work of registration was completed, Bengal would have been ruined by litigation. The commencement of that measure, it was feared, would be the signal for the institution of almost numberless suits, and for the outbreak of disputes between the different classes possessing an interest in the land. The result of this would be that Collectors and Subordinate Judges would be overwhelmed with work, and the entertainment of additional officers would be rendered necessary. This would put Government, zemindar, and ryot alike to additional expense. If, again, the zemindars were given powers for the collection of rents over other classes of ryots, similar to those they possessed over putnidars, Government would be obliged to confer similar powers upon intermediate tenants also, inasmuch as failure on the part of those tenants to collect rents at the appointed time from tenants holding under them would make it necessary for the zemindars to purchase the properties of the intermediate tenants—which was by no means a desirable contingency. The form in which the Jurisdiction Bill was passed into law did not satisfy Native editors. They were, however, disposed to look upon it as the small beginning of a large measure, and as the practical recognition of a broad principle of justice by Government. From the time the Bill became law the vernacular newspapers began to demand the extension of the system of trial by jury in the case of Natives, and the separation of executive from judicial functions. The leading journals of Bengal contained a large number of articles on those subjects.

15. The question of the constitution of the Legislative Councils of this country received some attention. The Native papers were unanimous in their opinion that a larger number of representative men from among the Native community should be appointed as members to these Councils.

16. The growing expensiveness of litigation was a subject of frequent complaint. The remark was made that it had in a manner become impossible for the poor to obtain justice in the law courts of the country owing to the prevailing high rate of court-fees. Regret was expressed that considerations of revenue alone prevented Government from undertaking the necessary reforms in this direction.

17. As regards the new rules for the Subordinate Executive Service examination in Bengal, it was pointed out that, though the principle of a competitive examination was unexceptionable, still it was not very reasonable to require such candidates as had taken their degrees in the Calcutta University to again undergo a test for qualifying themselves for the office of Deputy Magistrates.

18. Native papers frequently recurred to the subject of the age limit in connection with the Civil Service examination held in England, and Government was asked to raise this limit, inasmuch as the existing restrictions regarding the age of the candidates were practically excluding Natives of India from the Covenanted Civil Service.

19. The subject of the extension of railways in India received considerable attention. The Native newspapers were not opposed to the extension of railways—nay, on the contrary, they earnestly desired it. But what they opposed was extension of railways by Government with borrowed capital. If railways were necessary, as doubtless they were, their construction, it was remarked, should be undertaken by private capitalists.

20. Regarding the evil consequences which had followed from the introduction of the outstill system, the views of the Native papers did not undergo any change. They were thankful to Sir Rivers Thompson for the appointment of the Excise Commission, and expected much good from the measure.

21. Oppression attending the enhanced assessments of revenue in the khas mehals of Government continued to be dwelt upon. The remark was always made that, while Government seemed never to get tired of impressing upon the zemindars the duty which lies upon them of according a just and generous treatment to their tenants, it was, as regards its ryots in the khas mehals, pursuing a policy of ruinous exaction. The friends of the khas mehal tenants in the Native Press repeatedly represented to Government the desirability of making the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which was soon to become law, applicable to those mehals.

22. Complaints against the license-tax continued to be made, though less frequently than before.

23. The exclusion of Natives of Bengal from the Army was frequently dwelt upon as a just grievance. The action of Government in this matter was considered perfectly unjustifiable, inasmuch as Natives were acknowledged to be loyal and otherwise fit for admission into the military service.

24. The growing expensiveness of the administration and the exclusion of the people from almost all high appointments in the State were always referred to in terms of complaint. The Native papers frequently urged upon Government the necessity of substituting cheap Native for the costly European agency in the work of administration.

25. Native editors continued to protest against the annual sojournings of the Imperial Government and the different local administrations in the hills, on the ground that they necessitated large expenditure and interfered with the proper discharge of the work of administration by the rulers.

26. The manner in which the magisterial officers are considered to perform their cold weather tours was condemned. These officers, it was remarked, mostly spent their time, on the occasion of these tours, in hunting and sports, and rarely mixed with the people or inquired about their wants and grievances.

27. The subject of the oppression attending the levy of the water-rates in Orissa was long and warmly discussed in the Uriya newspapers. The oppressive conduct of the canal revenue officers was strongly animadverted upon.

28. The pension rules for European engineers evoked much adverse comment. The following extract from the *Bharat Mihir* will show in what spirit these rules were received by the Native Press:—"Lord Ripon has now created another phase of race distinction. Certain pension rules have been framed for the benefit of higher grade European engineers. Who can help questioning the good faith of Government after reading these special pension rules? It would be no exaggeration to say that Natives are excluded from all high appointments in the engineering service. They are entitled to receive only such appointments as are not coveted by Europeans. The post of Assistant, Executive, Superintending or Chief Engineer is in a manner beyond the reach of Natives. Competent Native engineers cannot expect anything higher than temporary overseerships. It is the exceptionally lucky alone who get Assistant engineerships. It was expected that under Lord Ripon's rule facilities would be created for the admission of Natives to high appointments in the different branches of the public service. Instead of that being done, Natives are going to be humiliated at every turn. Why have the lower grade officers in the engineering service been excluded from the benefits of these rules? Is it because they are Natives? Has Government acted justly by so excluding these able and hard-worked public servants?"

29. The new rules laid down by the Government of India with regard to the assessment of the land-tax met with approbation. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Navavibhakar* on this subject:—"That a new survey of land and settlement every thirty years, according to the existing arrangements, is very expensive and vexatious will be admitted by everybody. The writer will rejoice when this expensive and vexatious system is done away with. But the whole revenue system of India is so faulty that it is not to be expected that the country will be thoroughly benefited by the new rules alone. That system originated in error, and has been nourished amidst selfishness and corruption: the revenue officers also are incompetent and corrupt. It is not easy to understand why Government does not try to put an end to the oppression and injustice done by the Revenue Department."

30. Native newspapers were almost unanimous in their condemnation of the first financial statement submitted to the public by Sir Auckland Colvin. The following extract is to the point:—"It is no wonder that the Government, which could repeal the cotton duties in disregard of the protests of the whole country, should continue the license-tax and the court-fees in their present dreadful form under the plea of a deficit in the opium revenue. The court-fees and the license-tax do not harm Manchester, and thus neither the Indian nor the Home Government has any cause for alarm, otherwise both imposts would have long since been done away with, and there would have been no talk of apprehended deficit in the opium revenue. This resort to clap-trap in the financial statement under Lord Ripon's administration has caused pain and wonder to the public. In every measure undertaken by the Government the people have to see and bear things which they are most unwilling to see and to bear. In the matter of the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon fell under the evil influence of civilians and committed a blunder. But why does he make blunders in financial matters? Why has not the license-tax been repealed? Why have the court-fees, described as an engine of oppression by the Chief Justice, been continued? With what face does the Government, which under the plea of free trade, has repealed the import duties on Manchester piece-goods, levy a high duty on rice, silk, and other commodities sent from India? What comes to India from England is free of duty, but what goes to England from India continues to pay a duty. How wonderful the teachings of free trade. How long can people feel respect for, and confidence in, a Government which is capable of such shameful conduct?"

31. The injustice of maintaining in India a Christian Church from India revenues was dwelt upon, and Government was asked to discontinue its grant for this purpose.

32. The subject of the distress caused by the failure of the crops in certain districts of Bengal received considerable attention. Government was repeatedly asked to open relief works for the benefit of the sufferers, and the supposed indifference of the local officials was bitterly complained of. It was pointed out that prompt and energetic measures should be adopted to remove the distress occasioned by the scarcity of food as well as of water, and that Government should without delay come to the rescue of the cultivators by granting them tuccavi advances. The results of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Beerbhoom in this connection were considered disappointing.

33. Native newspapers warmly advocated the establishment of agricultural banks all over the country for the benefit of the cultivating classes

34. The practice of farming cattle pounds was condemned. The arrangement was considered productive of great inconvenience. The farmers were described as having paid agents all over the country, whose business was to seize and bring to the pound all cattle they came across.

35. The release of the Salem prisoners gave great delight, and Native newspapers heartily thanked Lord Ripon for that generous act.

36. The subject of the establishment of an Agricultural Department for Bengal, and of the employment under its direction of the passed Native students of the Cirencester Agricultural College, was discussed in the Native papers, which approved of those measures.

37. The series of articles in the *Statesman* newspaper, containing what purported to be true accounts of the cruelties practised upon the prisoners by the authorities of the Presidency Jail, excited the scorn and indignation of Native editors, who loudly called for an impartial and searching inquiry into the matter, and the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the true condition of the prisoners in the jails of Bengal.

38. Considerable excitement was caused among Native editors by what were called the Dacca and the Krishnagore students' cases, and the rules of discipline introduced into the Berhampore College by the Principal Mr. Livingstone. An impression seemed to have become widespread that the authorities, and particularly Sir Rivers Thompson, were extremely displeased with Native students and determined to put them down. This supposed attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor was attributed to his dislike of the independent bearing of educated Native youths. Native editors therefore considered such treatment of the students as unworthy and unduly severe.

39. The affairs of the Calcutta municipality and the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor and the European community of the metropolis towards the elected Native Commissioners were discussed with great vehemence. The Native newspapers of this province, almost without any exception, took the side of the Commissioners, who, it was remarked, had spared no trouble or expense to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta, and who therefore deserved to be thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor. It was therefore considered very unjust that they should be condemned by His Honor at the instance of certain Anglo-Indians, hostile to the cause of municipal self-government, on the alleged ground of their inefficient administration of the municipal affairs of the town. This action of the Lieutenant-Governor was ascribed to his desire to deprive the Calcutta Municipality of its independence and power of self-government. The appointment of the Enquiry Commission under section 28 of the Municipal Act was unsparingly condemned. Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, was frequently thanked by Native editors, for his bold and independent advocacy of the cause of the Corporation.

40. Native newspapers complained of a miscarriage of justice in not a few cases in which the defendants were Europeans. The unsatisfactory result was attributed to the bias shown by the European Judge towards the offenders; to the unjust verdict of the European jury, due to their hatred for Natives; and to the vigorous efforts put forth by the European Defence Association to obtain an acquittal for the accused. The Webb case, the Francis case, the Sagardelli case, the Purneah cases, and the Bhawanipore rape case furnished such instances.

41. The conduct of several officers of Government received more or less vigorous condemnation. The officers condemned were Messrs. Beames, Maguire, Kirkwood, Taylor, Livingstone, Staley, Barton, Marriot, Baker, Glazier, Rowe, Webb, and Buzlul Karim.

## EDUCATION.

42. The report of the Education Commission did not, on the whole, satisfy Native editors, because the Commission had not in their report recommended any increase of educational expenditure without resorting to additional taxation. The complaint was made that Government did not follow the example of Germany and other civilised countries in the matter of primary education, but expected that the people, who were poor, should educate their children at their own cost. The Government grant on education was considered inadequate to meet the educational requirements of the Indian population, and far too small in comparison with the expenditure incurred in other departments of the administration.

43. The affairs of the Calcutta University received considerable attention. It was remarked that the University should have the services of a whole time Registrar; that the questions set at the examinations were not properly framed; that able men were not always appointed as examiners, and that Mr. Bellett, as a Registrar, was a failure.

44. Native editors recommended an increase of pay for the members of the Subordinate Educational Service, who were a useful and very hard-worked class of public servants. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the subject was receiving the attention of the Director of Public Instruction.

45. The attention of Government was drawn to the necessity of improving the state of primary and secondary schools in the country by the grant of increased pay to the teachers employed in them, by the provision of more efficient inspection, and by the introduction of English into the middle-class schools.

46. Native newspapers pointed out the desirability of setting up technical schools all over the country for giving instruction in arts and manufactures.

47. The remark was made that the officers of the Education Department, and particularly the Native members of the service, were under-paid as compared with officers in the other departments of the public service.

48. The idea of imposing an education cess was strongly deprecated. The people were already paying nearly 55 per cent. of the local educational expenses of Bengal, and it would be hardly fair to require them to pay more.

49. The subject of Muhammadan education in Bengal received the attention of Native editors, who did not think that the Muhammadans had any just ground of complaint against Government in this matter. The following extract from the *Navavibhakar*, the leading Bengali paper, bears upon the point :—"The English have never been unmindful of the interests of Muhammadan education. When the Madrassa College was established in Calcutta by Warren Hastings in 1782, the attention of Englishmen had not been at all drawn to the subject of the education of Hindus. The English have not thought of the interests of any other people in the manner in which they have thought, and have been compelled to think, of the interests of Muhammadans. Whether or not it is incumbent upon Government to think for the Muhammadans is not at present a matter for consideration. That the Muhammadans cannot run in the race of education as fast as the Hindus is their own fault, and not either of Englishmen or of Hindus. There is no nawabi or padshahee road to learning : every one must enter by the road of the alphabet.

"There are many obstacles which impede the progress of Muhammadan education. The national pride of the Muhammadans, the recollection that they once belonged to the ruling caste, and their religious bigotry and intolerance are the chief obstacles. That they are not able to compete as successfully as Hindus in the matter of Western education is their own fault. Government favours them as much as is desirable. Muhammadan pupils have to pay only one-third of the schooling fees paid by Hindu pupils. This arrangement has been in force since 1871. Has such favour been ever shown to the Hindus? In spite of this and other advantages, Muhammadan pupils, owing to religious bigotry on the part of their parents, are not making sufficient progress. Nevertheless the state of Muhammadan education in Bengal is not bad. Out of the total number of eleven hundred thousand boys in the schools and colleges in these provinces in 1881-82, the number of Muhammadan pupils was two hundred and seventy thousand, or, in other words, more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole school-going population. Considering that the Hindu population in Bengal is more than three times the Muhammadan population, the figures given above do not show that Muhammadan education in these provinces is in a very backward condition. Primary as well as secondary education is going on satisfactorily. This, however, cannot be said of high education. For that state of things the Muhammadans are themselves responsible. The discontent of the Muhammadans in Bengal in connection with this matter is not therefore justifiable. The Muhammadans in Bombay, Madras, and other provinces are not so unreasonable, and no Provincial Government is prepared to make a separate provision for their education. Nor are the true friends of Muhammadans anxious to have this made. It is not therefore clear why persons like Mr. H. Wilfrid Blunt, who wish well of that people, are anxious to see separate universities established for their benefit."

### Local and Miscellaneous.

50. Under this head may be noticed the discussions regarding the Calcutta Exhibition, the supply of official information, and of the weekly report on Native papers to Native editors, the inconvenience suffered by Native passengers on Indian railways, the poverty of India, the deceitful behaviour of coolie recruiters, the ill-feeling between Natives and Anglo-Indians, the proceedings of the European Defence Association, the controversy regarding the respective claims of Hindi and Urdu to be used as a court language in Behar, the scarcity of water and the prevalence of malarious fever in Bengal the high-handedness of police and magisterial officers, and the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen, and the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal.

### General Remarks.

51. During the year under report Native newspapers showed greater ability in the discussion of public measures than formerly. What they, or the great majority of them, seemed to lack were charitable judgment, more accurate information and a due sense of responsibility. As regard lack of accurate information respecting the actions and intentions of Government, Native editors excuse their own shortcomings by referring to the fact that Government does not supply them with the official information which is always placed at the disposal of Anglo-Indian editors. The charge of uncharitable judgment and irresponsible writing is repudiated by Native editors. So far as the British Government and the enlightened principles of justice and toleration on which it is based are concerned, they describe themselves as inspired by feelings of unmixed gratitude and loyalty. But being, as they conceive themselves to be, a loyal opposition to Government, whose duty it is to point out the faults and shortcomings of the rulers, as well as to lay before their authorities the grievances of the people, they admit that they are occasionally compelled to criticise somewhat sharply the conduct of particular officers of Government. What they complain of is, that these criticisms are regarded as proceeding from a spirit of disaffection towards British rule, while Government seems to take no notice of the strictures passed on the conduct and the motives of officials in equally vigorous and possibly strong language by Anglo-Indian editors.

52. With the increase in the number of their readers, the influence of Native newspapers is gradually increasing. These publications have now come to supply a considerable section of the population of Bengal with all the information that is accessible to them regarding the administration of their country and the character and conduct of their rulers. But it is not information only that they supply : they also make comments on public men and measures for the benefit of the readers. The Native Press is thus gradually becoming a power in the realm. It has learnt the value of combined and sustained agitation, and is fully conscious of its power. If therefore any importance were to be attached to Native public opinion, the tone and spirit of Native newspapers would require to be watched, and it might be found necessary to adopt such measures as might enable Native editors to supply their readers with correct information, and healthy and legitimate criticism.

53. The year under notice, like that which preceded it, was one of great activity for the Native Press. The important public measures inaugurated under Lord Ripon's administration, and notably the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which became law during the course of the year, were discussed with an earnestness and vehemence such as had never before been displayed by writers in the native Press in the treatment of any public question. Considerable party spirit and race antagonism were evoked during these discussions. The passing of the last-mentioned Bill into law was not regarded with unmixed satisfaction. Some advantage was gained by the measure, it was conceded, but the Native Press demanded an extension of the system of jury trial in the country, and a separation of executive from judicial functions.

54. The admiration of the vernacular newspapers for Lord Ripon and his policy of Indian administration was, and continues to be, unbounded. The belief was always expressed that Lord Ripon had, by his liberal policy towards the natives of this country—a policy of which the Local Self-Government Bill, the Municipal Bill, and the Native Jurisdiction Act were regarded as the prominent outcome—increased the loyalty of the Indian population to British rule, and His Excellency's departure from India evoked outbursts of loyalty and devotion such as had never before been witnessed. A different treatment was accorded to Sir Rivers Thompson, who was blamed for almost every executive action of the Local Government. Indeed, with the exception of the establishment of female medical scholarships and the appointment of Natives as Inspectors of Schools, which received the commendation of Native papers, no other act of the Bengal Government was received without extreme dissatisfaction. But what worked the largest amount of hostile criticism was the appointment of the Enquiry Commission in connection with the affairs of the Calcutta Municipality, and the Lieutenant-Governor's supposed repressive policy towards school-boys. With the Native Press Sir Rivers Thompson was last year, and still continues to be, extremely unpopular. Native newspapers continue to connect His Honor with the late Anglo-Indian agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill, and try to convince themselves that he and the Anglo-Indians are bitter enemies of Natives. Writing based on such premises must necessarily fail to give evidence of a judicial frame of mind in the editors, and when the year closed there was no sign of their return to sober judgment as far as the Lieutenant-Governor was concerned.

55. The Persian, Urdu, Hindi, or Assamese and Uriya papers all showed some improvement during the year under notice. Translated extracts from the Uriya papers were received regularly, and those from the Assamese papers occasionally, for incorporation in the weekly report. As regards the vernacular newspapers of Orissa, in place of items of news and articles possessing a purely local interest, which appear to have formerly constituted nearly all that was published in them, there were published last year articles discussing public men and measures, which, though they did not evince any very considerable ability, still showed that the writers had begun to feel an interest in matters affecting wider areas than their own narrow local limits. The Uriya papers are generally moderate in their tone.

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PARTICULARS of Vernacular Newspapers published in the Lower Provinces and in Assam in the year 1884, with brief notes of their Proprietors, Editors, &c.

NOTE.—*N means New.*

| No. | Name of the paper. | Place and Press at which published. | Language and Character in which published. | | Period of publication. | Circulation. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the proprietor. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor. | Tone, politics, &c., of the paper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Language | Character. | | | | | |
| 1 | "Sansodhini" .. | The Sarada Press, Chittagong. | Bengali .. | Bengali .. | Fortnightly .. | 800 | Kasi Chandra Gupta, Head Pundit of the Chittagong Aided Middle Vernacular School. | Kasi Chandra Gupta .. | Moderate in tone and advocates liberal views in politics. Treats chiefly of local matters, and is an organ of the local Brahmo Samaj. |
| 2 | "Tripura Vartavaha." | The Baradeswari Press, Commillah. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | .. | ...... | ...... | Has since ceased to exist. |
| 3 | "Prem Pracharini" .. | Printed at the Uchit Bakta Press, Calcutta, and published at Nawabgunge, Barrackpore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 300 | ...... | Ram Krishna Goswami . | Moderate in tone. Treated chiefly of religious matters, and has since ceased to exist. |
| 4 | "Alok" .. .. | The Alok Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Weekly .. | .. | Satya Charn Gupta, a young Brahmo. | Satya Charn Gupta .. | Violent in tone; professed to be an organ of the Brahmos. Has since ceased to exist. |
| 5 | "Ananda Bazar Patrika." | The Ananda Bazar Patrika Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 700 | Probably the proprietors of the Amrita Bazar Patrika. | Probably Hemanta Kumar Ghosh, a tenure-holder, and formerly a Schoolmaster and an income-tax assessor. | Tone often objectionable, liberal in politics; conservative in its views on social and religious questions. Advocates the cause of tenure-holders and of the middle classes generally. Especially opposed to a rigorous system of administration. |
| 6 | "Arya Darpan" .. | The Herald Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 102 | Jay Gobinda Shome, M.A., B.L., Vakeel, High Court. A Native Christian convert. | Jay Gobinda Shome, M.A. B.L. | Moderate in tone. Organ of the Native Christian community of Bengal. |
| 7 | "Bangabasi" .. | The Bangabasi Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 20,000 | Jogendra Chandra Bose, formerly sub-editor of the "Sadharani" newspaper, a tenure-holder, and Upendra Nath Singh Rai, a tenure-holder. | Jogendra Chandra Bose . | Tone sensational and occasionally objectionable. Liberal in politics, conservative in its views on social and religious questions. Advocate of the ryots and tenure-holders. Its columns often contain humorous sketches and poetry, and are at times illustrated by cartoons. |
| 8 | "Bartabaha" .. | The Dibakar Press, Pubna. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | .. | ...... | ...... | The paper has ceased to exist. |
| 9 | "Bharat Hitaishi" .. | The Satya Prakash Press, Burrisal. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 450 | Iswar Chandra Kar .. | Iswar Chandra Kar .. | Do. do. |
| 10 | "Bharat Mihir" .. | The Bharat Mihir Press, Mymensingh. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 625 | Kali Narayan Sanyal, a putnidar. | Anath Bandhu Guha, B.L., a pleader of the Mymensingh bar. | Tone earnest. Liberal in politics and in social and religious questions. The paper is now published at Calcutta as a *pice* paper, and is said to have a circulation of nearly 2,500 copies, and has for its editor Baboo Jadub Chandra Chakravarti, M.A. |
| 11 | "Burdwan Sanjivani" | The Burdwan Press, Burdwan. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 302 | Jogesh Chandra Sarkar .. | Jogesh Chandra Sarkar. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. Treats often of local matters. |
| 12 | "Bikrampore Patrika" | Published at Dacca .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 756 | ...... | ...... | Has ceased to exist. |
| 13 | "Charu Varta" .. | The Charu Varta Press, Sherpore, Mymensingh. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 756 | Hara Chandra Chowdhuri, zemindar. | Dinesh Charan Bose .. | Moderate in tone. An organ of the zemindars. |
| 14 | "Dacca Prakash" .. | The Bengali Press, Dacca. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 450 | Guruganga Aitch Chowdhuri. | Baikuntha Chandra Nath | Tone occasionally objectionable. Advocates the cause of the zemindars. |
| 15 | "Education Gazette" | The Budhodaya Press, Hooghly. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 825 | Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., late Inspector of Schools, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. | Bhudeb Mookerjee .. | Moderate in tone. Treats chiefly of educational matters, and explains to the Bengali public the views of Government on public questions. |
| 16 | "Gramvarta Prakashika." | The Mathura Nath Press, Comercolly. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 500 | Harinath Mazumdar, a Bengali author. | Jaladhur Sen .. .. | Tone occasionally objectionable. Advocates the cause of the ryot. Holds liberal views on social questions. |
| 17 | "Halisahar Prakashika." | Published at Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | .. | ...... | ...... | Has ceased to exist. |
| 18 | "Hindu Ranjika" .. | The Tamoghna Press, Beauleah, Rajshahye. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 200 | The Beauleah Dharma Sabha. | ...... | Moderate in tone. An organ of orthodox Hinduism and the zemindari interest. |
| 19 | "Jatiya Surhid" .. | Published at Dacca .. | Do. .. | Do .. | Do. .. | 700 | Jadu Nath Chakravarti, B.A. | The same as proprietor .. | Has ceased to exist. |
| 20 | "Medini" .. .. | The Bani Press, Midnapore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 500 | Okhil Chandra Dutta and Ram Lal Chakrabarti. | Okhil Chandra Datta .. | Do. do. |
| 21 | "Murshidabad Patrika." | The Satyaratna Press, Berhampore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 508 | Narayan Prosad Chakravarti. | Narayan Prosad Chakravarti. | Generally moderate in tone, and treats of local matters. |
| 22 | "Murshidabad Pratinidhi." | The Dhanasindhu Press, Berhampore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | .. | Srish Chandra Bose .. | Narayan Chandra Ghosh. | Do. do. |
| 23 | "Navavibhakar" .. | The Navavibhakar Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1,000 | Girija Bhusan Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Prem Chand Rye Chand, Student, Pleader, Alipore Judge's Court, and Gungadhar Banerjee M.A., late Professor, L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipore. | The same as proprietors . | Moderate in tone, liberal in politics. Tries to write impartially. |
| 24 | "Paridarshak" .. | The Paridarshak Press, Sylhet. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 450 | Radha Nath Chowdhuri .. | Radha Nath Chowdhuri . | Generally moderate in tone and treats of local matters. |
| 25 | "Praja Bandhu" .. | The Vyas Press, French Chandernagore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 995 | Banerjee & Co. .. .. | Banerjee & Co. .. .. | Occasionally objectionable in tone, and frequently extols the French Government at the expense of the British Government in India. |
| N 26 | "Prantavasi" .. | The Sharada Press, Chittagong. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 600 | The Sharada Press Company. | Purna Chandra Datta, B.L., Pleader, Judge's, Court, Chittagong. | Has ceased to exist. |
| 27 | "Pratikar" .. .. | The Arunodya Press, Berhampore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 600 | Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli. | The same as proprietor .. | Tone occasionally objectionable Often brings local grievances to notice. |

| No. | Name of the paper. | Place and Press at which published. | LANGUAGE AND CHARACTER IN WHICH PUBLISHED. | | Period of publication. | Circulation. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the proprietor. | Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor. | Tone, politics, &c., of the paper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Language. | Character. | | | | | |
| 28 | "Rajshahye Samvad." | Published at Rampore Beauleah. | Bengali.. | Bengali.. | Weekly .. | 30 | Gocul Chandra Chowdhuri. | Jagat Chandra Kavikenchana Shekhara. | Has ceased to exist. |
| 29 | "Rungpore Dik Prakash." | The Shambhu Chandra Kakini Press, Rungpore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 205 | Mahimaranjan Rai Chowdhuri, a zemindar. | Hara Shankar Maitra .. | Moderate in tone and mostly treats of local matters. An organ of the zemindars. |
| 30 | "Sadharani".. .. | The Sadharani Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 812 | Akshaya Chandra Sarkar, B.L., a distinguished Bengali writer, formerly a successful pleader of the Berhampore bar. | The same as proprietor .. | Moderate in tone, liberal in politics, and advocates the cause of the ryots. |
| 31 | "Sahachar" .. | The New School Book Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 500 | Biprodas Banerjee, Government Pleader, Alipore Judge's Court; Shashi Bhusan Chatterjee, a Bengali author; and Nirsinha Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., also a Bengali author. | Biprodas Banerjee .. | Tone occasionally objectionable, liberal in politics, and advocates the cause of the ryots. |
| 32 | "Samaya" .. | The B. K. Dass & Co.'s Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Fluctuates between 1,700 and 3,000. | Ganendra Nath Dass, M.A., B.L., Vakeel, High Court, Calcutta. | The same as proprietor .. | Occasionally objectionable in tone, liberal in politics, and advocates the cause of the ryots and social reform. |
| 33 | "Sanjivani" .. | The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 4,000 | Krishnakumar Mitra, B.A., Kali Shankar Sukul, M.A., Herambha Chandra Mitra, M.A., Uma Pada Raya and Dwarka Nath Ganguli, all Brahmos of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, and the first three are teachers in the City College, Calcutta. | Krishnakumar Mitra, B.A. | An organ of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj; often violent in tone; go-ahead in politics and in social and religious questions, and advocates the cause of the ryots. |
| 34 | "Saraswat Patra" .. | The Raghunath Press, Dacca. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 400 | The Saraswat Sabha, Dacca. | Annada Charan Gupta .. | An organ of the orthodox Hindu. |
| 35 | "Shakti" .. | The Shakti Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | .. | ...... | ...... | Has ceased to exist. |
| 36 | "Som Prakash" .. | The Som Prakash Press, Changripota, 24 Pergunnahs. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1,000 | Pundit Dwarka Nath Vidyabhusan, late Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. | Bhupendra Kumar Chakravarti, son of the proprietor. | Generally moderate in tone, liberal in politics, and advocate of the zemindar interest. |
| 37 | "Sulabh Samachara". | The Bidham Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 3,000 | The Indian Reform Association, Calcutta. | ...... | Moderate in tone and an organ of the followers of the late Babu Keshub Chandra Sen. |
| 38 | "Surabhi" .. | G. C. Bose and Co.'s Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 700 | Jogendra Nath Bose and Jogendra Chandra Bose, B.A., an Assistant in the Calcutta Municipal Office. | Jogendra Nath Bose .. | Often violent in tone and go-ahead in politics. |
| 39 | "Udbodham" .. | The Buia Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | .. | ...... | ...... | Has ceased to exist. |
| 40 | "Dainik Varta" .. | The Dainik Varta Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Daily .. | 450 | Girindra Lal Chowdhury .. | Umesh Chandra Gupta .. | Do. do. |
| 41 | "Samvad Prabhakar". | The Samvad Prabhakar Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 200 | Upendra Krishna Gupta .. | Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, a Bengali author. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 42 | "Samad Purna Chandrodaya." | The Purna Chandrodaya Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 300 | Govind Chandra Addya . | The same as proprietor. | Do. do. |
| 43 | "Samachar Chandrika" | The Chandrika Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 625 | Dakhina Charan Chatterjee. | Do. do. | Occasionally objectionable in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 44 | "Bangavidya Prakasika." | The Bagavidya Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 500 | Nobin Chandra Addy .. | Nobin Chandra Addy .. | Consists of advertisements and extracts from other newspapers. |
| 45 | "Prabhati" .. | The Calcutta Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1,000 | Raj Mohun Mookerjee .. | Raj Mohun Mookerjee .. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. It has since ceased to exist. |
| 46 | "Urdu Guide" .. | The Majhara Ajaib Press, Calcutta. | English and Urdu. | Roman and Persian. | Weekly .. | 365 | Moulvi Kubiruddin Ahamed Khan Bahadoor, formerly Munshi of Fort William College, and now a Member of the Board of Exminers. | The same as proprietor .. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics, and the organ of a section of the Muhammadan community in Calcutta. It has since become a daily paper. |
| 47 | "Behar Bandhu" .. | The Behar Bandhu Press, Bankipore. | Hindi .. | Devnagri. | Do. .. | .. | ...... | ...... | Moderate in tone and deals with local questions. |
| 48 | "Bharat Mitra" .. | The Bharat Mitra Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1,500 | The Bharat Mitra Committee. | Pundit Haramukund Shastri. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 49 | "Sar Sudhanidhi" .. | The Sar Sudhanidhi Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 500 | ...... | ...... | Do. do. |
| 50 | "Uchit Bakta" .. | The Uchit Bakta Press, Calcutta .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 4,500 | Durga Prosad Misra .. | The same as proprietor.. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 51 | "Hindi Samachar" .. | The Albert Press, Bhagulpore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 1,000 | Ladli Mohun Ghosh .. | Do. .. | Writes of local matters. Has not been published for some time. |
| 52 | "Jam Jahannama" .. | The Jam Jahannama Press, Calcutta. | Persian.. | Persian.. | Do. .. | 250 | Munshi Golam Hossein, a superior Persian scholar having landed property in Calcutta. | Do. .. | Moderate in tone; contains generally extracts from other papers. |
| N 53 | "Gauhar" .. | The Najafi Press, Calcutta. | Urdu .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 196 | Mahomed Ali Najab .. | Hakim Nazir Hossein .. | Do. do. |
| N 54 | "Sharaful Akhbár".. | The Sharaful Akbhár Press, Behar. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 150 | Syed Shah Basheerub Hossein. | Shaik Ahamed Ali .. | Do. do. |
| 55 | "Akhbárdaru Sultanat" | The Akhbárdaru Sultanat Press, Calcutta. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Bi-weekly .. | 340 | Mohamed Ashanullah .. | The same as proprietor.. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 56 | "Assam Vilasini" .. | Published at Sibsagar, Assam. | Assamese. | Bengali.. | Monthly .. | .. | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 57 | "Assam News" .. | Published at Gauhati, Assam. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 450 | Manick Chundra Boroaah and others. | Hem Chandra Borooah and Bhava Kanta Borooah. | ...... |
| 58 | "Utkal Dipika" .. | Cuttack Printing Company's Press, Cuttack. | Uriya .. | Uriya .. | Weekly .. | 250 | Cuttack Printing Company. | Gouri Sunkar Roy .. | Moderate in tone and liberal in politics. |
| 59 | "Utkal Darpan" .. | The Utkal Press, Balasore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 200 | The Hon'ble Kumar Baikuntha Nath Dey. | Kali Prosad Das .. | Do. do. |
| 60 | "Balasore Samnad Bahika" | The Utkal Printing Company's Press, Balasore. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 116 | Govinda Chandra Pattanayaka. | The same as proprietor.. | Do. do. |
| 61 | "Sebaka" .. | Published at Cuttack.. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Monthly .. | 200 | Sebaka Sabha (Brahmo) .. | Bhavagralie Das .. | ...... |

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">No.</th><th rowspan="2">Name of the paper.</th><th rowspan="2">Place and Press at which published.</th><th colspan="2">LANGUAGE AND CHARACTER IN WHICH PUBLISHED.</th><th rowspan="2">Period of publication.</th><th rowspan="2">Circulation.</th><th rowspan="2">Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the proprietor.</th><th rowspan="2">Name, character, antecedents, &c., of the editor.</th><th rowspan="2">Tone, politics, &c., of the paper.</th></tr>
<tr><th>Language.</th><th>Character.</th></tr>
<tr><td>N 62</td><td>"Taraka" ..</td><td>Published at Cuttack ..</td><td>Uriya ..</td><td>Uriya ..</td><td>Monthly ..</td><td>..</td><td>......</td><td>.....</td><td>......</td></tr>
<tr><td>63</td><td>"Khatriya Patrika" ..</td><td>The Khudgbilas Press, Bankipore.</td><td>Hindi ..</td><td>Devnagri.</td><td>Do. ..</td><td>..</td><td>Ramdin Singh .. ..</td><td>The same as proprietor ..</td><td>It was a magazine rather than a newspaper. Its publication has been stopped for some time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>N 64</td><td>"Champaran Hitakari"</td><td>The Champaran Hitakari Press, Bettiah.</td><td>Do. ..</td><td>Do. ..</td><td>Fortnightly ..</td><td>..</td><td>......</td><td>....</td><td>Writes of local matters.</td></tr>
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## *Memorandum on the Vernacular Press of Upper India during* 1885.

The number of papers on the Reporter's file during 1885 was as follows:—

*I.—Statement showing the number of newspapers published in Upper India in* 1885.

| Province. | Monthlies. | Bi-monthlies. | Tri-monthlies. | Weeklies. | Bi-weeklies. | Tri-weeklies. | Dailies. | Total. | Number of newspapers started during 1885. | Number of newspapers stopped during 1885. | Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North-Western Provinces .. | 14 | 4 | 3 | 51 | 2 | .. | 1 | 75 | 16 | 13 | 62 |
| Oudh .. .. .. .. | 8 | 3 | 1 | 9 | .. | 1 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 22 |
| Panjáb .. .. .. .. | 7 | 6 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 56 | 14 | 5 | 51 |
| Central Provinces .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Central India .. .. .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Rájputána .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Total .. | 30 | 14 | 7 | 101 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 166 | 36 | 21 | 145 |

Thirty-six new papers were started during the year—16 in the North-Western Provinces, 5 in Oudh, 14 in the Punjab, and 1 in the Central Provinces. Hardly any of them merit special notice; but the *Nusratu-l-Sunnat* (Benares), a religious journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect, and the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), a Hindi daily paper started by Rája Rámpál Singh, may be mentioned.

Twenty-one papers were stopped or removed from the register—13 in the North-Western Provinces, 3 in Oudh, and 5 in the Panjáb. The *Lawrence Gazette* of Meerut, which was among those that stopped, had existed for 22 years.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the various papers. The usual detailed list is appended to the memorandum:—

*II.—Linguistic classification of newspapers published in each province in Upper India in* 1885.

| Language. | North-Western Provinces. | Oudh. | Panjáb. | Central Provinces. | Central India. | Rájputána. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urdu .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 54 | 22 | 48 | .. | 2 | .. | 126 |
| Hindi .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 16 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 25 |
| Hindi-Urdu .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 7 |
| Maráthi-Hindi .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Maráthi .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Gurmukhi .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Urdu-English .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Hindi-English .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Maráthi-English .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Arabic .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 75 | 25 | 56 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 166 |

### I.—FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

**Turkish affairs.**—Nothing occurring on the continent of Europe was noticed by the Vernacular Press except Turkish affairs, and, as intimately connected therewith, the Servo-Bulgarian war. The sympathy of all the papers (even those under exclusively Hindu control) is with Turkey, and they invariably prescribe as a remedy for all evils the restoration of Turkish rule. The *Oudh Akhbár* of 31st March noticed with much satisfaction the alliance said to have been concluded between Turkey and England, and observed that Turkey could unquestionably render most material aid in case of a war with Russia. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* shortly afterwards published an article saying that Mr. Gladstone had always hated Turkey, and really for that reason interfered in Egypt; but that the Central Asian crisis seemed to have brought even him to his senses. On the occurrence of the disturbances in the Balkans, the *Koh-i-Núr* stated that the Roumelian uprising had been instigated publicly by Prince Alexander, but that the Russian and Austrian (*sic*) Governments were probably at the bottom of it. The *Koh-i-Núr* hoped nevertheless that Russia and Germany would punish Prince Alexander. In December the same paper recurred to the subject, and said that it had proved a great mistake to grant autonomy to Servia and Bulgaria, and that the suzerainty of the Porte should be completely restored. The *Waqáya-i-Alam* denounced Servia and Bulgaria strongly, but said the truth was that Turkey, being a heathen State, was an eyesore to Christian Europe: and that consequently no war passed off without diminishing its power. The Sultan's only real chance was to declare a religious war against all Christian Governments: and if driven out of Europe, he should retire to Asia, and appeal to all Muhammadans in Asia and Africa to take up his cause.

**Egypt.**—The *Shafiq-i-Hind* urged the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, both as a concession to Turkey, and as the proper policy for England itself, in view of possible necessity elsewhere. The fall of Khartoum was noticed by a large number of papers: but none of them can fairly be charged with showing any sympathy for the Soudan rebels. The *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Vritta Dhárá*, the *Akhbár-i-Alam*, and, with some reservations, the *Hindustáni*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, and the *Nyáya Sudhá*, in deploring General Gordon's death, advocated the despatch of reinforcements and a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. Even the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, on the first arrival of the news, said that this was a good occasion to employ the Native Army, if England would pay the bill. In its next issue, however, it said that the cry for vengeance was natural in a moment of excitement, but that, dispassionately viewed, it was very doubtful if the war against the Mahdi was justifiable. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Waqáya-i-Alam*, and the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb*, maintained from the first that no further operations should be undertaken. The reasons put forward were the expense to India and England, and the ill-success which had throughout attended our interference. All three papers recommended that Egypt should be given back to the Sultan. The *Tútiya-i-Hind* in March advocated a joint advance (of the English and the Turks) to crush the Mahdi. In June the *Ngjmu-l-Akhbár* described Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy as one of constant vacillation, and said that Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the action of France prevented evacuation was a mere excuse for another change of mind. The same paper in August, noticing the news of the Mahdi's death, observed that—as it had foretold—this event had not sufficed by itself to bring about a peaceful settlement. New Mahdis would arise as long as England continued to meddle in the country. The only way to restore peace was to completely re-establish the authority of the Porte. The *Koh-i-Núr* entertains the same views, though it departed from them in the articles on Gordon's death. It urges abandonment of the Soudan as the best policy in England's own interest.

**English politics.**—The *Hindustáni* of 14th June noticed the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in an unusually sensible article, in which it said that natives should not identify themselves with any political party in England; that Conservatives had granted rights and privileges to India before, and might do so again; at present, however, it deplored the Liberal reverse, as the Conservatives were without a competent leader. Lord Salisbury would probably pay attention to Lord Lytton, and Lord Randolph Churchill was a mere partizan, who cared nothing for India itself. Again, on 24th June the *Hindustáni* painted the Conservative ministry in very unfavorable colors, and especially attacked the new Secretary of State for India, saying that he would be an utter failure, and that his methods of political warfare were "low and vile." The *Hindustáni*, the *Nyáya Sudhá*, and one or two other papers spread the rumour that the Viceroy would resign. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* said that at any rate Lord Randolph Churchill was better than Lord Lytton, whose appointment had been feared. The *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Panjábi Akhbár*, and the *Shafiq-i-Hind* also regretted the accession of the Conservatives to office. No Native paper can be quoted as taking the side of the Conservatives. The simple truth is that, comparatively speaking, they expect nothing from that party, and especially they are aware that the Conservatives are much more in sympathy than the Liberals with the class of "Anglo-Indians," (*i.e.*, English in India), whose "advantages" the native educated class are before all things anxious to reduce. One paper (the *Azád* of Lucknow) approved of the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State, and said that Lord Salisbury could not have made a better selection. In September the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Panjabi Akhbár*, the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb*, the *Koh-i-Núr* and the *Akhbár-i-Am* defended Lord Ripon's administration warmly against the Secretary of State's impeachment of it, which these papers described as an unjust party attack. Towards the end of the year, however, Lord Randolph Churchill brought himself into rather better odour with the Vernacular Press by his speech at Birmingham and his advocacy of a committee of inquiry into the Indian Government.

The general elections in Great Britain were of course noticed by many papers. The *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Hindustáni*, and the *Nyáya Sudhá* detailed the doings of the Indian delegates, the last-named paper making their reception by persons of standing in England a text for explanation as to the low class of Englishmen from which the Indian services are now recruited. The Liberal successes were noticed with general satisfaction, while regret was expressed at the rejection of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Seymour Keay, &c The *Hindustáni*, however, remarked that the mere admission of a Native as a candidate was sufficiently encouraging.

**Central Asia.**—Coming to Asiatic affairs, the Russian movements and consequent negotiations have of course occupied the first place in public attention. It may be said at once that the portion of the Indian Press under review must be acquitted of any trace or symptom of pro-Russian sympathy. Now and again stories of high posts granted to Asiatics in the Russian service are recounted and enlarged upon; but the obvious intention is merely to improve, if possible, the British practice in this respect. Nearly all the articles which have appeared expressly contrasting the two systems of Government, give on the whole a very fair account of

each; and the moral is always drawn in favor of fidelity to the British Government, though the Native writer can rarely resist adding a hint that the best incentive to loyalty would be a few more of the loaves and fishes. As for any recommendation to join the Russian invader, or even suggestion of the possibility of doing so, the simple record is that none such has appeared. Of course too much may be made of this. It does not mean that Native writers and readers of newspapers like to have the English in the country: it means that as a class they think the English better as rulers than the Russians. This may amount to saying that we have their sympathies in Central Asian affairs; and so far confidence may, I think, justly be carried—for it is not likely that disloyal sentiments on this subject would be entirely concealed, considering the freedom which the papers use in discussing matters of internal administration and the character and conduct of public officers. Nothing general, beyond this account of their loyalty, can be said regarding the views held by the Native Press of the position in Central Asia. Most of the papers no doubt hold that Russia meditates a speedy further advance; but some again maintain that she wants to gain time, and that every year makes her stronger. And as to the policy that England should pursue, it would be difficult to say what has not been recommended. To fight at once: to avoid fighting by all possible means: to settle the Boundary Commission upon the boundary: to recall it without delay: to increase the Amir's subsidy: to stop it, or even to turn him out and portion his country among British and Indian military officers: to retire to the Indus: to occupy Kandahar and Herat: all these courses have found advocates, and in some cases several of them, incompatible with each other, have been recommended in turn by the same paper. The advantages or disadvantages of the particular plan discussed are often stated reasonably enough: all that can be said is that few, if any, of the writers have sufficient width of view to survey the whole situation. I proceed to notice briefly some of the articles in the order of their appearance.

The *Koh-i-Núr* and the *Khairkhwáh-i-Kashmir* in January noticed with satisfaction the arrival of the English Commission at its destination, but expressed doubts of any useful result, since Russia would adhere to no pledges. The *Oudh Akhbár* and the *Reformer* said that the measure would at any rate be useful as showing decision on the part of England. (The *Reformer* and some other papers, I may remark in passing, have a quarrel with the Afghan authorities for the alleged destruction of all copies of newspapers posted to Afghanistan. If this is what the Amir does, said the *Reformer*, what was the use of the last Cabul war?) The *Bhárat Jiwan* in February recommended that all the trans-Indus territory should be surrendered to the Amir; that Kandahar and Helmand should be occupied in return; and that a railway should be constructed from the Helmand river to some point on the shore of the Persian Gulf. The *Miratu-l-Hind* said that if the Afghans would consent, the best course would be to post a strong British Army permanently on the Russo-Afghan frontier. In March the Russian advance and the imminence of hostilities were generally discussed. The *Khairkhwáh-i-Kashmir*, the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, the *Bhárat Bandhu* and the *Panjábi Akhbár* pronounced for vigorous measures, and a declaration of war if necessary—some of them to modify their opinions afterwards in cooler blood. A number of articles next appeared about the Ráwalpindi Darbár. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* and the *Koh-i-Núr* urged strongly that the assurances of aid to be given to Abdul Rahmán should be definite and unqualified, blaming, as a mistake of policy, the use of conditional phrases in dealing with Asiatics. All promises (the argument apparently was) can be broken upon a suitable occasion: to use conditional phrases betrays a desire to justify a very early breach. On the whole, the Darbár was approved of by the Native Press (*e.g.*, the *Hindustáni*, the *Tútiya-i-Hind*, the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb*). The *Shafiq-i-Hind* on March 28th, published a despondent rather than a disapproving article, saying that in spite of all efforts the whole of Afghanistan was hostile to us, and the Amir himself a doubtful friend. The *Hindustáni* of April 1st, disapproved of the Darbár, and said that any increase to the Amir's subsidy would be regarded as a sign of weakness. By April 14th, the *Hindustáni* had changed its mind, and said that the Darbár would have an excellent impression. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* of April 18th, returned to the charge about indecisive promises, and said that it believed that after all Lord Dufferin had given the Amir but a qualified guarantee. This was after the fight at Panjdeh, in connection with which the *Waqáya-i-Alam*, the *Reformer*, the *Vritta Dhárá*, and several other papers published loyal articles, anticipating war. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* denounced Mr. Gladstone's action as pusillanimous submission. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* praised Mr. Gladstone for trying to avoid war if possible, and said that he was now showing a bold front. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (May 13th) declared that natives cared nothing about Panjdeh, nor to whom it belonged, and that all they wished was to avoid a war which would involve immense sacrifices to them. The *Asháatu-l-Sunnat* argued at length, upon texts from the Koran, that the Amir was bound under the Muhammadan religion to respect his engagements with England. The editor has written a pamphlet of laudable views upon *jehad*, and he suggested that Government should print it and circulate it widely in Afghanistan. The *Almora Akhbár* of 18th May said that natives desired the maintenance of peace at any cost. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, the *Hindustáni*, and the *Nasim-i-Sahar* published accounts of loyal meetings held at Aligarh, Lucknow, and Budaun, respectively. The *Waqáya-i-Alam* in June highly commended the Government policy in fortifying the frontier and not entering Afghánistán. The *Najmu-l-Hind* about the same date urged the immediate occupation of Herát. The *Akhbár-i-Am* said that all money and arms given to the Amir were simply thrown away. The *Koh-i-Núr*, again, took the *Waqáya-i-Alam's* view. The *Akhbár-i-Ám* proposed that Afghánistán should be divided into military principalities for our officers; and the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* exposed the absurdity of such a scheme. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* of July 18th compared the Russian and English Governments at length, and pointed to the growth of Nihilism as proving what its own countrymen suffered under the former. The same paper of 12th September narrated instances of Russian oppression which (according to the *Rafiq*) the Amir had told Rája Muhammad Atáullah that he had seen. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* in September said that Russia only wished to gain time, knowing that she would be able to occupy Herát without bloodshed as soon as the Liberals returned to power. On 28th October the *Najm* said there could not possibly be peace of a permanent character with Russia, and both this paper and the *Akhbár-i-Ám* gave an account of the "deputation trick" (as they called it), as last exemplified by the deputation from Memna to the Russian officers at Merv. After this the political articles in nearly all the papers were devoted to Burmese affairs.

**Burma.**—The tone of the Vernacular Press has on the whole, though by no means unanimously, been unfavorable to the British action in Burma. As already observed, the loyalty evinced in treating of a possible Russian war is loyalty within distinct and intelligible limits. No native (one may perhaps say) desires to exchange the British for Russians as his masters. But it is quite another thing to say that he would not gladly be well rid of both. And therefore it seems a false co-ordination to class together, as subjects which one would expect to be treated in the same spirit, the imminence of a bloody invasion and any event in which the native sees merely the extension or consolidation of the British power. The articles on Burma now to be noticed (in the order of their appearance) seem to justify these remarks. Early in the year the *Oudh Akhbár* (a paper, I must observe, which is known not to be entirely unconnected with the Government) argued that greater attention to Burmese affairs was required of the British Government, in view of the French Army in Tonquin and the rumoured occupation of Bhamo by China. After this there was practically no reference to the country until the events of October. The Viceroy's letter to King Theebaw was noticed in that month by the *Hindustáni* and the *Aftab-i-Panjáb*, without disapproval. The despatch of an ultimatum and preparations for hostilities then roused general attention. The *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Nyáya Sudhá*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, and other papers, published articles (not, however, touching on annexation) in a not unfavorable spirit; while the *Hindustáni* deprecated the revival of Lord Dalhousie's policy, and said the struggle was likely to be a severe one. On the actual outbreak of war, the opinions of the papers were much divided. The *Azád* of Lucknow, which is often content to be in a minority of one, pronounced for annexation at once, and adhered steadily to this opinion throughout. The *Panjábi Akhbár*, the *Akhbár-i-Am*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, and some other papers, also approved of the expedition, though they did not commit themselves about annexation. But the larger section unquestionably was represented by the *Hindustáni*, the *Bhárat Jiwan*, the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, and such papers, which vigorously denounced the Government policy as unjust, expensive, and highly dangerous if other countries should take up the matter. The *Panjábi Akhbár* then went over to this side, and said that it had mistakenly credited the Viceroy with philanthropic motives. It would probably be a delusion to think that an appreciable number of those writers really cared about the considerations which they put forward, excepting indeed that of expense, in view of the probability of additional taxation. The readiness with which they changed their ground between abstract justice and material difficulty, and argued indifferently from Theebaw's newly-discovered virtues (which made it unjust to punish *him*)—from his exceptional depravity (which made it unjust to punish his people)—from the submissive character of the Burmese—from the warlike character of the Burmese—from the wickedness of war—and from the state of Europe—showed clearly that the real object was simply to attack a policy which was obnoxious for reasons not openly avowed. The final decision of the Government as to Burma was not known before the end of the year; but annexation was expected on all hands, and the following papers can be mentioned as approving of it: the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Ázád*, the *Tútiya-i-Hind*, the *Naiyar-i-Ázam*, the *Akhtar-i-Oudh*, and the *Hindustán*. The *Hindustán* suggested that Theebaw should be put to death. The remainder of the Vernacular Press opposed annexation more or less strongly, though perceiving that it would probably take place. The course most generaly advocated was to place another Burmese prince on the throne. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* of December 26th, noticing a wish said to have been expressed by Lord Dufferin to know the opinion of the Native Press, observed that His Excellency had better have asked for advice a little earlier, and refrained from declaring war.

I have thought it necessary to give a full account of the writings of the Native papers on Central Asia and Burma. The remaining subjects under this head may be more briefly treated.

**Native States.**—*Kashmir* has occupied the attention of the Press in a larger degree than any other State. In March there were stories afloat concerning the alleged disloyalty of the Maháraja, to which needless publicity was given by certain Anglo-Indian papers in Calcutta and Lahore. All the vernacular papers of Lahore adopted the Maháraja s cause, and denounced the charges made against him as false and malicious. Articles on the administration of the State appeared at intervals during the summer, and in September the Maháraja's death was noticed and lamented by several papers in the Panjáb. After this the reported intention of the British Government to appoint a permanent Resident provoked, in the Panjáb, very general reprobation; the *Panjábi Akhbár* stood alone in saying that it saw no objection to the measure. The *Azad* of Lucknow approved of it highly, and proposed that a British cantonment also should be established in Kashmir; but

the Press in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh concerns itself comparatively little with the State.

*Márwár.*—Several complaints about details of administration in Márwár appeared in the *Rájputana Gazette*. The *Agra Akhbár* of March 21st said that the tyranny of Colonel Powlett and the Prime Minister would drive the people into revolt, if the Government of India still continued to turn a deaf ear to their appeals.

*Rámpur.*—The *Delhi Punch* has published letters during the year complaining of the insecurity of life and property, and low pay of officials, in Rámpur. The *Najmu-l-Hind* and *Khairkhwáh-i-Alam* ridiculed the Rámpur "Army." Other papers have blamed the neglect of education in the State.

Unimportant aricles have appeared on the affairs of other States; but *Bhopál* came into prominent notice towards the end of the year. The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb*, the *Delhi Punch*, the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Sháhna-i-Hind*, the *Nusratu-l-Sunnaṭ*, and the *Reformer* published violent articles against the action of the Government of India in degrading Sadiq Hasan Khán, together with a good deal of personal abuse of Sir Lepel Griffin. The Lucknow papers, however, took their own line on this subject. Both the *Hindustáni* and the *Oudh Akhbár* published long accounts of Sadiq Hasan's misdeeds, and approved of his degradation. The *Azád* of Lucknow concurred, as did also the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of Lahore. A fresh clamour, in which the *Azád* joined, was roused by the proposal to appoint a European Prime Minister.

**Dhuleep Singh.**—The *Rafiq-i-Hind* of June 6th said that Maháraja Dhuleep Singh had been but shabbily treated in England, and that he had sunk into poverty. Two other Lahore papers in September (the *Akhbár-i-Am* and the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind*) noticed with satisfaction the news of the Maháraja's intended return to India, and said that his arrival would have a very beneficial effect.

**Native Volunteering.**—The question of native volunteering should, perhaps, be mentioned as a subject of a political nature lately thrust to the front. Considering that they speak for a people anything but sentimental, it is very instructive to observe how much the native writers make of a purely sentimental grievance, such as the disability to volunteer; with a view, I mean, to discerning clearly in other cases the motive from the mere instrument, or accidental object, of their attack. The *Qaisari* of Jalandhar twice urged that a special exception should be made in favor of Panjábis, who had never revolted; and there may be some sincerity in its apprehension that a horde of Central Asian robbers would ravage a defenceless country, while the British Army was engaged in fighting the Russians. Papers, however, like the *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzábád), the *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Morádábád), and the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah) obviously take up the matter merely as a text for invective against any race disability; and the great majority of articles on the subject were of this nature. In this connection the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* said that the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Indian Association at Lahore was very discreditable to His Excellency; the *Shafiq-i-Hind* and the *Hindustáni* also blamed him for evading the question.

## II.—Laws and Administration.

**Copyright Bill.**—The copyright Bill naturally excited a good deal of protest in the Vernacular Press, some editors arguing that its provisions would be easily evaded, whilst others admitted that the Bill would be fairly effective, though (as they considered) unjust to themselves. The *Hindustáni*, the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, and the *Azád* were on this side. The *Hindi Pradip* contended that the operation of the measure should be confined to English newspapers, to which it might fairly be applied. The *Reformer*, however, and a correspondent of the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, gave the ordinary arguments in support of the Bill and observed that they seemed conclusive.

**Oudh tenancy.**—The *Oudh Akhbár* issued an extra number on December 13th, dealing with the measure believed to be before Government affecting Oudh tenancy. The *Akhbár* said that the proposed reforms were necessary, and that there was no reason to doubt that the talúkdárs would accept them. The *Azád* of 22nd December published a copy of the memorandum communicated by Government to the talúkdárs, and said that it was a strange document: the *Azád* would, however, reserve detailed comment for a future issue.

**License and Income-taxes.**—During the earlier part of the year the *Aína-i-Sikandri*, the *Núr-i-Budaun*, the *Nasim-i-Agra*, and the *Núru-l-Anwár* found fault with the administration of the license-tax. The complaint of all these papers is the same: that a tahsildár can always be corrupt in the assessment, but has never the time to be just; and that his superior officers are equally unable, amid their multifarious duties, to give adequate care to revision. Government, said the *Núr-i-Budaun*, ought simply to make other arrangements. The impending introduction of an income-tax was noticed in the *Shafiq-i-Hind* of 28th November, which said that whenever the Conservatives came into power, misfortunes followed. If more revenue was absolutely necessary, the *Shafiq* recommended revival of the cotton import duties and a tax on large incomes only. The *Azád* of 8th December, protesting against the income-tax, said that it would be much better to increase the salt-duty; but, as before observed, the opinions of the *Azád* are often singular.

**Local Self-Government.**—If we exclude municipal affairs, the subject of local self-government has practically ceased to be noticed in the Native Press A few words may be devoted to it here and there; but the only article professing to treat of an item of local self-government which I can trace refers to a dispute between countrymen and municipal officials at the octroi office at Allahábád. Notice of municipal matters is of fairly frequent occurrence, as it always was, and in large cities the Press is of considerable use in calling the attention of the Commissioners to matters that require it. The *Koh-i-Núr* in July published a long and intelligent review of the financial position of the Lahore Board, recommending reduction of the municipal police force, and sale of the public gardens if they were not self-supporting. The *Azád* vigorously attacked the Lucknow Board for assigning Rs. 5,000 for supply of exhibits to the Exhibition, and said the members ought to be shown as curiosities themselves.

**Muhammadans.**—The Resoultion of the Government of India concerning the education of Muhammadans, and their employment in the public service, was noticed with different comment by various papers. The *Hindustáni* approved of it as just and satisfactory. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* at first entirely concurred in the conclusions of the Resolution, but in its next issue turned round and found great fault with it. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* said that after three years of gestation the Government of India had brought forth a mouse, and generally expressed dissatisfaction. The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* wrote more strongly to a similar effect.

**Attacks by the Press on Europeans in India.**—The hostility of the Native Press to the community of Europeans in India is a subject which it is very necessary to consider as a whole, both because to take up detached instances would involve great injustice to individuals, and also in order to a fair appreciation of the intelligence, and even the humanity, of the journals themselves. I quote the following from the *Qaisari* of 16th May last, as expressing temperately the feeling everywhere evinced towards Europeans (resident in India) as a class:—"India is not for Indians, but for Englishmen. All posts of trust and responsibility in every department—Civil, Military, Telegraph, Post-office, Medical, Education, and Forest—are monopolised by Europeans. Natives have only received a few crumbs that have fallen from the tables of Europeans, but still they are told that they have got more than their share, and are charged with having an undue desire for the loaves and fishes of Government. Anglo-Indians would exclude them even from the lower ranks of the public service, and make them mere hewers of wood and carriers of water." It is not for me here to discuss the abstract justice of this complaint; but the power and the privileges at present held by Europeans have been conferred on them by Government, and I am bound to point out that when an individual is savagely attacked by Native papers on this account, the offence, if there be any, which Government is asked to punish, is its own. It cannot be too clearly realised that the motive for such attacks does not, in nine cases out of ten, lie in the particular occurrence which furnishes a handle, but in a race animosity, which—however much it may be deplored—should, in the interests of truth and justice, be recognised as an existing fact. When all distinctions are abolished in the criminal law, when Government throws open all posts, civil and military, to natives, and when a Native is appointed Governor-General alternately with an Englishman, we may hope, if still in the country, to see criminal charges against Europeans soberly and fairly discussed, and less frantic invective levelled against a Lieutenant-Governor accused of starving a famine-stricken population, or a judicial officer said to have been abusive in court. Meanwhile, as I observed above, it is not just to the papers themselves to take their tirades fully and literally without deduction, as what they would write if they were aware of responsibility and an appreciable power to influence the event. It cannot reasonably be supposed that a peaceable old Káyasth, seated in Agra or Benares, really thirsts for the blood of the European who has run over a Tamil boy by pure misadventure in Tuticorin. He will write as if he did; but a good deal of this is merely the received formula for treating of such subjects, and indeed some native editors would seem to keep articles in stereotype about the "slaughter" of natives by Europeans, with blanks for the insertion of names and dates. So also with their incessant attacks upon European officers. There is (we may fairly believe) not such extreme bitterness of hostility as the words and expressions employed seem to indicate: and the erroneous impression which these may produce is not the least point to be regretted about them. The sum of the matter is that educated natives see foreigners holding positions in the country which they think they have a better right to fill themselves, and drawing considerable salaries for work which they think themselves equally well able to perform—according to native ideas—for much less pay. It cannot be expected from them that they should recognise the power and intention to maintain foreign rule as a recommendation in an Indian public officer.

Numerous articles appeared during the year on matters such as I allude to above; but they display so much sameness that a brief description seems sufficient. The *Nasim-i-Agra* said that a European had kicked a coolie to death at Dacca, and would escape with a small fine. The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* stated that this European had been fined Rs. 200, whereas he ought to have been hanged. The *Hindustáni* said that the Telegraph Master at Meerut had shot a coolie, but the latter's death would be ascribed to rupture of the spleen. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* observed that the Meerut district was very popular as a man-hunting ground with European sportsmen. The *Rahbar-i-Hind* and the *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* noticed the case of stabbing by one Sullivan at Lahore, and said that justice constantly failed in such cases. The *Qaisari* said that a tea-planter had killed a native boy for not getting off his horse when they met. The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* said that the tea-planter had been acquitted: natives were not regarded as human beings by Europeans. And comments in the same strain appeared in the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Hindustáni*, and numerous other papers, on the result of the Sullivan case, a case of shooting at Peshawar, an alleged homicide at Calcutta, the deaths of two natives at Golaghát, a native child being run over by a railway engine in the Madras Presidency, and generally on any event of this kind which seemed to give an occasion. If criminal cases be left apart, the class of Europeans most vituperated by the Native Press is certainly the editors of Anglo-Indian papers: after them the Civil Service. No Civil Servant was attacked on the whole with so much bitterness as Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* said that Sir Rivers was nothing if not hostile to the children of the soil. This was on the occasion of his speech at the Calcutta Trades' dinner, for which the *Miratu-l-Hind* and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* also abused him violently. Some of the papers talked about petitioning for his compulsory retirement. In Tinkauri Pál's case, it was said that Sir Rivers would have extended mercy to a European, but could not do so to a "nigger." And the scarcity in Burdwan and Birbhum occasioned a number of virulent articles, in which the Lieutenant-Governor was accused of letting the people starve, and regarding their sufferings with entire indifference. The other special object of the hostility of the native papers during the year was Mr. Laidman, Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dún, for whose dismissal, on account of the verdict in the case of Laidman *versus* Hearsey and of alleged abusive language used by him to suitors, they clamoured incessantly. When it was known that Sir Alfred Lyal did not contemplate any action in the direction wished, the two most violent papers (the *Hindustáni* and the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*) angrily assailed the Lieutenant-Governor.

**Natives in the Public Service.**—The elevation of two natives to District Judgeships in Oudh was noticed with considerable satisfaction, though in Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán's case there was some cavilling at the fitness of the appointment in the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Morádábád), and by correspondents in some of the Lucknow papers. All the Lahore papers, and a good many others elsewhere in the Panjáb. and in the North-Western Provinces, celebrated with much rejoicing the temporary appointment of Pandit Rám Náráyan to the Lahore Chief Court. In the North-West several papers thanked the Local Government for the promotion of Mír Muhammad Husain to be Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce, and expressed a hope that he would in time become Director.

**Official tours.**—There has been a good deal of comment on the subject of official winter tours, which are not by any means in good odour. They are said to be useless, and very harassing to the people. The papers obviously do not make sufficient allowance for the necessity of giving junior officers some acquaintance with the country outside "station" limits, nor even for rent and revenue work which absolutely requires the officer's presence. However, they more particularly attack the touring of Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

**Excise Administration.**—The Vernacular Press urges vigorous repression of the excessive use of liquor, and of use of intoxicating drugs at all. The *Hindustáni* (16th January) said that liquor and drug shops were slaughter-houses and slave-markets, and that Government ought to prohibit and suppress the whole trade. Milder articles of the same purport were numerous. The *Rekhta* was glad to state that the sale of *chandu* had been forbidden in Delhi, and several papers noticed with satisfaction the orders issued in the North-Western Provinces directing local officers to discourage *chandu* shops as much as possible.

## III.—PRODUCTION, COMMUNICATION, AND TRADE.

**Agriculture.**—There was unusually little notice of agriculture during the year. The *Ázád* complained that talukdárs in Oudh did nothing towards encouraging the use of improved implements, and advised their *Anjuman* to take up the subject. The *Aftab-i-Hind* said that agriculture suffered much by the cultivators being continually dragged away from their work for various purposes by the patwári, the kanúngo, the tahsíldár, and officers on tour.

**Railways.**—Details of railway administration are noticed every week in some of the papers. The great majority of such articles consist of complaints of some defect on a line referred to, or suggestions for the comfort of passengers. The most frequent complaint is that of over-crowding, and many of the papers say that even this would not cause so much distress if an attempt could be made at separating certain classes from the others. Some classes are objected to merely on caste grounds; but the admission of sweepers and shoe-makers into carriages with the rest is evidently—especially in the hot weather—a substantial grievance. A correspondent of the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* described his sufferings when several shoe-makers carrying raw hides were thrust, in spite of all protest, into a carriage already full: and said that no sooner had these got out, than six sweepers took their places. The case with the women, where arrangements have been made for separating the sexes, is rather worse; for though the separation is approved of, native correspondents naturally say that anything would be better than seeing their women locked in with parties of prostitutes. At Lahore a new requirement that upper class passengers should take tickets at the third class (instead of the first and second class) booking office seems to have caused a good deal of inconvenience, as many of the papers noticed it. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* and other Lahore papers deprecated Government's taking over the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway. The management of that Railway by Mr. David Ross, C.I.E., was mentioned on numerous occasions with high praise, and the *Koh-i-Núr* and *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* in October expressed satisfaction at the retention of his services by Government. The editor of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* made an attempt during the year to arrange for the sale of his paper at railway stations; but the necessary facilities were refused by Messrs. Wheeler, who have the contract for the East Indian Railway, and by the Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway. The matter has probably since been before the Government of India, as the editor expressed his intention of appealing to that authority.

**Post-Office.**—Reviews of the Director-General's report on Indian post-offices appeared in the *Vritta Dhárá* of 30th July and the *Almora Akhbár* of 28th September. Both papers said that the post-office was one of the most successful and useful of Government departments. They observed, however, that there was still room for improvement in the delivery of letters in the interior of the country. The *Almora Akhbár* said that the steady increase of deposits in postal savings banks showed clearly the popular confidence in the permanence of British rule. "Where a man's money is, there is his mind." Minor postal arrangements were noticed from time to time with approval or protest. The *Koh-i-Núr* and other papers protested against the order forbidding use of embossed envelopes as wrappers for newspapers. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* disapproved of village post-offices being placed in charge of schoolmasters, and the *Mufid-i-Am* of payment of money-orders through postal peons. The *Mufid* said this arrangement would result in fraud, and loss from negligence, not to speak of the chance of the peons being robbed. It would appear that in some large towns (Allahabad, Lahore, and Amritsar) distribution of the mail through sub-post-offices, instead of from the central office, was introduced as a reform; but it worked badly, at any rate at first, and numerous complaints of the consequent delays appeared in the local papers. As regards Lahore, the *Koh-i-Núr* afterwards (14th May) said that the arrangement had been discontinued, and that distribution was satisfactorily effected from the central post-office. The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* complained that letters and packets sent to Kashmir were charged postage a second time in that country, and urged that the management of the Kashmír post-office should be made over to the Imperial department.

**Telegrams to England.**—The *Hindustáni*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Oudh Akhbár*, and the *Nyáya Sudhá* published articles warmly commending the movement, set on foot in Bombay, for the despatch of a weekly telegram of public news to England in opposition to that from the *Times'* correspondent in Calcutta—the *Times'* correspondent being supposed to sympathise too much with Anglo-Indians. The *Oudh Akhbár* said that Calcutta and Madras and Allahabad should join in the project.

**Trade and Manufacture.**—The *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, and the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* wrote on several occasions in a very gloomy strain about native industries and trade. The *Najm* said that technical education was unduly neglected, and recommended the establishment by natives of joint-stock companies and industrial schools and factories. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* declared that free trade principles had been the ruin of native industries. It is an example of the confused argument of these papers that the *Shafiq* complained of the artizans of England "fattening on the hard-earned money of the native population:" as if, when natives had earned their money hardly, they ought to get as little as possible for it. The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* deplored European competition, but said that the only way natives could meet it was by improving their own work.

**Frauds in Trade.**—Some papers complained of the common use by traders of fraudulent balances. The *Satára-i-Hind* said that the introduction of weights made under the authority of Government had put a stop to short weights, and recommended that Government should make arrangements to supply accurate beams for balances. The *Prayág Samáchár* said that Civil Courts—especially Small Cause Courts—were not sufficiently on their guard against manipulation of traders' *bahis* or account-books, in which false entries were often made for the purpose of obtaining a judgment.

### IV.—Education and Letters.

**Education.**—The general subject of education is frequently discussed, and the papers do their best to arouse public interest in the matter, while naturally making some extravagant claims on behalf of the educated class. Perhaps the value and use attributed to study by natives is not precisely the same as that recognised in it by Western civilisation. Their own learning is powerfully recommended to them by religious doctrine and social consideration; and similarly the education favored by Government is valued as a means to worldly prosperity; but these are extrinsic advantages, and there does not seem much appreciation of mental development as a good in itself. In Janury the *Kávi Vachan Sudhá* reviewed several past Education Reports of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and, observing that public instruction in these provinces had not yet had time to recover from the blows which Sir George Couper dealt it, added that learning would be best advanced by the improvement of the scholarship system and a larger employment of successful students in the public service. The *Hindustani* of 28th January said that since apparently Government could not provide properly for all the educated youths who became ready for employment each year—and since, moreover, trade was necessary to the welfare of the country—educated natives should betake themselves to trade. The *Bhárat Bandhu* said that Muhammadans now went to England, for education there, rather than to Mecca; and

exhorted its co-religionists to abandon their prejudices, or they would be left behind in the race. The need for a university in the North-Western Provinces is a stock subject with the Vernacular Press of these provinces and of Oudh. It was, however, comparatively little discussed in 1885. The *Sham-i-Oudh* urged the usual arguments on two or three occasions, pointing to the existence of a university in the Panjáb. The Agra College committee and staff were warmly congratulated by the *Agra Akhbár*, the *Nasim-i-Agra*, and the *Núru-l-Absár*, upon the great improvement in the attendance at the college under the new management, and upon the unprecedented success of college students at the Calcutta University examinations. The *Nuru-l-Anwár* in March, discussing the Anglo-Vernacular middle-class examinations, said that some very discreditable rumours were current about malpractices on the part of native headmasters where these were in charge. The *Núru-l-Anwár* considered the reports as probably false, but recommended that the examination at every place should be held under the supervision of a respectable European. In noticing the results of the Anglo-Vernacular examination, the *Hindustáni* and the *Najmu-l-Akhbar* protested strongly against the severity of requirements which only allowed of 40 per cent. of the candidates passing.

**Educational Officers.**—Several papers expressed disapproval of the appointment of Civilians as Directors of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and in the Panjáb. On the other hand, the *Akhbár-i-Am*, referring to a movement which it said was on foot among the educational officers of the Panjáb to protest against Mr. Ibbetson's appointment, blamed such action as insubordinate, and said that Government was perfectly right in choosing the best man. The *Panjábi Akhbár* at first stated that Dr Leituer had sent in his resignation in consequence of the obnoxious appointment. In June, however, the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* said that Sir Charles Aitchison had recommended Dr. Leitner for the Directorship. Afterwards, in November, the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* and the *Shafiq-i-Hind* gave an account of the quarrel between Dr. Leitner and the Panjáb University Syndicate, both papers considering the former to have been right in impeaching the misuse of certain funds. The *Akhbár-i-Am*, however, said that Dr. Leitner was a good riddance, for he was a most dictatorial person. The *Rafiq-i-Hind* and other papers refrained from discussing the recent dispute, but cordially acknowledged Dr. Leitner's long and important services to the cause of education in the Panjáb.

**"Rafiq-i-Hind" newspaper.**—The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore) is an enterprising paper of recent date, the editor of which (by name Muharram Ali Chishti) is generally in peril of prosecution for libel, as he understands the liberty of the Press to consist in defying the provisions of the criminal law in this respect. He is naturally a man of celebrity among his brother editors, and seems from various indications to command a good deal of sympathy even in non-literary circles at Lahore. He was sent to prison for a month for libelling Lála Dás Mal, Honorary Magistrate; and a certain Turk also prosecuted him, but without success. His friends put garlands of flowers on his neck as he went to jail; and about 250 women are said (by the *Rafiq*) to have held a meeting, in order to console his sister. The sympathy expressed for him in the Press was not unanimous, as the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Rahbár-i-Hind*, and the *Mashir-i-Qaisar*, maintained that he had been very justly punished.

**Hindi** *versus* **Urdu.**—The question of the rival languages was less agitated than usual, though some Allahábád papers had great satisfaction in publishing an account of a trial in which there had nearly been a miscarriage of justice through the Persian letters of the word *nahin* being misread as *tin*. One Sohan Prasád, a school teacher in Gorakhpur, published a book (in verse) recommending Hindi; and as he took or made the occasion to abuse the Caliph Omar, the Muhammadans of the place were much irritated and commenced a prosecution against him. Ultimately the prosecution was withdrawn on the author's agreeing to strike out the abusive versus in a second edition.

### V.—Social and Religious.

**Social prejudices.**—Such questions as the re-marriage of widows, and travel for education outside this country, are treated by the large majority of papers in a liberal spirit: and it is in dealing with matters of this kind that they are most markedly in advance of the general public. The *Bhárat Bandhu* is a constant advocate of widow-marriage, but it recognises the necessity of proceeding with caution. The marriage of a Hindu widow, which took place at Amritsar under the auspices of the Arya Samáj, was noticed with much satisfaction in the *Koh-i-Núr* and the *Arya Pattra*. The *Nyáya Sudhá*, on the other hand, published letters from correspondents in which they denounced the movement for reform, and said the whole Brahmin community was opposed to it. The paper itself, however, added no comment, and such views are unusual in the Press. The *Bhárat Bandhu* and the *Práyag Samáchár* advised Hindus to go to England for education, the latter paper noticing with satisfaction the departure of one Lála Manmohan Lál from Allahabad for the purpose.

**Countess of Dufferin Fund.**—The subscriptions set on foot with a view to providing female medical attendance for native women were noticed with very various comment. The *Panjábi Akhbár* and the *Almora Akhbár* published articles of high praise; but the adverse remarks of the *Indian Mirror* were then taken up and amplified by the *Hindustáni* and several other papers. Some writers, who on the whole approved of the movement, said that it would come to nothing if Missionaries were allowed to have a hand in it. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* said that the test of the tacit official pressure was simply to inquire whether the native subscribers had ever contributed in the same way to any charitable project which lacked official support. The *Shafiq* added that the evil had been exaggerated, as native *dais* were fairly efficient. The *Azad* said briefly that no real good would be done. On the other hand, the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Bhárat Bandhu*, and other papers, protested warmly against these depreciatory notices. In the Central Provinces the *Nyáya Sudhá* and the *Subodh Sindhu* applauded the movement, and prophesied its success.

**Conversion to Christianity.**—The *Nasim-i-Agra* of 15th August announced that some Christian Missionaries had converted a Káyasth boy in Agra, and had removed him to Gorakhpur. The matter was noticed with much irritation also by the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* and the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind*. It appears that a criminal prosecution was instituted, but came to nothing.

**Religious discord.**—The Muharram and the Dasehra fell on the same date in 1885, and a great number of articles relating to these celebrations appeared both before and after their occurrence. Each editor naturally writes in favor of his own religion; but, on the whole, the tone of the Press at most places is pacific. Thus the *Prayág Samáchár* approved of the arrangements made by the district officer at Allahábád, and advised both parties to acquiesce in them; and similarly the *Waqaya-i-Alam* at Gházipur, the *Bráhman*, at Cawnpore, and the *Hindustáni*, at Lucknow, supported the local regulations. Numerous papers noticed the events of the *Id* at Morádábad, where the Hindus seem—even by the Muhammadan accounts—to have been subjected to extravagant provocation. The general version was that the Hindus bought a cow for Rs. 70 from the Muhammadans to prevent its being killed, and that the Muhammadans promptly obtained 12 kine with the money, slaughtered them, and carried their bodies in carts through the principal streets. The quiet in which the Dasehra and Muharram passed off almost everywhere in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh seemed to be satisfactory to the Press. Wherever anything of the nature of a disturbance occurred, the papers of course took the part of their respective religions. All the Lahore papers gave accounts of the riots in that city, but their conflicting accounts could inform no one as to what really happened.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

**Hazara.**—The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, which violently attacked Colonel Batchelor in 1884, continued from time to time during 1885 to publish articles on alleged misconduct of the Forest Officers in Hazara, and invited the Deputy Commissioner's attention to Jarid and some other villages as instances of oppression.

**Husainabad.**—The *Kárnáma* complained of what it called the misapplication of the Husainábád funds in Lucknow. Formerly, it is said, winter clothing was largely distributed to the poor from the endowment; but now the money is devoted to building clock-towers and to illuminating the city on the occasion of visits of Government officers.

**Female morality.**—Numerous papers allege and deplore the increase of female prostitution throughout the country—chiefly, of course, in the large cities. A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* said there were 500 women of this class in Amritsar, and that the municipal authorities had been compelled to take measures against them. Complaints appeared in the papers also from Agra, Benares, Allahábád, Lucknow, and Meerut regarding the lack of restraint on prostitutes, especially in the matter of their residence. The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, discussing the whole question, said that very bad results have followed on the liberty which Englishmen have insisted on granting to women, in opposition to the customs and religion of the country and the universal native sentiment. The *Almora Akhbár* mentioned with approval that Mr. Ross, the Commissioner of Kumaun, had reimposed certain restrictions upon low-class females in that division which were formerly enforced by Sir Henry Ramsay.

**Quack advertisements.**—The *Hindustáni* and the *Akhbár-i-Am* adverted to a small but crying evil in the license enjoyed by quacks to publish whatever obscenity they please by way of advertisement of their wares in native papers. Since the date of these articles, however, one of the offending editors has been prosecuted and punished, and a caution on the subject has been circulated to newspaper offices by the Government.

**Monkeys.**—The commercial Hindu is evidently beginning to doubt the sanctity of the monkey, as that mischievous animal has multiplied to an extent which constitutes a serious danger to destructible property in several cities. Complaints on the subject from Benares and Muttra, not to speak of Lucknow, Agra, &c., appeared in various papers. The *Mufid-i-Am* asked the Local Government to order a general expulsion of the monkey tribe from town limits. The Muttra municipality undertook deportation; but the Municipal Board seem not to have exercised close enough supervision, and complaints appeared in turn about the treatment of the animals.

**Vaccination.**—The *Miratu-l-Hind* urged a speedy extension of the operations of the Vaccination Department, as it said the check on small-pox was at present insufficient. On the other hand, a vigorous protest against the introduction of compulsory vaccination at Lahore was made by the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, the *Shafiq-i-Hind*, the *Panjábi Akhbár*, and indeed the whole Lahore Press.

**Tantia Bhil.**—The depredations of Tantia were noticed by several papers. The *Subodh Sindhu*, remarking that the people had been allowed to arm themselves against him, said his unchecked career was very discreditable to the administration.

**Recruits for the Native Army.**—The *Panjábi Akhbár*, the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, and the *Aftáb-i-Panjab* discussed the scarcity of Sikh recruits for the army, and said that the explanation of it was to be found in the low rate of pay offered, and in the invidious distinctions between European and Native soldiers. The *Koh-i-Núr* in October published a long letter from a correspondent at Port Blair on the subject of Native soldiers, in which the writer complained of their exclusion from the higher posts, and said that low-caste men (instancing a Dom) are often elevated above the heads of their social superiors, so that the better classes are naturally unwilling to take service.

**Water-supply.**—Scarcity of water was complained of at Agra and Lucknow. At Agra an Artesian boring has been long in progress; but on a report from the Geological Department stating the experiment to be hopeless (rock had recently been struck) operations were discontinued by the Public Works Department in June. The *Mufid-i-Ám* and the *Agra Akhbár* made a great clamour about this, and insisted on ascribing the stoppage to the Government's need of money. They urged that the Municipal Board was willing to continue the boring at its own expense, and that Government had no right to appropriate municipal funds. Ultimately, the Local Government permitted the Municipal Board to proceed with the work on the terms proposed; but no water has as yet been reached. At Lucknow the *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* in June represented the sufferings of the people for lack of water, and protested strongly about the delay in carrying out the water-supply scheme. The Municipality should raise money for the project, the *Auwár* said, in any manner possible, whether by sale of nazúl property or by taking a loan. And if delay is inevitable, new wells should be dug meantime for present necessity.

**Gambling at the Dewali.**—Several papers in Benares and Allahábád said that gambling during the Dewáli festival was a public nuisance in those cities, and that it was quite unnecessary to permit it: the local authorities should enforce the Gambling Act then as at other times.

L. M. THORNTON.

## LIST of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1885.

| No. | Name of paper. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of Publisher. | Circulation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. | | | Copies. | |
| 1 | Agra Akhbár | Agra | Urdu | Weekly | Shujáu-l-Hasan | 250 | |
| 2 | Aina-i-Sikandari | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Ahmad Bakhsh | 80 | |
| 3 | Ainu-l-Akhbár | Do. | Do. | Do. | Diláwar Ali | 150 | |
| 4 | Akhbár-i-Álam | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Muqarrab Husain Khán | 65 | |
| 5 | Akhbár-i-Chunár | Chunár | Do. | Do. | Rajab Ali Khán | 400 | |
| 6 | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | Aligarh | Urdu-English | Bi-weekly | Guláb Rái | 284 | Edited by Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C.S.I. |
| 7 | Almora Akhbár | Almora | Hindi | Weekly | Sadá Nand | 106 | |
| 8 | Amjadu-l-Akhbár | Budaun | Urdu | Do. | Ali Amjad Husain | 250 | Started in February 1885. |
| 9 | Ánand Dáyák | Sháhjahánpur | Hindi | Monthly | Umrao Misra | .. | Started in June and stopped in August 1885. |
| 10 | Ánand Kádambini | Mirzapur | Do. | Do. | Shyám Kishor | 500 | Started in August 1885. |
| 11 | Anis-i-Hind | Agra | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Mirza Áshiq Husain | 50 | Started in January and stopped in July 1885. |
| 12 | Árogya Darpan | Allahabad | Hindi | Monthly | Jagan Náth | .. | Started in October 1885. |
| 13 | Árya Pattra | Bareilly | Hindi-Urdu | Do. | Secretary to the Árya Samáj | 425 | A journal of the Árya Samáj. |
| 14 | Árya Vinaya | Moradabad | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Rudra Dat | 250 | Started in May 1885. |
| 15 | Bahár-i-Hind | Agra | Urdu | Weekly | Momin Husain | 100 | A new journal received from October 1885. |
| 16 | Bhárat Bandhu | Aligarh | Hindi-English | Do. | Totá Rám | 100 | |
| 17 | Bhárat Bhúsham | Cawnpore | Hindi-Urdu | Monthly | Ganga Prasád | 192 | |
| 18 | Bháratendu | Brindaban | Hindi | Do. | Rádhá Charan Goswámi | 250 | |
| 19 | Bhárati Vilás | Agra | Do. | Weekly | Bhagwán Dás | 225 | Stopped in December 1885. |
| 20 | Bhárat Jiwan | Benares | Do. | Do. | Rám Krishna Varmá | 1,750 | |
| 21 | Bháratodaya | Cawnpore | Do. | Daily | Sitá Ram | .. | Started in Oct. and stopped in Nov. 1885. |
| 22 | Bhárat Prakásh | Moradabad | Do. | Bi-monthly | Banwári Lál | 150 | Started in March 1885. |
| 23 | Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak. | Farukhabad | Do. | Monthly | Káli Charan | 310 | A journal of the Árya Samáj. |
| 24 | Bráhman | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Prátáb Náráyan | 300 | |
| 25 | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari | Bareilly | Urdu | Weekly | Thákur Prasád | 250 | |
| 26 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari | Rámpur | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Husain | 500 | |
| 27 | Dur-i-Bebaha | Agra | Do. | Monthly | Vaziru-l-din | .. | Stopped in February 1885. |
| 28 | Fatehgarh Punch | Farukhabad | Do. | Bi-monthly | Saddiq Husain | 101 | Started in September 1885. |
| 29 | Gaur Káyasth | Allahabad | Do. | Monthly | Sadan Lál | 125 | |
| 30 | Growse Gazette | Bulandshahr | Do. | Weekly | Gangá Sahái | 60 | |
| 31 | Hámi-i-Hind | Allahabad | Do. | Do. | Sadaru-l-din | 633 | |
| 32 | Hindi Pradip | Do. | Hindi | Monthly | Bálkrishn Bhat | 225 | |
| 33 | Islám | Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Mír | 260 | |
| 34 | Jalwa-i-Túr | Do. | Do. | Do. | Ganeshi Lál | 90 | |
| 35 | Jám-i-Jamshed | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Jamshed Ali | 150 | |
| 36 | Kara Punch | Allahabad | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Ismail | 200 | Started in February and stopped in May 1885. |
| 37 | Káshi Pattriká | Benares | Hindi-Urdu | Do. | Lakhshmi Shankar, M.A. | 560 | An educational journal intended for schools. |
| 38 | Katehar Punch | Aonla | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Ahmad Sháh | 200 | Stopped in November 1885. |
| 39 | Kavi Vachan Sudhá | Benares | Hindi | Weekly | Chintámani Ráo | 350 | |
| 40 | Káyasth Samáchár | Allahabad | Urdu | Monthly | Binda Prasád | 175 | A national journal of Káyasths. |
| 41 | Khairkhwáh-i-Islam | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Muhammad Ismail | 250 | Stopped in April 1885. |
| 42 | Khurshaid-i-Áfáq | Pilibhít | Do. | Do. | Mazhar Ahsan Khán | 200 | Started in January 1885. |
| 43 | Lama-i-Núr | Jaunpur | Do. | Do. | Háfiz Abdullah | 54 | Stopped in May 1885. |
| 44 | Lawrence Gazette | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Hidáyat Ali | 130 | An old paper stopped in September 1885. |
| 45 | Mathurá Akhbár | Muttra | Do. | Do. | Din Dayál | 405 | Started in June 1885. |
| 46 | Matla-i-Núr | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Durgá Prasád | 50 | |
| 47 | Mazharu-l-Ziráat | Meerut | Do. | Monthly | Muqarrab Husain Khán | 343 | An agricultural journal. |
| 48 | Mihr i-Nimroz | Bijnor | Do. | Weekly | Muhibullah | 240 | |
| 49 | Muallim-i-Dabistán | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Nabi Ashraf | .. | Stopped in January 1885. |
| 50 | Mufid-i-Ám | Agra | Do. | Tri-monthly | Ahmad Khán | 100 | |
| 51 | Municipal Guide | Do. | Do. | Bi-monthly | Ali Ján | 50 | Publishes proceedings of Municipal Committees. |
| 52 | Naiyar-i-Ázam | Moradabad | Do. | Weekly | Amjad Ali | 200 | |
| 53 | Najmu-l-Akhbár | Etáwah | Do. | Bi-weekly | Rúhullah Khán | 275 | |
| 54 | Najmu-l-Hind | Moradabad | Do. | Weekly | Autár Krishn | 200 | |
| 55 | Nasim-i-Agra | Agra | Do. | Do. | Jamná Dás | 325 | |
| 56 | Nasim-i-Hind | Fatehpur | Do. | Do. | Shiva Náráyan | 96 | |
| 57 | Nasim-i-Sahar | Budaun | Do. | Do. | Imtiáz Ahmad | 175 | |
| 58 | Nizámu-l-Mulk | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Fahimu-l-din | 100 | |
| 59 | Núr-i-Budaun | Aonla | Do. | Do. | Ahmad Sháh | 400 | Stopped in November 1885. |
| 60 | Núru-l-Absár | Allahabad | Do. | Do. | Roshan Lál | 140 | |
| 61 | Núru-l-Anwár | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Abdul Hamid | 403 | |
| 62 | Nusratu-l-Sunnat | Benares | Do. | Monthly | Muhammad Sáid | .. | A new journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmáns started in December 1885. |
| 63 | Prayág Samáchár | Allahabad | Hindi | Weekly | Devaki Nandan | 600 | |
| 64 | Prince of Wales' Gazette | Meerut | Urdu | Do. | Ganeshi Lál | .. | |
| 65 | Rafiu-l-Akhbár | Benares | Do. | Do. | Ghulám Husain | 400 | |
| 66 | Rohilkhand Punch | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Jamshed Ali | 150 | A comic paper. |
| 67 | Sajjan Vinod | Agra | Hindi | Do. | Shri Krishn Lál | 200 | Started in May and stopped in November 1885. |
| 68 | Sarosh-i-Benares | Benares | Urdu | Do. | Wali Muhammad | 600 | Started in September 1885. |
| 69 | Shahna-i-Hind | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Ahmad Hasan | 103 | |
| 70 | Shula-i-Túr | Cawnpore | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Ibráhim | 175 | |
| 71 | Sitára-i-Hind | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Banwári Lál | 160 | |
| 72 | Surúr-i-Qaisari | Rámpur | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Raza | 125 | |
| 73 | Tahzib | Moradabad | Do. | Do. | Ráhat Ali Khán | 80 | |
| 74 | Tútiya-i-Hind | Meerut | Do. | Do. | Ishrat Ali | 260 | |
| 75 | Waqáya-i-Álam | Gházipur | Do. | Do. | Sarájul-din Ahmad | 250 | |
| | | | OUDH. | | | | |
| 1 | Akhtar-i-Oudh | Lucknow | Urdu | Weekly | Ali Husain | 125 | Started in January 1885. |
| 2 | Anjuman-i-Hind | Do. | Do. | Do. | Chandan Lál | 150 | The journal of the Oudh Talúkdárs' Association. |
| 3 | Aror Vansh Prakásh | Fyzabad | Do. | Monthly | Shiva Prasád | 408 | A journal of the Arora sect of Hindus. |
| 4 | Azád | Lucknow | Do. | Weekly | Ahmad Ali | 182 | Started in March 1885. |
| 5 | Dinkar Prakásh | Do. | Hindi | Monthly | Rám Dás Varmá | 173 | |
| 6 | Hindustán | Kálákankar | Do. | Daily | Rája Rampál Singh | .. | Started by Rája Rampál Singh in November 1885. |
| 7 | Hindustáni | Lucknow | Urdu | Tri-weekly | Gangá Prasád Varmá | 600 | |
| 8 | Jamau-l-Akhláq | Do. | Do. | Bi-monthly | Básit Husain | 230 | Stopped in May 1885. |
| 9 | Kánya Kubj Prakásh | Do. | Hindi | Monthly | Balbhadra Misra | 211 | A national journal of Kánya Kubj Brahmins. |
| 10 | Kárnámah | Do. | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Yáqúb | 265 | |
| 11 | Khairkhwáh-i-Oudh | Fyzabad | Do. | Bi-monthly | Khairáti Lál | .. | Re-started in June 1885. |
| 12 | Mashir-i-Qaisar | Lucknow | Do. | Weekly | Ghulám Muhammad | 208 | |
| 13 | Miratu-l-Hind | Do. | Do. | Monthly | Shyám Naráyan | 350 | |

## List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1885—*continued.*

| No. | Name of paper. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of Publisher. | Circulation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Oudh—*continued.* | | | Copies. | |
| 14 | Mumtázu-l-Akhbár | Bara Banki | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Yúsuf | 83 | Stopped in June 1885. |
| 15 | Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb | Lucknow | Do. | Monthly | Bihári Lál | 125 | |
| 16 | Murásla-i-Kashmir | Do. | Do. | Do. | Shyám Náráyan | 500 | A national journal of Kashmíri Pandits. |
| 17 | Nádiru-l-Akhbár | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Mirza Nádir Husain | .. | Started in May and stopped in June 1885. |
| 18 | Nigomomáyán | Do. | Do. | Monthly | Devi Prasád | 181 | A national journal of Nigamomayán Káyasths. |
| 19 | Oudh Akhbár | Do. | Do. | Daily | Shiva Prasád | 732 | The property of Munshi Newal Kishor. |
| 20 | Oudh Punch | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Sajjád Husain | 375 | A comic paper. |
| 21 | Rozánah | Do. | Do. | Daily | Tegh Bahádur | 600 | Formerly called the *Anwáru-l-Akhbár*, and published once a week. |
| 22 | Sham-i-Oudh | Fyzabad | Do. | Tri-monthly | Kishn Prasád | 300 | |
| 23 | Tahzibu-l-Ásár | Sitapur | Do. | Monthly | Manni Lál | 500 | An educational journal. |
| 24 | Tamannáí | Lucknow | Do. | Weekly | Púran Chand | 150 | |
| 25 | Tibyánu-l-Akhbár | Do. | Do. | Bi-monthly | Muhammad Ali | 80 | A religious journal of the Shia sect of Musalmáns. |
| | | | Punjab. | | | | |
| 1 | Áftáb-l-Álam-táb | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Áyá Singh | .. | A new publication received since May 1885. |
| 2 | Áftáb-i-Hind | Jalandhar | Do. | Do. | Barkat Ali | 203 | |
| 3 | Áftáb-i-Panjáb | Lahore | Do. | Tri-weekly | Diván Butá Singh | 500 | |
| 4 | Akhbár-i-Ám | Do. | Do. | Bi-weekly | Makund Rám | 2,500 | |
| 5 | Akmalu-l-Akhbár | Delhi | Do. | Weekly | Fakhrul-din | .. | |
| 6 | Anjuman-i-Panjáb | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb. | 250 | A journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjáb. |
| 7 | Arór Vansh Samáchár | Do. | Gurmukhi | Monthly | Bádha Krishn | 350 | A national journal of Aroras, received since March 1885. |
| 8 | Asháatu-l-Sunnat | Do. | Urdu | Do. | Muhammad Husain | 350 | A religious journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmáns. |
| 9 | Ashrafu-l-Akhbár | Delhi | Do. | Tri-monthly | Mirza Khán | 102 | |
| 10 | Brahma Vansh Samáchár | Lahore | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Krishn Gopál | .. | A new publication received in December 1885. |
| 11 | Danish-i-Hind | Multan | Urdu | Weekly | Raj Náth | 150 | A new journal received since October 1885. |
| 12 | Delhi Punch | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Fazlu-l-din | 335 | A comic paper. |
| 13 | Desh Upkárak | Do. | Do. | Do. | Shamsu-l-din | .. | Incorporated with the *Reformer* in January 1885. |
| 14 | Dharm Jiwan | Do. | Do. | Monthly | Rajab Ali | 500 | A religious journal of the Brahma Samáj. |
| 15 | Dharm Sabhá, Kapurthala | Kapurthala | Do. | Weekly | Arjun Singh | 365 | |
| 16 | Ghamkhwár-i-Hind | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Maháráj Krishn | 300 | A new journal received since April 1885. |
| 17 | Gorakshá | Hoshiarpur | Do. | Do. | Sindhi Khán | 253 | Incorporated with the *Saftír-i-Panjáb* in January 1885. |
| 18 | Gurmukhi Akhbár | Amritsar | Gurmukhi | Do. | Jhandá Singh | 300 | |
| 19 | Gyán Pradáyini Pattriká | Lahore | Hindi | Monthly | Nabin Chandra Rái | 150 | |
| 20 | Hámi-i-Islam | Delhi | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Abdul Waháb | 150 | A new journal received since September 1885. |
| 21 | Jain Prakásh | Farrukhnagar | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Jiyá Lál | 162 | A national journal of Jains. |
| 22 | Jammú Gazette | Jammú | Hindi-Urdu | Weekly | Shabba Mal | .. | Re-started in October 1885. |
| 23 | Khairkhwáh-i-Álam | Delhi | Urdu | Do. | Mir Hasain | 200 | |
| 24 | Khairkhwáh-i-Ám | Gujrat | Do. | Do. | Rallá Rám | .. | A new publication received in December 1885. |
| 25 | Khairkhwáh-i-Hind | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Mahá Náráyan | 175 | |
| 26 | Khairkhwáh-i-Kashmír. | Lahore | Do. | Weekly | Sálig Rám | 300 | A new publication received in January but subscription discontinued in May 1885. |
| 27 | Khairkhwáh-i-Panjáb | Gujranwala | Do. | Do. | Brij Lál | 400 | |
| 28 | Koh-i-Núr | Lahore | Do. | Tri-weekly | Harsukh Rái | 450 | |
| 29 | Lahore Gazette | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Didár Bakhsh | 100 | A new journal received since May 1885. |
| 30 | Lytton Gazette | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Buláqi Dás | 400 | |
| 31 | Mihr-i-Darakhshán | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Nusrat Ali | 100 | |
| 32 | Mitra Villás | Lahore | Hindi | Do. | Makund Rám | 400 | |
| 33 | Mufid-i-Hind | Delhi | Urdu | Tri-monthly | Amir Singh | .. | A new publication received in December 1885. |
| 34 | Mulla Dopiáza | Lahore | Do. | Weekly | Ahmad Bakhsh | 700 | A new comic paper received since March 1885. |
| 35 | Núr Afshán | Ludhiána | Do. | Do. | Rev. C. B. Newton | 755 | A missionary publication. |
| 36 | Nusratu-l-Akhbár | Delhi | Do. | Do | Nusrat Ali | 200 | |
| 37 | Nusratu-i-Islám | Do. | Do. | Monthly | Ditto | .. | Stopped in December 1885. |
| 38 | Panjábi Akhbár | Lahore | Do. | Bi-weekly | Shamsu-l-din | 275 | |
| 39 | Panjáb Punch | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Firozu-l-din | 80 | A comic paper. |
| 40 | Patiála Akhbár | Patiála | Do. | Do. | Din Muhammad | 295 | |
| 41 | Qaisari | Jalandhar | Do, | Do. | Ammad Bakhsh | 125 | |
| 42 | Rafáh-i-Ám | Sialkot | Do. | Do. | Diván Chand | 400 | |
| 43 | Rafiq-i-Hind | Lahore | Do. | Do. | Muharram Ali | 400 | |
| 44 | Rahbar-i-Hind | Do. | Do. | Tri-weekly | Khádin Ali | 550 | |
| 45 | Rávi-i-Benazir | Do. | Do. | Monthly | Hargopál | 450 | Stopped in September 1885. |
| 46 | Reformer | Do. | Do. | Weekly | Shamsu-l-din | 700 | |
| 47 | Rekhtah | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Mahá Náráyan | 175 | |
| 48 | Sádiq-l-Akhbár | Bahwalpur | Do. | Weekly | Dwárka Nath | 264 | The property of the Bháwalpur Darbár. |
| 49 | Safir-i-Hind | Delhi | Do. | Bi-monthly | Buláqi Dás | 400 | |
| 50 | Safíf-i-Panjáb | Hoshiarpur | Do. | Weekly | Sindhi Khán | 253 | |
| 51 | Sahifa-i-Qudsi | Delhi | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Abdul Qudús | 280 | A new publication received since May 1885. |
| 52 | Shafahu-l-Sudúr | Lahore | Arabic | Monthly | Registrar of the Panjáb University | 80 | The Arabic journal of the Panjáb University. |
| 53 | Shafiq-i-Hind | Do. | Urdu | Weekly | Saifu-l-Haq | 400 | |
| 54 | Siráju-l-Ákhbár | Jhelam | Do. | Do. | Faqir-Muhammad | 400 | A new paper received since September 1885. |
| 55 | Vasir-i-Hind | Sialkct | Do. | Do. | Mirza Mavahid | 200 | |
| 56 | Victoria Paper | Do. | Do. | Daily | Gyán Chand | 975 | |
| | | | Central Provinces. | | | | |
| 1 | Nyáya Sudhá | Harda | Marathi-English | Weekly | Básudeva Bhaskar | 415 | |
| 2 | Subodh Sindhu | Khandwa | Marathi-Hindi | Do. | Lakshman Anant | 210 | An old publication, but received in this office since January 1885. |
| | | | Central India. | | | | |
| 1 | Dabiru-i-Mulk | Bhupal | Urdu | Bi-monthly | Amjad Ali | 313 | |
| 2 | Ratn Prakásh | Ratlam | Do. | Weekly | Muhammad Abdul Haq | 150 | |
| 3 | Vritta Dhárá | Dhar | Marathi | Do. | Hari Bháskar | 120 | |
| | | | Rajaputana. | | | | |
| 1 | Desh Hitaishi | Ajmír | Hindi | Monthly | Shiva Prasád | 300 | A journal of the Árya Samaj. |
| 2 | Jaipur Gazette | Jaipur | Hindi-Urdu | Bi-weekly | Mahábir Prasád | 132 | The property of the Jaipur Darbár. |
| 3 | Márwár Gazette | Jodhpur | Do. | Weekly | Gobardhan Dás | 90 | The property of the Jodhpur Darbár. |
| 4 | Rájputána Gazette | Ajmír | Do. | Do. | Murád Ali | 315 | |
| 5 | Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar | Udaipur | Hindi | Do. | Banshi Dhar | 216 | The property of the Udaipur Dabrár. |

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55/8

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Regr. No. 4666. A

# HOME 1885 DEPT.

PUBLIC.

FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1577J.D.

D. 5th } September.
R. 14th }

Enclosures.

Spare copies.

D. No. 1241.

L. No. 1241.

Progs.

No.

| REFERENCES. | ABSTRACT. |
|---|---|
| P Proceedings, June 1885, Nos. 269—272.<br>" " May " " 87—90. | Submits, with the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks, the report by the Bengali Translator to Government on the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bengal during the year 1884. |

| OFFICE SUGGESTIONS. | ORDERS. |
|---|---|
| Submitted.<br>J. L. M.,—14-9-85. | No orders appear to be required. Copy may go to Private Secretary to His Excellency (after the Bengal Government letter has been printed).<br>F. C. D.,—14-9-85.<br>Secretary.<br>To Honourable Member.<br>A. M.,—14-9-85.<br>S. C. B.,—16-9-85. |

No.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 1577J.D., dated Darjeeling, the 5th September 1885.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, with the following remarks, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Director of Public Instruction, and of its enclosed report by the Bengali Translator to Government on the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bengal during the year 1884.

* Dated the 30th July 1885.

2. The past year, unlike its predecessor, was not remarkable for any very strong internal political excitement, although there were not wanting subjects which attracted much public attention, and which were freely discussed with more or less ability by the Native Press. Of these subjects, the most engrossing was certainly the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which, for several months, formed the topic of discussion, carried on occasionally with considerable ability, both from the zemindars' and the ryots' point of view. These criticisms were, however, too often robbed of a value they would otherwise have possessed by the spirit of partizanship that pervaded them.

3. The excitement that had prevailed during the time the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure was under consideration subsided to a great extent with the passing into law of that measure. The form in which this enactment was finally passed was not regarded with satisfaction by Native Editors. This, however, was only what might have been expected; for the measure being the result of a compromise did not go nearly as far as they desired. Since it became law, the Editors of Native Newspapers have not ceased to press for the extension of trial by jury in the case of their countrymen and for the complete separation of judicial from executive functions. The Bengal Local Self-Government Bill has also engaged a considerable share of the attention of the Vernacular Press. If the Bill has not given unqualified satisfaction, it has not, on the other hand, been emphatically condemned, and this perhaps is as much as could have been hoped for in a measure of the kind. The prevailing feeling appears to be that too close a control in municipal matters is still retained by Government; the fact that the measure is of a tentative nature, and one to be introduced with great caution, being either overlooked or ignored.

4. A variety of subjects of less importance than those enumerated above have had more or less attention bestowed upon them by the Native Press. Among these may be mentioned the growing expensiveness of litigation, the necessity for raising the limit of age in the case of Native candidates for the Civil Service, the exclusion of Natives from the higher ranks of the army and from their full share of high appointments in the Civil Administration of the country. These topics have been sufficiently alluded to in the report of the Bengali Translator, and need not be further noticed in this letter. It is stated in the report, and the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think with justice, that during the year under review the Native newspapers showed greater ability in the discussion of public measures than in former years. That such an improvement should be observed from year to year is what every one who realises the importance of a well conducted Vernacular press to guide and control Native public opinion must earnestly desire. There is still, however, much room for improvement. No one can glance over the published extracts from Native papers for the past year without regretting the tendency to personal invective, the imputation of unworthy motives, and the persistent misrepresentations of the conduct of high public officers whose views are opposed to those of the Editors.

These defects are, it may be admitted less conspicuous than they used to be, and it is to be hoped that as the Press becomes more and more the real exponent of popular opinion they will disappear.

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Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 745 H. D.—22-9-85.—40.

File N$^{\underline{o}}$ XXXVIII

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Supplies

List of papers in File No XXXVIII

| Serial No | Subject | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Extract from the deposition of Kasakala Kristnarow, Tahsildar of Melur [illegible] april 1886. | | |
| | Exhibits filed | | |
| | D.D. Letter from T. Kristnarow Tahr of Madura 10.6.85 | 1 | Vide Enclosures to No II. File XXXVII |
| | E.E. Bill submitted by Subbramaniachetty d/ ... 26.6.85 | 1 | |
| | H.H. Letter from Badshamiah to Tahr d/ ... 28.11.83 | 1 | |
| | I.I. Do ..... Do ... Arab Saib d/ 14.12.83 | 1 | |
| | J.J/1 Do ..... Do ..... Do ..... 17.12.83 | 1 | |
| | J.J/2 Do ..... Do ..... Do ... 22.1.84 | 1 | |
| | K.K/1 to K.K/2 Receipts ............ | 8 | |
| 2 | Deposition of Badshamiah Saib late Huzur Duffadar and now duffadar of Tirumangalam Taluk. | | |
| | A/1 Letter from Arab Saib to Badshamiah – 1.12.83 | 1 | |
| | A/2 Do ..... Do ..... Do ..... 2.12.83 | 1 | |
| | A/3 Do ..... Do ..... Do ..... 15-12.83 | 1 | |
| | A/4 Do ..... Do ..... Do ..... 15-12.83 | 1 | |
| | A/5 Do ..... Do ..... Do ..... 18.12.83 | 1 | |
| | A/6 Do ..... Do ..... Do ..... 24.1.84 | 1 | |
| | B/1 to B/3 Bills .............. | 3 | |
| 3 | Extract from deposition of Gurupathum Mudaliar Deputy Tahr of Tirupattur dated 6th and 7 april 1886. | | |
| | Exhibits filed | | |
| | G. Letter from K. Kristnarow d/ 1.9.85 | 1 | Vide Encl. to No III. File XXXVII |
| X 4 | Deposition of Rajaramsingh Colltr Dalayet d/ 12 and 13 april 86 | | |
| | Exhibits filed | | |
| | A. Takid from the Tahr of Madura to Devisingh d/ 7.5.84 | 1 | |
| | B. Do ..... Do ..... d/ 18.12.84 | 1 | |

No 2414.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Extract from the Deposition of Syed Moidin, Deputy Tahr. of Nilakotta d/ 14th and 15th april 86 | |
| 6 | Deposition of Subbramania Chetti cash keeper, Collector's office d/ 15-4-86 | |
| | Exhibits filed | |
| | B Endorsement of the Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury d/ 15.10.85 | 1 |
| 7 | Deposition of Subbramanier, Dalayet d/ 15 april 1886 | |
| | Exhibit filed | |
| | A. Application for contingent expenses d/ 23.10 85 | 1 |
| 8 | Deposition of C. A. Ramasawmy Iyer Acting English Head Clerk d/ 15-4-86 | |
| 9 | Deposition of A. Kristnasawmy Iyer accountant, in the Treasury Deputy Collector's office | |
| 10 | Deposition of G. Vencatasawmy naidu | |
| 11 | Deposition of S. Sundaramier Deputy Tahr. of Tuticorin d/ 19 april 86 | |
| | (1) K. Kristnarow's letter d/ 14th May 1882 | 1 |
| | (2) Mr Crole's Chit d/ 17.8.82 | 1 |
| | (3) Do. Do. 26.8 82 | 1 |
| | (4) Mrs Crole's Chit d/ 28.8 82 | 1 |
| | (5) Do. Do. 6.9.82 | 1 |
| | (6) Letter from Badshamiah Saib to the Tahr. 3.9.82 | 1 |
| | (7 to 10) Do. Do. 5.7th 9 & 12th Sept 82 | 4 |
| | (11) Letter from Kodaikanal Dy Tahr. d/ 18 8 82 | 1 |
| | (12 to 23) Bills and Receipts | 12 |
| | 24 Letter from K Kristnarow d/ 23-9.82 | 1 |
| | 25 Memo of Correspondence | |
| | 26 Arzi written by Sundaramier to the Collector d/ 30.9.82 | 1 |
| | 27 Do. Do. d/ 1-10-82 | 1 |
| 12 | Deposition of Parthasarathy Iyengar pensioned deputy Tahr. of Velattikulam | |
| | Exhibits filed | |
| | (1) Letter from Badshamiah Saib | 1 |
| | (2) Plan | 1 |
| | (3) Memo of works done | 1 |
| | (4) Memo of pots purchased | 1 |
| | (5) Memo of sums paid to the Coll. for cuscus tatties | |
| | (6) Abstract showing charges made against him for failure to collect sums recommended for remission | 1 |
| | (7) Copy of his memorial to his Excellency the Governor d/ 18 June 83 | 1 |
| 13 | Extract from the Deposition of R. Muthusawmy Iyer Dy Tahr. of Kodaikanal | |
| 14 | Deposition of Abdul Aziz Dalayet in the Collector's office | |
| 15 | Deposition of Syed Ghulam Ali Vakil and Bench Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner | |
| 16 | Extract from the deposition of Chikka Chavadaya Goundun, ryot of Arrapanpatty. | |
| 17 | Deposition of Subbrayachetti, Shopkeeper and Cultivator of Melur | |
| | Exhibits filed | |
| | A. Letter from Ramalingam Pillai to Subbraya Chetti | 1 |
| | B & C. Do. Do. | 2 |
| 18 | Deposition of Abdul Rahiman Saib Madura | |
| 19 | Extract from the deposition of T. Saravanamuthu Pillai, Tahr. of Tirumangalam | |
| 20 | Deposition of Chidambara Pillai Accountant to Abdul Rahiman of Madura | |
| 21 | Deposition of Ramalingam grain shop keeper, Madura | |
| 22 | Extract from the Deposition of Ramakristnahundali cultivator of Sholakurichie | |

23 Extract from the Deposition of C. Viswanatha Row, Sub Magte of Kodakanal and Tahsildar of Madura

24 Extract from the deposition of Kannayara Mudali of Solakurichie

25 Extract from the Deposition of Navanitha Kristna Mudaliar

26 Deposition of Ramalingum Pillai dalayet in the Tirumangalum Tq with translation.

26 Total.

H. S. Thomas

Senior Member Rev. Board
on special Duty

A. S.

N. B.

27 Collector's letter to the General Duty Deputy Collector No 494 of 27. February 1885 regarding the degradation of Badshamiah Duffadar Collector's office to the post of Taluk Duffadar, Tirumangalum and the promotion of Ramalingum Pillai Duffadar Tirumangalum Taluk to the post of Duffadar Collector's office.

28. Deposition of Namadivaya Pillai, shop keeper Periaculum.

28 Total

H. S. Thomas

Senior Member Rev: Board
on special Duty

A. S.

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÷ 1

Extracts from the deposition of Kackala Krishna Row, Thasildar of Melür. dated 6th April 1886.

× × × × × ×

25- The Huzur Sheristadar K. Krishna Row had verbally asked me to send 2000 measures of grain for the Farm and by D. D. dated 10th June 1885 I was required by him to send at least a cart load. I sent 350 madras measures by a cart and I paid Subraya Chetty R 100 and sent a bill signed by him for 350 measures at R 1 for 25 measures and for 1300 measures which I arranged with him should be delivered at the same rate in Madura. I sent the bill E E on 26th June 1885 before which date Subraya Chetty told me he had already supplied the whole 1650 measures. Subraya Chetty has not repaid me my Rs 100, and has repeatedly told me that he has not been paid. Even on last Thursday night (i.e 1st April 1886) in Melür before I came in to Madura that night, he told me he had not been paid and yet I now see at the

the end of his bill a stamped receipt in another hand without date and with a signature I cannot read. The first half of the paper which is the Bill is in Subroya Chetty's own hand with his own signature.

× × × × × × × ×

28 In August 1883, I returned from the furlough which I had been compelled by Mr Crole to take, to the Melur Thasil, and in November 1883, I received a letter H. H. from Badshamiya, who was the Collector's Duffada, asking me to send fowls for the Collector's use. My Dufferbund Arab Saib said it had been the custom for the former Thasildar T. Krishna Row who is now Acting Thasildar of Madura to send supplies, so I told him to continue the customary supply and I paid him an advance out of my pocket and four or five times made him advances as he required them. He purchased fowls and sent them in with the Collector's dalayat and after his sending in the first bill the Duffadar Badshamiya wrote to him direct and not to me. (I.I.). He took receipts from the Villagers for fowls at 6 pies each and sent bills to the Collector for 3 pies each and even those bills were not paid. I sent or rather my dufferbund Arab Saib sent at my expense cart loads of charcoal and firewood at like low rates, which also was never paid for at least so the dufferbund told me. I never asked the Collector Mr Crole himself and he never asked me if his supplies had been duly paid for. This continued for three months and the total loss to me was Rs 30.

× × × × × ×

29 $\frac{JJ}{1}$ $\frac{JJ}{2}$ are more demands for fowls and charcoal. $\frac{KK}{1}$ to $\frac{KK}{8}$ are Villagers receipts.

× × × × × ×

(Signed) H. S. Thomas
First Member, Revenue Board.

(True Extract)

H. S. Thomas.
First Member, Revenue Board
on special duty.

Translation of

$\frac{A}{1}$ in No. 2

Many thanks of Arab Saib to MRRy Rapa
Badshamia Saib Avergul.

As stated in your letter, I send herewi
in charge of Peon Govindu 36 chickens
which I purchased, together with a bill
for 9 annas at 3 pies each. I request
you will please have them delivered to
the honorable gentleman and report the
matter.

I shall send the cart load of coal
so as to reach that place tomorrow morn
Many salams.

Yours
1-12-83 }
Mélúr } (Signed) Arab Saib.

(True Translation)

E Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura.

Translation of

$\frac{A}{2}$ in No. 2

Many thanks of Arab Saib to M.R.Ry
Bapa Badshanna Saib Avergul

You might have learnt everything from yesterday's letter. I have now sent a cart load of coal, which you will please deliver over to the respectable gentleman. I expect your reply about this and yesterday's letter. I herein enclose a bill for 12 annas for the said cart load and request you will have it handed over to the gentleman.

2-12-83.

Yours
(signed) Arab Saib

(True Translation)

V. Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

Translation of

$\frac{A}{3}$

Many thanks of Arab Saib to

M.R.Ry Jamadar Bapa Bathamia Sa

If you will arrange to let me be informed of the things required there 4 days prior to the date on which they are wanted, I will prepare and send the with a bill without delay. But if they are to be prepared then and there, it is impossible to get good things, much less within the prescribed time. I am afraid therefore that I will be subject to displeasur I can therefore buy and send good thing only if I am written to 4 days earlier — for whi I request to be excused. I am expecting yo letters.

Yours
(Signed) Arab Saib
15. 12. 83.
Milin

(True Translation)

[illegible]
Clerk Special Commission
Madura

Translation of

A/4 in No. 2

Many thanks of Arab Saib to

M.R.Ry Jemadar Bapa Badshamia Saib

As desired in your kind letter sent to me through Dalayat Rajaram Singh, I send herewith 12 fowls and a bandy load of firewood.

I enclose herein two bills, one for 12 fowls at one anna each and another for firewood at 8 annas a bandy, which I humbly request you will present to the respectable gentleman and let me have a reply.

I beg to inform you that M.R.Ry Tahsildar Avergal is on circuit at Poyyakkaraipatti with Forest Officer.

Yours
(Signed) Arab Saib
15. 12. 83.
Mélúr.

(True Translation)

E. Krishnaswamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura.

Translation of

$\frac{A}{5}$ in No. 2

Many thanks of Arab Saib to
M.R.Ry Bapa Badshamiah Saib

As stated in your kind letter of the 17th Instant, I send herewith 36 ~~Chicks~~ half grown fowls and a bill therefor for Rs 1-2-0 at 6 pies each, and request you will let me know of their having been delivered. M.R.Ry Tahsildar has returned to the Cusbah from circuit. Many salams.

18. 12. 83
Mélúr
(Signed) Arab Saib
Ag: Process Amin.

(True Translation)

J. Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

~~Translation~~

A/6 in No. 2

Many thanks of Arab Saib to

M.R.Ry Jemadar Bapa Badshamia Saib

As contained in your letter of the 22nd Instant, I send in charge of Dalayat Rajaram Singh a cart load of firewood together with a bill for Rs 2-14-0 being cos

of this Cartload of firewood 0-8-0

of 12 fowls sent on 15th December — 0-12-0

of 1 Cartload of firewood — 0-8-0

& of 36 fowls sent on 18th December — 1-2-0

and expect a reply in acknowledgment of the receipt thereof. I beg to inform you that besides this, I have been preparing good ~~curry~~ Charcoal and ~~Chickens~~ half grown fowls, which, if directed, I shall send. Many salams.

Yours

24-1-84 }
Milis }

(Signed) Arab Saib
Dufterbund

(True Translation)

Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

Translation of $\frac{B}{1}$

Bill given by Subbroyalu Chetti residing in Mélúr Cusbah, Mélúr Taluk, dated 5th July 1882.

| Particulars of things | Cost price | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Rams at 1 Re each | 2 | " | " |
| 3 measures of Ghee | 2 | 4 | " |
| Total | 4 | 4 | " |

I received payment of the amount of Rupe four and annas four only of this bill.

(Signed) Subbroyalu Chetti

(True translation)

Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commissi
Madur

Translation of $\frac{B}{2}$.

Bill given by Subbrayalu Chetti, shop keeper in Mêlûr Casbah, Mêlûr Taluk, dated 5th July 1882.

| Particulars of things | Cost price |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rs | as |  |  |
| 1 Ram | 1 | 0 | 0 | I received payment of Rs One in this bill |

(Signed) Arab Sa

(True translation)

E. Krishnaswami Iyer
Clerk Special Commission
Madura.

Translation of B/3.

Bill drawn up by Arab Saib, Acting Process Ameen in Mélur Taluk, dated 1st December 1883.

I received Annas 9 being the price of 36 chickens sent to Madura.

(Signed) Arab Saib
Acting Process Ameen.

(True translation)

Krishnaswamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

H.S.T.
21 APR. 86

Encl: to No 2

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

21-4-86 -

[illegible]

B/3

1883௵ டிசம்பர் ௴ 10௳ [illegible]

சு. ராமசாமி அமீன். [illegible]

[illegible]

·36· [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
சு. ராமசாமி
அமீன்

Petition Regr No. 34

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

9-4-96

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Petition Regr. No 34

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Petition Regr No 34

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

15 12 - 89 -

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] 1882 ம் ஜூலை 5 [illegible]
[illegible]

| சாமான்கள் பெயர் | [illegible]<br>ரூ | <br>அ | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| ஜமக்காளம் [illegible] 1 | 1 | . | [illegible]<br>[illegible]<br>[illegible]<br>[illegible] |

[illegible]
[illegible] 1882 [illegible] 5 [illegible]

| சாமான்களாவது | [illegible] | | B/1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ரூ | அ | |
| [illegible] 2 [illegible] [illegible] 1 [illegible] | 2 | - | |
| [illegible] 3 [illegible] | 2 | 4 | |
| ஆக | 4 | 4 | [illegible] |

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

யவர்களுக்கு [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 12 [illegible]

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2.12.89. [illegible]

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~~[illegible]~~

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~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] ചെയ്ത [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]·൯·൯·[illegible]

Petition Regr No 34

[illegible]

A

[illegible]

15 12 83

[illegible]

Petition Regr No 314

[illegible]

[illegible]

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A
5

[illegible]

[illegible]

18-12-83. [illegible]

Petition Regr No 324

A/1

ம-ள-ள-ஸ்ரீ [illegible]

[illegible] அனேக [illegible]

தாங்களெழுதிய [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

[illegible]

[illegible] அனேக [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1.12.83.

[illegible]

Petition Regr. No. 34

[illegible]

Petition Register No. 34

From,

Sangilimadan and another
washerman, residing in
Lutchmipuram in
Kilaku Veli Street
Madura

Dated 21-4-86.

State that they were two years
ago engaged by Mr Crole for
washing his clothes on a monthly
salary of Rs 9-8-0 each & that for the two
months they served, they were not paid anything,
except an advance of One Rupee
made to them by Badshamia Saib,
And praying that the balance of
Rs 18. which ~~yet~~ is due to them
may be ordered to be paid.

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Translation of Enclosure to No. 2.

To,

Turner, Esquire,
Collector of Madura

The humble petition of washerman Sungilimadan and iron Chinnasami Pillai, residing in Lutchmipuram, Madura Kilakuveli Street.

About two years ago, we were employed by the late Collector Mr. Crole on a salary of Rs 9-8-0 each per mensem. We so served him for a period of two months, when at last seeing that we could not get our payment for the said months, we resigned his service and issued ~~to~~ a notice to him, to which there has been no reply.

While we were doing duty, we had an advance of one Rupee from Badshamiah Sahib, Jamadar. We pray therefore that orders may be issued for the payment of the balance of Rs 18 due to us.

21. 4. 86

(Signed) Chinnasami Pillai
Irone
- mark of washerman Sungilimadan

(True Translation)

Krishnasamiengar

Deposition or solemn affirmation of: Badshamiah son of Shek Nathad Saib, late Huzur Daffadar & now Daffadar of Tirumangalam Taluk: aged 49.-

I was Sub Collector's Daffadar & Mr. Collector Bliss promoted me to Huzur Daffadar of district. I was serving under Mr. Collector Crole. and he personally told me to see to his house supply and accordingly I never went to Cutcherry. Mr. Crole ~~inform~~ gave me orders to provide the firewood, charcoal, milk, fowls, eggs, ghee, bran & all other household supplies. He told me to get the things from Tahsildars, because it wd. be cheaper to him to get them in that way. and he used to tell me what I had to write ~~to~~. He would call me and a dalayat ~~fore~~ a tell me to write to the Tahsildar & tell me what things to write for & the dalayat to take the letter & bring the things. & Mr. Crole also sometimes wrote herself, not ordinarily, but now & then, a bit in English to Tahsildar but like the chits to bazaar men, but one ~~bill of supplies~~ note before. Mr. Crole never wrote himself, but always told me to write – Accordingly I wrote the papers marked in the Melur Tahsildar's statement as HH. II. $\frac{JJ}{1}$. ~~KKK~~ $\frac{JJ}{2}$. they are in my handwriting, and I have written many more in like manner. I had to write immediately I was told. In answer to my letters bills & supplies came from the late Arab Saib, Duffadar and of Melur Taluk. and I presented them with the supplies to Mr. & Mrs. Crole, they were always together, & they both told me to put them in the godowns, and I gave the Bills either to Mr. or Mrs Crole but I was never paid even a single one of them. Translator Krishna samy used to ~~ass~~ superintend the ~~that~~ & butler's accounts, whether he was paid or not I don't know, but the advices accompanying the bills always came to my name

I put in six of them marked $\frac{A}{1}$ to $\frac{A}{6}$. They show that fowls were charged at 3 pies each. The proper price of those fowls was from 2 to 3 annas each. The same papers $\frac{A}{2}$ show that a cartload of charcoal wh. wd. be worth from R5 to R7 in the Madura market was only charged 12 annas. The cart was full of sacks of charcoal. $\frac{A}{3}$ asks for 4 days time for buying superior supplies lest he shd. be blamed for things sent hastily. $\frac{A}{4}$ sends 12 fowls priced 1 anna each though the bazaar price of such fowls was 4 or 6 annas each – and the cartload of firewood was charged 8 annas while the Bazaar price wd. be R 3 or from R2½ to R3½. $\frac{A}{5}$ sent 36 chickens at 6 pies each. they were worth 4 annas each. $\frac{A}{6}$ sent 1 cartload of firewood for 8 annas, wh was worth about 2½ or R3½. and it stands in a total bill for ~~fowls~~ & chickens supplied on 15 2 18..: ie 12 fowls ca

the former & 36 chickens on the
latter occasion.

On 5 Feby 82, T. Krishna
Row being then Thasildar of Madura
B/1 is a bill for 2 sheep at R1 each.
they could not be got cheaper than
R 2½ or R 3 each — and ghee priced
R 2.4 for 3 seers, the true value being
from R 3.12 to R 4.8. ~~The~~ bill B/1 is
signed by Sabapathy Chetty — There
B/2 of same date signed by Asad Saib
sends 1 sheep for R1, but worth from
R 2½ to R 3½. B/3 dated 1 Dec 83
signed by Asad Saib sends 36
fowls for 9 annas i.e. at 3 pies each
whereas their fair price wd be 2
annas, 2.6 or 2.8 each, and
an egg cannot be got for less
than 3 or 4 pies. These supplies
were always handed over to the
Butler Mrs Cole by me in person
& he ordinarily kept the bills, these
are only those bills that remained
with me and six advices — and
the dalayat that brought the supplies
was generally present also a
dalayats also brought supplies
without bills, because Mrs Cole
sometimes sent out dalayats

---

2/

Depn of Badshamiah continued —

with verbal orders. Mrs Cole & Mr
Tracent indifferently, Mr Cole
~~[illegible]~~ clearly.

I had also the super-
vision of all the household
servants, the stable servants,
and the gardeners & there was
a dalayat stationed (garrison ai)
at the stables & garden. and if
any servant went away I had
to supply another. Mrs Cole gave
me orders to do so & not to show my
face at the Bungalow till I had
got another, and thus frightened
I did it. ~~and I was made to~~
I was afraid of what Mr Cole
might do to me — ~~he would~~
I used to persuade the servants to
come back to their work and
then they used to look to me for
their pay, & that put me R200
in debt — (4) I could not get
a washerman in Madura to
wash his clothes so Mrs Cole
ordered me to take them to
Trichinopoly, which I did a day

post, taking a note from Dy. Colr. Tahamayagam Pillai to the Trichy Huzur Sheristadar Pattabrahma Pillai, in whose house I stayed 5 days & got Mr. Cole's clothes washed & brought them back. & I paid R 3 odd for the washing out of my own pocket. I submitted a bill to Mr. Cole, but he did not pay me. A suit has been filed against me for debt & I have mortgaged jewels. After that Mr. Cole again told me to find a washerman & I found one at 12 annas a day for 7 days at my own cost. I was not repaid, though I told him & he was angry. & I again employed the same man to wash Mr. Cole's clothes at the Tamakam for 4 days for wh. he is owed by me R 3 & I did not pay him, as Mr. Cole gave me nothing.

Again I got another washerman whom Mr. & Mrs. Cole agreed to pay R 9 a month. Three times I paid that man R 2 advance, but he was paid nothing else & I was not re-paid. He served 3 or 4 months. Then another washerman was promised R 12 a month by Mrs. Cole, he got R 1 advance from me, worked for 1½ month & went away unpaid & I did not get back the R 1. They [illegible] speak to it.

I have heard the above read over in Tamil & it is correct

Before me H. S. Thomas.

Extracts from the deposition of Gurupatha Mudali, Deputy Tahsildar of Tirupatur, dated 6th and 7th April 1886.

× × × × × × × ×

7 - The Huzur Sheristadar Krishna Row in May 1884 on my way to Tirupatur — had asked me to get carved in wood an idol and a door frame. I set it in hand, but as I got no money and had to pay myself I delayed doing it as much as I dared. Krishna Row asked me many times - his letter marked .G. is the last one. Sankara Aiyar also asked me to do it, and at last I said I would not. Then Sankara Aiyar said he would pay me, so I sent the carved door frame to Mr. Crole, but I would not do the idol. The door frame cost me Rs 142, and I sent it about November 1885 but I have not been paid for it. I am told it is in the Tamakam Bungalow now. I sent no bill to the Collector Mr. Crole. Why should I, because Sankara Aiyar promised to pay me — and I had never had one single word from

from the Collector about it. I paid the cart hire of the door frame. I think it was sent in the same cart as took the second batch of ropes to the Farm.

× × × × × ×

10 I went this morning to the Tamakam Bungalow by permission of the Collector Mr Turner and saw the carved door frame in the drawing room and I recognized it as the one I sent.

× × × × ×

(Signed) H. S. Thomas
1st Member, Revenue Bd

(True ~~Copy~~ Extract)

1st Member, Rev. Board
on special duty.

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Translation of
A. in No 4

No 1196

The Tahsildar of
Madura Taluk

Takid to Devi Singh, Process Server
Madura Taluk.

As the Endorsement of the General Charge Deputy Collector, dated 3rd Instant No. 1091, has been received appointing you in place of the deceased Kuppinayakan permanent peon of this Taluk, you are directed to discharge carefully the duties attached thereto.

7th May 1884 }
Madura }
(Signed) T. Krishna Row
Tahsildar

(True Translation)

T. Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

Translation of

B. in No 4

2414

No 2414

T. Krishna Row
Tahsildar of Madura Taluk.

Takid to Devi Sing, Peon of the said Taluk

Your report of the 28th ultimo applying for 2 months leave in extension to that already asked for, was forwarded to Huzur and accordingly sanctioned by the General Deputy Collector in his No. 2981 dated 9th Instant.

18. 12. 84
Madura

(Signed) T. Krishna Row
Tahsildar

(True Translation)

Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

Deposition on solemn affirmation of Rajaramsing, son Ratiram Sing. Dalagat of the Collector of Madura - aged 47. -

I have been dalagat in the Office of the Collector commencing from when Mr. Stokes was the Coll. - & through the whole of Mr. Crole's Collectorate. The Collector's Jemmadar is Ramalingam Pillai. He was three years also a dalagat in the Collector's Office with me, when Mr. Crole came as Collector he selected me for superintending the garden & Ramalingam Pillai for superintending the stables. This he did for two months, when Mr. Crole transferred Rama-lingam Pillai to the Tirumangalam Dufe. The pay of which is Rs 7, the same as his pay as dalagat. but a Taluk Duffadar is master of all the peons, and has not to run like a dalagat, his next in rank to the Jemadarship. Kumaraswamy Naick, Daffadar of Tirumangalam was transferred to Periyakulam, the Daffadar of which was blind. (2) About 2 months before Ramalingam Pillai's transfer to the Daffa— Mr. Cole had said that he ~~had~~ wanted a cow, & Ramalingam had supplied his own, which Mr Cole kept & milked for about 25 days & then sent to the Farm — then Ramalingam Pillai bought another cow and brought it to Mr Cole who likewise milked it for about a month & then sent it to the Farm & both cows are now in the Farm. The common talk was that Ramalingam Pillai had presented these cows to Mr Cole & the dalayats used to say to Ramalingam you will get promoted for having given these two cows, & Ramalingam used to laugh. (3) After Ramalingam Pillai was promoted to Daffadar of Tirumangalam present Mr Cole by his own, whose

name Shear is Narayanasami and by farmer Sheik Hussain, 5 more milch cows with calves, and twenty wethers (i.e. castrated sheep) and altogether about 100 fowls. These were not all sent at one time, but from time to time. The fowls were taken in the Collectors Jamakana house fowl yard till eaten by him. The cows were in my charge in the Collectors cowshed & were milked for him for 20 or 30 days or 2 months at the outside — then sent to the Farm & by that time another cow would come. (4) The sheep were killed for their consumption and Mrs Cole would take a quarter or a half of a sheep, as she might require, & hand the rest of the skin & feet and liver & entrails to Daffadar Madaramiah and tell him how much she expected him to get her for it, Mrs Cole always standing close by, and if the sum demanded was cheap we twelve dalayats used to make up part of the value at 1 & 2 annas each & the Daffadar had to make up the balance & give it to Mrs Cole Mrs Cole standing by. Excepting on when Mr Cole came to Cutcherry Mr & Mrs Cole were always close together — The Daffadar also sold the unmarried mutton to Kotasamy Thevar of Dapper whose name I forget, Sakarnthi Pillai & chiefly to Thas a Moiden Sahib, and paid the money to Mrs Cole. If the Daffadar ever complained of difficulty in making up the sum which Mrs Cole fixed Mrs Cole used to tell him not to see his face & go on, so in fear the Daffadar made up the amount — Ramalingam Pillai now Narayanaswami got a taluk peon's belt & Ramalingam Pillai was promoted from Tirumangalam Daffadarship to Jemadar of the Cutcherry, Baashamiah being

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2/ Depn. of Rajaramsing continued.

deposed in exchange with him. Ramalingam having in the one year that he was in Tirumangalam built in Madura a two storied house worth Rs 5,000 in my opinion.

~~From the day the Co~~

~~Mrs Cole~~ 5 — I am always a breeder of pigeons and in the habit of selling young pigeons to Collectors for profit — Mrs Cole only cut me down — When I supplied pigeons she wd pay the value of young pigeons. When I complained to her husband he wd say his a poor man. Even then she wd get him. away and not pay me, or would not pay me in full — and Mrs Cole also wd. ~~also~~ speak kindly to me sometimes & when Mrs Cole spoke to him wd. call me Shaitan & say I could not be paid so much, & when I said I could not stand it any longer, & complained that my son who was his Butler had not been paid, he transferred me to taluk peon of the Sub Magistrate of Chinnamanur & the [illegible] there came in to relieve me & thereon I said I wd. not take up the post, and I wd. go down to the Board & complain — The Huzur Sheristadar Krishna Rau (dead) told me to stand aside & wait & in ~~and talked with~~ Mr. Crole, and I was allowed to stay — ~~[illegible]~~

6 ~~My son~~ Devi Sing, the Butler that Mr. Crole brought from Madras deserted him, and said his ayah & others, because he was [illegible] cutting their pay every month — & he could not get a Butler — ~~so~~ without consulting me the Asst. Sultan Moideen Saib took my son Devi Sing, who was then a confirmed taluk peon, & recommended him as Butler — He knew English. I was unwilling, but was afraid to refuse lest I shd. get into trouble, so my son took leave in the taluk and a substitute was to put in his place & he was to get R6, the same pay as he got in the Taluk, but he never got more than R4 or R5 — never once

did he get the full R6. After 6 or 7 months I asked to excuse him but as Mr. Crole got angry I dropped it & my son was his Butler for 2 years, & it was only on my pressing it again that I was transferred to Chinnamanur as above said. And my son reverted to his taluk peonship on Mr. Crole leaving the District I have papers showing that my son obtained leave from his taluk peonship to serve Mr. Crole as Butler, & I will produce them.

7 When Mr. Crole could not get a dhoby (washerman) Jemadar Ramalingam Pillai sent me to Dindigul to get one because none of them in Madura Town wd. come on any consideration, as they said they wd. be harassed & worked & not get paid. Mr. & Mrs. Crole told Ramalingam Pillai in my presence, & hearing, to send to a dhoby the Tahsildar of Dindigul, & Ramalingam told me & I went

4

rail charge to & fro Dindigul & Madura
was not paid me, though Mrs Cole
promised it me; but the Tahr. of
Dindigul, named Saravanamuthu
Pillai sent a washerman &
paid his rail fare — who paid
his wages I don't know — I sus-
pect the Tahr., for he had to com-
pel him to go — This washerman's
name was Rangan.

8 — Before this the then
Jemadar Badshamiah had
had his belt taken off by Mr Cole
for not getting him a washer-
man, and for 6 months he drew
his pay & served in the fetching
without his belt, we dalayats
having to get washerman in
from various places, & then
Badshamiah was given his belt by Mr Cole
& sent to Trichinopoly for
a washerman & he brought one.
No washerman stayed more than
a month or so because he did
not get his pay —

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3/ 4

Depos. of Rajaramsing continued.

9 — I was made use of to
bring supplies from Melur & Madura
Tahsildars — All the dalayats
were thus used — I was sent to
Melur Tahr., twice for a cartload
of firewood each time, twice for
a cartload of charcoal each time,
once for 43 fowls, once for 27 fowls,
I went to Duffadar named Asak Saib
who had all supplies ready. I
never took any money with me
& was never paid any on delivery,
and I delivered always in presence
of Mr & Mrs Cole in company, &
I had to count them out before them.
The Tahr. was the present (Karkala)
Krishna Rao who came from
Nellore — I also went times
without number to T. Krishna
Rao Tahr. of Madura, for fowls,
ducks, ropes, buckets, anything I
was sent for by Mr Cole in Madura.

10 — A Chetty in the Madura Bazaar
whose name I do not know but
with a certain [illegible] his

fore, used to supply daily grain for the horses of bullocks, and at the end of the month he brought his account, & Mr. Crole called Ramalingam & told him to settle it, and he took him away & ~~to~~ arranged it some-how — I know not how except by hearsay. It was the same with the former Mumundar Badruiah & continued through the whole of Mr. Crole's time.

11 It was my daily duty to have the ~~the~~ open space near the foot of the Tank steps watered & swept [illegible] twice every evening. One evening about a year or ~~two~~ years & a half ago Mr. & Mrs. Crole were sitting there & Kottasamy Tevar alias Periyasami Tevar, and Venkatasamy Nayak who is Municipal Contractor & Narayanasami Nayak who is Deputy (Master of the late Huzur Sheristadar Krishna Rau came

and talking English Krishna Rau (vanki) gave Mrs. Crole a pair of amulets of gold set with pearls & rubies & Mrs. Crole tried them on & went upstairs & kept them. The gardeners also may have seen — It was daylight.

Four or five days afterwards the same four men came and again the Sheristadar gave to Mrs. Crole a gold bangle, & a gold necklace with pendant with stones in it, very large. These also Mrs. Crole took upstairs with her —

13 On neither occasion was any money paid, nor was any jeweller present.

14 Kottasamy ~~Nayak~~ Tevar was & Venkatasamy Nayak ~~& Thos~~ are in the habit of standing the whole day in the Durbar Hall ~~near to the pool of the [illegible]~~ near the space at the foot of the steps & ~~Thos~~. They were waiting there when Mr. & Mrs. Crole came down — Thos. Pulleni Moidun Saib constantly stays

in ~~that~~ Durbar Hall also.

15. The ~~[illegible]~~ carpets in the sitting room ~~[illegible]~~ of the Zenana came from the house in which Venkatasamy Nayak & Dy. Collr. Narayanasami live conjointly. ~~By Mr. Crole's order~~ Venkatasamy Nayak told me that Mr Crole had ordered 2 gardeners to be sent to his house for the carpets, accordingly I sent them, & they brought them carrying them. They were Kampaman & Shikantham – and all the chairs and small tables and other furniture in the drawing room ~~except~~ the Ottoman, were brought by ~~me~~ Venkatasamy Nayak from his house, he brought them from Madras from time to time. – About the piano I do not know. The large punkah & the Ottoman were I know Mr. Stokes's but the small punkahs Mr. Crole got from I know not where ——

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Depo. of Rajaramsing continued.

16. Mus. Sultan Mohideen Saib got a black horse from Madras wh. Mr. Crole kept as his own in his house & rode. & after he was transferred to Palani the same was as is said to have [illegible] Mr Crole a kaki colour ~~black~~ (say chestnut) mare. I saw Mr. Crole come riding back to Madura on it. I was not at Palani.

17. Mr Crole took me with him to Madras, but did not pay me any pay has been withheld in the office.

18. When I was in Madras with Mr Crole in the Royal Hotel during the Christmas holidays, Kotasamy Iyer, who is Vice President Lt Board, came with two Lt. Fund Clerks & ~~[illegible] Krishnasamy Aiyar~~, in a separate room in the same Hotel with tables and papers were doing cutcherry for 10 or 15 days

& every day Mr. Crole sent for ~~[illegible]~~ him and spoke with him & served dessert — and Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Translator was with Mr. Crole when signing. and we others were all turned out of the room, i.e. Abdul & I my son.

I have heard the above read over in Tamil it is correct —

Before me } H. Thomas.
12. 4. 86 } Rev. Board

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continued on sol: affn. 13. 4. 86.

19 I put in order of confirming my son Devi Sing as Taluk Revr & of giving him leave. These are the only papers I can find.

20 Nagabashetti is the Madura Bazaar man who supplied grain —

I have heard the above read over in Tamil it is correct —

Before me } H. Thomas.
13. 4. 86. } Rev Board Member

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Extract from the deposition of Syed Moideen, Deputy Tahsildar of Nellakotai, dated 14th and 15th April 1886.

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1 At the end of 1884 or beginning of 1885, Mr. Crole's servants informed me at Ammayanayakanur that Mr. Crole wanted chickens and good rice. I did not speak to Mr. Crole about it, but I sent 18 or 20 chickens worth about Rs 2 or Rs 2½ and about 20 measures of rice worth about Rs 3 or Rs 3½ by my servant Kathar Saib to Mr. Crole at Madura. My servant said he had delivered them to Mr. Crole in person informing him that the Deputy Thasildar of Nellakotai had sent them. I did not send a bill with them thinking I would wait till I was asked for it, and I had heard that it was not usual to send bills along with supplies for Mr. Crole and I did not expect payment. I was never asked for a Bill and was never paid.

× × × × × × ×

2 Besides the one occasion on which I sent supplies for Mr. Crole to Madura I

I have 10 or 11 times supplied him when encamped at Ammayanayakanoor. The Nattamaigar of Worrathattu, of which Village Ammayanayakanur is a hamlet made the supplies according to my orders, sending in a bill, only if a fowl was worth 5 annas the charge made would be 1 anna and it was agreed between the Nattamaigar (Shattampillai, now a curnam of the same Village) and me that I should pay the difference which left me altogether Rs 20 a loser. There is no doubt that Mr Crole knew what were the charges made because the Butler did not get any money for payment till after the bills were produced before Mr Crole. Sometimes the translator Krishnasamy made the payments. We charged as low as we did because the servants told us that Mr Crole would not pay a higher rate. I was satisfied that the servants were not cheating me, because I had enquired and found that with all the Thasildars it was the custom to charge Mr

Mr Crole, not other gentlemen, only Mr Crole, such low rates, and I did not ask Mr Crole myself because he would be displeased.

× × × × × × × × × ×

3 Some time in 1885, the Huzur Sheristada K. Krishna Row wrote to me to have 20 Cumblis ready for Mr Crole at Ammayanayakanur. They were of coarse sort for servants. Mr Crole selected six, and some time after the price was paid by Money Order by Translator Krishnasamy Aiyar, who is commonly known as "Private Secretary" i.e. to Mr Crole.

× × × × × × ×

(Signed) H. S. Thomas
Member, Rev. Board

(True Extract)

First Member, Rev. Board
on special duty.

21-7-85.

Endorsement No 778.

In view of the financial deficit this year, the cumblis may be purchased in the next year.

15-10-85 (Signed) E. G. Ricketts
Treasury Deputy Collector

(True Translation)

Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

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Deposn on sol: affirmt of B. Subramani Shetti. Cash keeper. Collectors Office. Madura. aged 47.

On the Sunday before the 23 Oct 85 I was ordered by the Colr. Mr Crole's duffadar Ramalingam to go to Mr Crole's house the Tamakam on Monday. I did. Mr Crole ordered 130 odd deal boxes with lids to be taken out & placed outside the house in order, & when in order he said take all these & send me their value - wh. you can come ~~settle~~ later with the Sheristadar. The Sheristadar K. Krishna Rao told me the gentleman says they are priced at 12 annas each. & you must send R100.— I sold the boxes in the bazaar, getting about R50 for them — I was to send R100 to Krishnasamy Aiyar, the translator, whom we all call Private Secretary & Aide de Camp - But as Ramasamy Aiyar the present acting Sheristadar was going to the Collector's house. I sent R100 by him, the cost to myself being about R50. but I did not tell the Collr. because I could not go against his orders. All the ~~treasury~~ at the house [illegible] know about the boxes.

At that time the cumblies was in the same room as the boxes. Mr. Crole said there ought to be 12, who has stolen 2. Ramalingam Duffadar said 10 were all that were left after the trip to Kodikanal. Mr. Crole told Ramalingam ~~to send those~~ the late Sheristadar to the late Sheristadar. He at once sent them to the Treasury with an estimate of R7 on them. The cumblies had all been used for 10 or 15 days. but they were in good order — According to exhibit A I paid R7 of Govt money for them to ~~Rathitas~~ Subbramaniam. On that day at I first took the Dy Collector's orders he, and I, and Head accountant

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21 Deposition of B. Subramaniar chettiar continued —

Ramaswamy Aiyangar, of the present acting Sheristadar V. Ramaswami Aiyar all talking it over in the Treasury. On 15 Feb or 8 days before the Treasury Dy Collr. Mr. Ricketts had ordered, that as B there was a financial deficit more cumblies could not be bought in the current year — this was by endorsement on an application of mine for purchasing cumblies. But as the Colr had said his cumblies were to be bought, they were bought, & the purchase is entered in the account chittah & the ~~day book~~ Shroffs chittah ~~Shroffs chittah~~ (ie Shroffs day book) The cumblies are used in this treasury for spreading on the ground to count rupees on. ~~in the treasury~~ and stamps —

I have heard the above read over it is correct

B. Soobramanier
Cash Keeper

Before me
15.4.08

A. Mowat.
Rev: Board.

Deponent sol: affm of Subramaniam son of Tiruvengadam Pillai, Talayari - aged 20.

When I was Talayari under the Collector's [illegible] I was told by the Duffadar Ramalingam Pillai to go to the Cash-keeper & get R 7 for cumblies. I went & got R 7 & gave it to Ramalingam, who told me to give it to Krishnasamy Aiyar - I did so in the presence of Ramalingam & both them talking. ~~The~~ I gave a receipt marked A in the Treasury. The cumblies were not mine - I never took them or saw them -

I have heard the above read over in Tamil & it is correct — [illegible]

Before me }
15.4.86 }

H. Moreel.
Member Bd. Rev:

Depn on sol: affn of V. A. Rama-
sami Aiyar, son of Appavu
Aiyar – Acting English Head
Clerk – age 36.

The Cashkeeper Saba-
pathi Chettiar gave me Rs 10 to
take to the Collector Crole for some
deal wood boxes of Mr Crole's
that the Cashkeeper had sold
for him in the Bazaar. I
was then Acting Huzur Sheristadar
in Oct 1885 – I gave to
Krishnasamy Aiyar, Translator,
commonly called Private Secretary,
because Mr Crole now & then
used to call him P.S. & said
send this to P.S. I paid the
Rs 10 to Krishnasamy Aiyar be-
cause it was usual to pay to
him, as he was keeping Mr
Crole's private accounts. and
he had reminded me that the
Cashkeeper had to pay Rs 10
for the boxes.

I have heard the
above read over in English
it is correct
V. S. Ramasami

Before me } Mr. Moore.
15 XI. 88 } Member Rev: Bd

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Depn on S.A.: affirms of A. Krishnasawmy Aiyar son of Aiyyasawmy Aiyar — Accountant in the Treasury Dy Collectors Office aged 28.

I was acting Translator under Mr Crole, Collector, but under Mr Tarrant ~~when there~~ on my post being permanently [illegible] reverted to my substantive appointment. I am 4 years service in the Rev: Dept. I was regularly keeping Mr Crole's accounts when on circuit & sometimes very rarely when at Head Quarters; He used to mark letters to me P.S. wh meant Private Secretary.

(2) ~~About~~ More than 150 deal boxes were sold by Mr Crole to the Cash Keeper with a door frame, for which the Cashkeeper paid me R100 — my recollection is that it was through the permanent Sheristadar Krishna Row, but I do not recollect the person, it was either through

Bef
15

him or
the present Asst. Eng. H.Q. Clerk Ramaswamy Aiyar — I was paid out at the Charters. I was where I was receiving these; I was also paid by peons ~~about~~ [illegible] the sale proceeds of empty bottles & other trifles ~~total Rs 44.~~ — The Cash-keeper sent me through a peon Rs 7 for arrears of Mr Crole. I paid the money to Mr Crole — that is I paid him ~~alto~~ only Rs 41. about

I have heard the above read over in English & it is correct — A Krishnaswamy Ayyar

Before me
15-4-86 } H. Moreal.
Rev: Bd.

Deposition on sol: affirm of G. Venkatasawmy Nayadu son of Gopal Havildar, 31st Regt aged 34.

I used to keep a shop, but closing it I volunteered under the late Huzur Sheristadar Krishna Row & he made me acting attender when I was confirmed on R 7. ~~I~~ on 27 Nov: 1884 I was at once ordered by Mr Cole himself to work at his house as I had charge of the poultry, and power to buy supplies such as oil, mutton &c — One day 92 fowls died in a night & the next morning Mr Cole told me I was not fit to be an attender & gave me the alternative of dismissal or resignation. I preferred the latter alternative. I served in Mr Cole's house for four months, receiving my whole pay in the office, & none at all from Mr Cole, and doing no office work beyond once or twice carrying papers between the Huzur Sheristadar & Krishnasawmy Aiyar Translator — who was always at

all day was working in his (pols?)
house —

I have heard the above
read over in Tamil — it is correct.

[illegible]

Interpreted } Mr. [illegible]
15.4.06 } member Rev: Board

Translation of
(1) in No. 11

My dear Sir,

12 banian ~~daughters~~ drops 12 feet long and 2 ~~cubits~~ spans in circumference are required for the Collector's tent. They should be dried, good in quality and as strong as possible. As they can be procured in your Taluk, I request you will get and send them here at an early date. If you will let me know the cost &c. when sending them, I shall remit them at once. The Banian ~~daughters~~ drops should be ~~of~~ long-duration. There is a long standing tree on the way to Krishnappa Nayacken tope, in which, I think, such ~~daughters~~ drops can be had.

Yours sincerely
14-5-82
(Signed) K. Krishna Row

(True Translation)

E. Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura.

Translation of
(6) in No. 11

To

M.R.Ry Respected Sir,

Many thanks.

I beg to inform you that it has been ordered to have 100 bamboo measures of the description of $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 measure, prepared and sent in 2 days.

3-9-82 (Signed) Badshamia
Jamadar

(True Translation)

Krishnasawmiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

5-9-82 (7)

[illegible]

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

[illegible]

12. [illegible]

[illegible]

5-9-82. [illegible]

ted Sir.

ordered to send Bengal gram
seers of green mo

salams.

Badshamia
Jamadar

(True translation)

E. Krishnasawmienger
Clerk Spl. Commission Mad

Translation of
(8) in No 11

To,

M.R.Ry Respected Sir,

Many thanks.

It has been ordered that 9 yards of thick, broad and long piece of Cloth should be sent tomorrow in charge of dalayats who come here, stating the price thereof. The piece should contain the front Colored edge. Salams.

7-9-82 (Signed) Badshamia
Jamadar.

(True Translation)

T. Krishnasamiiyer
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura

Translation of
(9) in No. 11

To,

M.R.Ry
Respected Sir

Many thanks.

It is now a week since it was sent for a horse keeper and as no one has as yet been sent, he is very angry. He should be directed to be here tomorrow. ~~Many~~ salams.

9-9-82. (Signed) Badahamiah

(True Translation)

J Krishnasamiengar
Clerk Special Commission
Madura

Translation of

(10) in No. 11

To,

M.R.Ry Respected Sir,

Many thanks

The Cooly for shoeing the Gentleman's horse for this and the last occasion has been ordered to be paid as usual.

(Signed) Badshamia
Jamadar

(True Translation)

Krishnasamiengar
Clk, Special Commission
Madura.

## Translation of (13).

|  |  | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| September 2d | Shoring – | 1 – 8 – 0 |
|  | Batta – | 0 – 8 – 0 |
|  | Cooly – | 0 – 8 – 0 |
| Do – 12th | Shoring – | 0 – 12 – 0 |
|  | Batta – | 0 – 8 – 0 |
|  | Total – | 3 – 12 – 0 |

(Signed) Maruthai Asári

(True translation)

Krishnasawmiengar
Clerk, Special Commission,
Madura

## Translation of No. (14)

To, Soobbiah Maistry - Cr.

M.R.Ry Sundramier Avergul. Dr.

| Month and Date | | Particulars | Amount | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 17 | 47¼ Coolies ~~according~~ for weighted things | 23 | 10 | " |
| | | 13 Coolies for unweighed things | 6 | 8 | " |
| | | 16 Coolies for Chair Tomjon — | 10 | " | " |
| | | 3 Coolies for bringing back -do- | 1 | 8 | " |
| | | Total - | 41 | 10 | " |
| | | advance received - | 20 | " | " |
| | | Balance | 21 | 10 | " |
| Periyakulam 18. 8. | | 82 (Signed) Subbaya | Maistry | | |

(True translation)

Krishnasamiengar
Clerk, Special Commission
Madura.

Translation of (15)

To

The Thasildar of
Periyakulam Taluk

Receipt of Ramasami nayacken and Narayana Nayakan, Nāttānmaigārs of Vadagarai and Kaikilangulam Villages respectively.

In the matter of supplies made by us and another Nāttānmaigār Kumer
sami Nayakan to the Collector through you, we beg to acknowledge the receipt of the payment of Rs 4-10-3 being part of the expences for which we were pai
before.

(Signed) Nattanmai Ramasami Nay
" " Narayana Nayack

1-10-82

(True Translation)

Krishnasamienger
Clerk, Special Commr. Madu

Translation of (16)

From 19th August to 12th September 1882.

August

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th. | Bread | 2 |
| 20th. | Bread | 2 |
| 22nd. | Bread | 1 |
| 23rd. | Bread | 2 |
| 24th. | Bread | 1 |
| 25th. | Bread | 2 |
| 26th. | Bread | 1 |
| 27th. | Bread | 1 |
| 28th. | Bread | 1 |
| 29th. | Bread | 1 |
| 30th. | Bread | 1 |
| 31st. | Bread | 1 |

Total 16. Rs 1-9-8

(Signed) Velayudam

(True translation)

E. Kristnasawmiengar
Clerk, Special Commission,
Madura

Translation of (17)

List of articles ~~belonging~~ sent to the Collector at Kodaikanal hills.

| Date | Particulars | Cost price | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 36 Fowl eggs . . . . . . . . | " | 9 | |
| 29-8-82 | One viss of onions . . . . . . . . . . . | " | " | 6 |
| | One nutmeg . . . . . . . . . | " | " | 3 |
| | | " | 9 | 9 |

(Signed) Muthalagiri Nayaka

(True translation)

Krishnasawmiengar
Clerk, Special Commissi
Madura

## Translation of (19)

Account of articles purchased for the Collector –

| Date | Particulars of articles. | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| September 1. | 8 measures of Bengal gram. | " – 14 – 7 |
| | 36 Eggs. | " – 9 – " |
| | 1 Olei box | " – " – 2 |
| | Cooly | " – 4 – 0 |
| | 4 Coolies who carried tents to Perumamalai | 2 – " – " |
| | Batta for -do- ~~at~~ for 2 days. | 1 – " – " |
| | Total | 4 – 11 – 9 |

(Signed) Muthalagiri Nayak

(True Translation)

Krishnasamiengar

Clerk, special Commi

[illegible]

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

18

| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 |
| 6-9-82 | [illegible] 100 [illegible] | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| | [illegible] | " | " | 3 | |
| | [illegible] 1 [illegible] | " | 8 | " | |
| | [illegible] 9 8 [illegible] | " | 14 | 7 | |
| | [illegible] 1/2 [illegible] | " | 4 | 0 | |
| | [illegible] 12 [illegible] 1 [illegible] | " | 8 | " | |
| 7-9-82 | [illegible] 3 [illegible] | | | | |
| | [illegible] 12 [illegible] | " | 9 | 0 | |
| | [illegible] | " | " | 6 | |
| | [illegible] | 1 | 5 | 6 | |
| | [illegible] | 7 | 0 | 1 | |

[illegible]

6 [illegible] -12- 2 4 0

[illegible]

Nr. 11

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

(19)

| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] 87 | 0 | 14 | 7 |
| | [illegible] 36 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | [illegible] 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | [illegible] 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | [illegible] 425 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | [illegible] 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | [illegible] | 4 | 11 | 9 |

[illegible]

R. S. I.
19 APR. 86

No 11

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 4-10-3-[illegible]
[illegible]

1-10-82 [illegible]

௨

[illegible]

[illegible]

௨௰ம் தேதி ரூபா ௨
௨௰௧ம் தேதி ரூபா ௨
௨௰௨ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩
௨௰௩ம் தேதி ரூபா ௨
௨௰௪ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩
௨௰௫ம் தேதி ரூபா ௨
௨௰௬ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩
௨௰௭ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩
௨௰௮ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩
௨௰௯ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩
௩௰ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩
௩௰௧ம் தேதி ரூபா ௩

ஆக ரூபா [illegible] ௩ — ௰ — ௨

வேலாயுதம்

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

[illegible]

To. Sooliah Swamy Esq. (14) Cr.

M.R.Ry. Sundraswamier avergal. Dr.

Mr 11

H.S.T.
19 APR 33

| Month Date | | Particulars | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 17 | [illegible] 47 1/4 [illegible] | 23 | 10 |
| | | [illegible] 13 [illegible] | 6 | 8 |
| | | [illegible] - 16 [illegible] | 10 | - |
| | | [illegible] | 1 | 8 |
| | | மொத்தம் | 41 | 10 |
| | | [illegible] | 20 | – |
| | | பாக்கி | 21 | 10 |

[illegible]
18-8-83

[illegible]

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

(11)

Kodaikanal
18.8.82

Dear friend.

3 big pots one Kudam – & 2 small pots are urgently required for the use of Em Code Please send them so that they may reach here to-morrow. Yours sincerely

18-8-82

(10)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

12-9-92 [illegible]

[illegible]

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

1

(13)

செலவு

2

| | ரூ அ பை |
|---|---|
| வாடகைவண்டி | 1-8-0 |
| படி | 1-8-0 |
| கூலி | 0-8-0 |
| மறுநாள் 1/12 | |
| வாடகைவண்டி | 0-12-0 |
| படி | 0-8-0 |
| ஆக | 3-12-0 |

[illegible]

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

18-6-82

(9)

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(2)

H.S.T.
19 APR. 36

4 Doz Fresh Eggs
1 Measure Cow Ghee
12 Cocoanuts
X 2 Viss. Common brinjals
~~R~~ 4. Annas Curry stuff
2 Measure Table Rice
~~[illegible]~~ ~~ol~~ Ollock Measure.
1 Measure Bathin's Flour
8 Loaves. Bread
6 Fowls -
12 Chickens.
3 Ducks
12 Limes

Csl 17/8

In No 11

(4)

H.S.T.
19 APR. 85

required

3 dozen fresh eggs –
1 viss good onions
1 bottle

28/8/82

H.S.T.
19 APR. 86

(1)

My dear Sir

[illegible]

[illegible] 12 [illegible]

[illegible] 12 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TREASURY DY. COLLECTOR,
RECD 23 OCT 85
MADURA

9/

[illegible]டிஜென்சி செலவுக்காக வேண்டும் தொகைக்கு அப்பிளிகேஷன். 21. 10.85

| ஷரப் | இன்ன வகைக்காக வென்பது. | தொகை. ரூ. | அ | ப | ஷரா. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23-10-85 | A<br>The price for (10) Ten Cumblais bought for Huzur Treasury use | 7 | – | | Payable from P.A. |
| | Rupees Seven only | | | | |
| | B Soobr[illegible]<br>Cash Keeper | | | | |
| Mu | [illegible]<br>[illegible] | | | | |

2414

B

13 APR

மகாராசராச ஸ்ரீ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 2 [illegible]

[illegible] 28

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 29 8 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

18/12 84

[illegible]

E/1196

A

H.S.T.
13 APR. '86

TAHSILDAR OF [illegible] TALUK IN [illegible] DISTRICT

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1091 [illegible]

[illegible]

Tahsildar

## Translation of (19)

Account of articles purchased for the Collector–

| Date | Particulars of articles | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| September 1. | 8 measures of Bengal gram. | „ – 14 – 7 |
| | 36 Eggs. | „ – 9 – „ |
| | 1 Olei box | „ – „ – 2 |
| | Cooly | „ – 4 – 0 |
| | 4 Coolies who carried tents to Perumamalai | 2 – „ – „ |
| | Batta for -do- ~~at~~ for 2 days. | 1 – „ – „ |
| | Total | 4 – 11 – 9 |

(Signed) Muthalagiri Nayakan

(True Translation)

Krishnasamiengar

Clerk, Special Commr. Madras