1887

Confdl

Public. G.O No 314 dt 4-3-1887. Plus

CURRENT No. 27

No.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 22nd January 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	2.

The Carnautaca Pracaushica of the 17th current has the following under the heading, "European Officers in Native States:"—

If we examine the annals of the administration of British India we find that always a European has been appointed Private Secretary to a Governor General, Governor, or Lieutenant Governor and we nowhere meet with a case in which a pure native of India has been appointed to that post. This is but right

...or granted that no one but a countryman of
...his own would suit the chief administrator of
...a British Government in so difficult and so
...elicate a capacity as Private Secretary. Next
...f we examine the Native States — Hyderabad,
...Mysore and Baroda, for example — we find that
...the Prince's Private Secretary is a British Military
...Officer and never has there been a pure native
...of India appointed to the post although quite
...sufficiency of qualified natives could be
...ound. Why should there be such a distinction
...nd difference between a native prince and the
...uler of a British Presidency in his selection
...of a Private Secretary? Why should the internal
administration of the Native State and the
personal comfort and convenience of the
ruling prince be entrusted to purely British
officers, when equally qualified native officers
may be easily found? The plain answer is that
if the prince had a real unfettered choice in the
matter, he would prefer appointing a pure
native of India to such a post. No doubt the
rince had the option of accepting or rejecting
he suggestion of any such appointment; but,

then, as is well kno
native prince to re
advice of a Britis
Officer, especially
or purports to be si
of India, whose rep
Resident or Politic
to pass that a na
Service a larger s
than he would do,
or, at all events,
etiquette and co
complaisance, tow
The remedy lies wi
native princes the
only have the coin
10
in the matter, we
British Governmen
proper a request a
in their Private Sec

Canarese Translator's O
Madras. 30th Janua

CURRENT NO. 673

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. Maclane, Esquire
Offg. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 5

Dated

Received 9-2-87

CHIEF SECRETARY 9 FEB 87 BOMBAY

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 22nd January. 1887

CURRENT NO. 771

No. 9

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 29th January 1887.

Names of Newspapers received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Serial No. of the Newspaper reported on.
Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore	Weekly	400	3.
Mysore Vittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	4

The Carnautaca Pracaushica of the 24 current observes as follows on some of the Resolutions passed at the Second Indian National Congress held in Calcutta, on t 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1886.

Resolutions II, III, and IV, in our opinio contain the gist of what the Congress wo fervently wish to see realized with regard India and the administration of her affairs

the British Government. Those resolutions all refer to Representative Institutions (so called) we have in India, and their speedy and radical reform and improvement, so as to meet the growing political aspirations of the various subject races. But the action of the Congress, to be brought to any successful issue, demands the persistent and steady aid and co-operation of every association in India which has for its object the political amelioration of her people; and it is, therefore, we think, that Resolution V is one of the most important that the Congress has passed. It is an exceedingly difficult task to get at the ears of the Government of India and indeed it is only by persistent and legitimate agitation and by constant petitioning on the part of our public political associations throughout the country, that we can obtain a hearing. If our political associations are sensible of their position and of the public expectations that are entertained of them, they will, we trust, in

a few months hence, deluge the Home Office in Calcutta or Simla with respectful and vigorous memorials, asking the Viceroy for the much-to-be-desired Commission of enquiry regarding the reform and improvement of representative institutions.

Resolution XI proposes a complete separation of executive and judicial functions. The Government of India itself is convinced that there would be the utmost public benefit if executive functions were completely separated from judicial functions; but the Government is constantly looking to the extra expenditure that such a separation of public duties would involve, and is content, therefore, that such a blot on the administration should remain, without any effort to remove it, simply because its removal will entail extra public expenditure from the revenues. We do not see, and the public cannot, why this extra expenditure should

not be incurred, seeing that the taxes are laid on thickly enough on the public.

In Resolution XII, the Congress asks that a System of volunteering for military service, as volunteers, be introduced among the Indian inhabitants of this country. If Great Britain looks to Canada, Australia, Ceylon, and other colonies for help and accepts it in time of need, we do not see why she should not look for and accept similar help from Her Majesty's Indian subjects, who so freely and loyally offer to make the self-sacrifice which it involves. If the British Government in India can have a regular standing army composed of the various Indian populations, and can trust it for purposes of offence and defence, why may there not be volunteer forces formed both of the same material? classes? That there is staunch loyalty to the Queen-Empress is evident on every side, amongst all classes of her Indian Subjects and there can be no better proof of the fact than in the very

first Resolution of this Second Indian National Congress, which was carried by acclamation

IX

The same paper here the following under the heading, "The Celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee:"

As a proof of unaffected loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress of India, on the part of all races and classes of her subjects in her great Empire of India, preparations are being made in every city, town and large mofussil stations, for the due and appropriate celebration of the Fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty. This sterling of loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress Victoria, gracious and beloved is not the less conspicuous in those parts of India ruled by native princes.

Here, in Bangalore, we are very glad to note that both the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station and that of the City

in co-operation with the British Residency are working cordially together to render the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress of India, on the 16th Proximo, worthy of the loyal Province of Mysore and of the British Station. There has been a consultation at the Residency already, the results of which will be put for approval and adoption or modification, at a meeting of all classes of the public to be held on Thursday the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. at the Mayo Hall, at which meeting, the British Resident, mr J.B. Lyall, will preside. It is to be hoped that it will be a "monster" meeting indeed.

His Highness the Maharajah here shown his loyalty and devotion to his suzerain, by being one of the first amongst the native princes of India to instruct his Government and to call upon his faithful subjects to fittingly celebrate the conspicuously glorious event. To aid the efforts of the Municipalities at the various District Head-quarters, His Highness Government will place at the

disposal of the Deputy Commissioners, the requisite funds for the distribution of food and clothing to the poor and for suitable entertainments for the children of schools, private and public, and for the inmates of charitable institutions. His Highness Government also direct that in honour of the event, a bonus of one day's pay shall be disbursed to every non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Mysore Horse and Barr, throughout the Province.

The same paper quotes the following from the Maharatta:-

Sir Lepel Griffin is very out-spoken in his reply to the question "What share in the administration do we desire to give to the natives of India?" "We should give them as little as we possibly can," is his answer. So brief and so simple! The reasons he urges are equally interesting. English gentlemen, he says, would not serve under

native superiors; the tone of the service would be lowered; the natives have no "ruling qualities;" and the English hold India "for our own advantage and for the glory of our country." Sir Lepel entirely reverses the position, and it is useless to argue the matter with him. But the difficulty of getting Europeans to serve under native superiors is a real one. The fact that hitherto very few natives have been placed in authority over Englishmen has given rise to an idea that natives are unfit to be so placed and that Englishmen are born to be rulers. It will take some time before such an idea is got out of the stubborn Anglo-Saxon head. But if India is to be governed on righteous principles, however difficult the task may be, it will have to be done.

The same paper has the following:-

In commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress all the prisoners convicted of offences against the state may be

released.

Canarese Translator's Office
Octacamund. 7th February 1887.

C. N. Venkata Rao
Canarese Translator
to Government

Abstract.

Subject	Page.
1 The Second Indian National Congress.	
2 Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.	
3 Sir Lepel Griffin's views on the share to be allowed to natives in the administration of the country.	
4 A suggestion for the commemoration of the Jubilee.	

CURRENT NO. 771

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. Macleane, Esquire.
Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 9

Dated

Received 14-2-87

CHIEF SECRETARY
14 FEB 87

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 29th January 87.

Strike

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1887.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamil.			
1	Drauvidavartamauny (19th December 1886).	Madras	Biweekly ..	450
2	Soojanamanoranjany (22nd, 29th December 1886 and 8th, 22nd January 1887) ..	Palamcottah ..	Weekly ..	220
3	Hindoo Janabhooshany (24th December 1886 and 7th, 21st January 1887) ..	Madras ..	Do. ..	200
4	Vettikodiyon (25th December 1886 and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd January 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
5	Swadeshabhimauny (25th December 1886, and 8th, 15th, 22nd January 1887) ..	Do.	Do. ..	480
6	Swadeshamitra (25th December 1886 and 8th, 15th, 22nd January 1887) ..	Do.	Do. ..	1,200
7	Tatwavivechiny (26th December 1886 and 2nd January 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	100
	Do. (9th, 16th, 23rd January 1887) ..	Do.	Do. ..	140
8	Travancore Abhimauny (1st, 10th, 20th January 1887)	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
9	Cabaunidhy (1st, 15th January 1887) ..	Coimbatore ..	Bimonthly.	300
10	Brahma Ghyauna Bhodiny (1st, 15th January 1887)	Bangalore ..	Do. ..	92
11	Swadeshabhimauny (1st, 15th January 1887.)	Salem	Do. ..	150
	Telugu.			
12	Purushardhapradayini (republished) ..	Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	..
13	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
14	Andhra-Prakasika	Madras. ..	Do. ..	500
15	Sujanamanollasini	Do. ..	Do. ..	64
16	Hindujanasamskarini	Do. ..	Monthly ..	100
17	Rasikollasini	Guntúr ..	Do. ..	200
	Canarese.			
18	Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
19	Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
	Malayalam.			
20	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
21	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	Weekly ..	800

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*continued.*

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Hindustani.			
22	Shams-ul-Akhbar, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st, January 1887.	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Five ..	..
23	Jarida-i-Rozgar, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th January 1887.	Triplicane, Royapettah, Madras.	Five ..	..
24	Tilism-i-Hairath, 5th, 15th, 25th January 1887.	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Three ..	..
25	Qasim-ul-Akhbar, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th, 31st January 1887 ..	Bangalore ..	Nine ..	..
26	Bad-i-Saba, 3rd, 10th, 22nd, 27th, 31st January 1887.	Do. ..	Five ..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1887.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 1st January 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshabhimauny* asks of what use will it be if the Bills introduced into the Legislative Council are passed into law before they have been translated into the vernaculars and the opinions and suggestions of the people are received. The number of people who know English is small when compared with the number of those who know only their own vernaculars. If Government, on receipt of the opinions of the English-knowing few, proceed to amend and pass the Bills, will it be acceded to by the many who do not understand English? Why may not the Bills be published simultaneously in English and in the vernaculars? The procedure of Government in considering the suggestions of only a few who happen to know English is opposed to the spirit of Her Majesty's Proclamation. Is it enough to learn the opinions only of the editors of English newspapers and of English-knowing people? Should not the editors of native newspapers and natives who do not know English also give their opinions? Are not the opinions of the native papers worthy the consideration of Government? The best course will be to send the Bills in English and in the vernaculars free of cost to the editors of newspapers, and on receipt of their suggestions pass those Bills into law.

OOTACAMUND,
11*th January* 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 8th January 1887.

There is nothing deserving of notice in the Tamil newspapers this week.

OOTACAMUND,
12*th January* 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 15th January 1887.

The editor of the *Vettikodiyon*, speaking of the catastrophe at the Madras Park Fair, observes that, if the Municipality of Madras had taken more precautions, the loss of life would have been less. They should have kept ready numerous fire-engines by the band-stand booths, instead of only one. They should have taken care that the hydrants within the band-stand enclosure were not locked, for, in order to procure the keys to open them, ten or fifteen minutes were necessarily lost, during which time much might have been done. The municipality prohibit the erection of pandals in houses and other places, but how did they permit the erection of so many pandals around the band-stand and in so close a proximity to each other? Did the members of the Park Fair Committee, being themselves for the most part municipal commissioners, think that they were exempted by the law in their own case?

2. In a supplement published with the *Swadeshabhimauny*, the following remarks are made with reference to the same disaster:—

People say that the fire at the Park Fair was caused by the unsound condition of the wires which passed over the booths connecting the electric machine with the lamps within the band-stand. It is surprising that the members of the Fair

Committee did not comprehend the danger of working an electric battery which was out of order. We see that when, in such substantial buildings as the Banqueting Hall and others, any tamasha is going on, fire-engines are placed on all sides with the tanks filled and ready for play; and what greater precautions should not be adopted in the case of booths made up of such flimsy materials? Why were not fire-engines ready to hand around the booths on that day? Was it not after the work of destruction was nearly completed that the fire-engines were brought on the scene? Because the gate-keepers at the four barrier gates of the enclosure refused egress to the people, many were pressed to death. Various rumours are afloat as to the number of deaths at the conflagration; it is probable that it would not fall short of a thousand. Ah! ah! of what use were the police when the booths were burning? They, it is said, rendered much valuable assistance without attending to their own profit! They, it is said, did good service in catching the thieves who despoiled the burning bodies of the jewels on them! It is said that among the thieves are to be numbered some who ought not to thieve. If those who are appointed to root out thieves and promote public peace render such assistance, what evils may we not predict? Whose obligation is it now to relieve those families left destitute by the occurrence of the fire? As the municipal commissioners allowed ingress into the enclosure only on payment of a fee, and as they attempted to light up the electric lamps and were thus the cause of the conflagration, the obligation rests on them to relieve those distressed by the fire. Have they the right only of demanding payment to admit people into the enclosure and of using the money collected as they chose, but not the obligation of watching over the safety of the people till they leave the Fair?

MADRAS,
21*st January* 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 22*nd January* 1887.

The editor of the Madras *Swadeshabhimauny* observes that if, instead of giving the sufferers at the Madras Park Fair catastrophe a sum of money in a lump to relieve them and their families, a pension to continue for life be accorded to the sufferers, proportioned to the nature and extent of loss sustained by them, it will be to the glory of Government, and will carry out the real wishes of the donors to the "Relief Fund." Government should mark with approbation the conduct of those European and native gentlemen who rendered good service in rescuing lives and ministering to the wounded. Some should be rewarded, and others invested with titles of honor.

2. The same editor observes that it is reported that five Europeans, who were sent for trial before the Town Magistrate, Mr. Cowjee, for travelling without tickets by railway from Tuticorin to Tirupápuliyúr, were sentenced to pay a fine; and were, in default of payment, committed to jail. The officer in charge of the jail, it is said, refused to admit them as suitable provision was not made for the dieting of European prisoners within the jail. The prisoners, it is said, were afterwards provided with money and sent away by rail. May not one easily see by this, the difference which exists in the treatment of European and native prisoners? This is a point to be noted by Government.

MADRAS,
24*th January* 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 29*th January* 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshabhimauny* says that it does not meet the requirements of the city of Madras, which is a centre of commerce and contains a population of 400,000, to have one registrar's office in Black Town and one sub-registrar's office in Mount Road for the registration of documents. The work thrown on these two offices is great, and the time lost to the merchants by the delay in the registration

of their documents is considerable. It is advisable, therefore, in the interests of the community and for the advancement of commerce, to have two more sub-registrar's offices established in other parts of the city.

2. The same editor says that the 16th of February, which was fixed by the Viceroy for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign throughout India, is unsuited to Madras; for, in the first place, the city of Madras and other towns in the presidency are in mourning for those who lost their lives at the recent Park Fair catastrophe, and, in the second, the time is too short for suitable preparations being made for the grand occasion.

3. The editor of the *Swadeshamitra*, with regard to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee year on the 16th February, says as follows:—

It is not customary among the Hindus to celebrate an event on any other day than its anniversary. While, in England, preparations are being made to celebrate this event on the 20th June, why should Government constrain the people to celebrate it in this country on the 16th February? The day fixed by the Viceroy for the celebration is one of bad choice. Firstly, as the anniversary of the Jubilee falls in June, how can one consent to its celebration in February? Secondly, is it not necessary to have ample time for making preparations to observe it as a grand day? Thirdly, the lamentation in the city on account of the Park Fair catastrophe has not yet ceased. It may perhaps be that the day was so early fixed for in February because Government would not be in the city on the 20th June.

OOTACAMUND,
9*th February* 1887.

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

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of January 1887.

Purushardhapradayini, No. 1, states that Theebaw has requested Government to restore him to his dominions. It is strange to see that the Governor-General intends to suppress the Burmese totally at the expense of our men and money.

2. *Andhraprakasika*, No. 3, suggests, with regard to the Queen's Jubilee, that a very good way of commemorating the Jubilee would be to found a village from money collected for that purpose and to call it after Her Majesty's name. Near a place which has a good supply of water, a few houses should be built and Government should grant to the first tenants lands rent free. Another recommendable act would be to reduce the price of salt and call this fixed price the Jubilee price.

3. *Sujanamanollasini*, No. 4, reports that, in the Kistna district, the police superintendence is very deficient, and highway robberies occur frequently. According to rumour the police are in collusion with the robbers, who live in great numbers in the Vinukonda, Palnád, Sattenapalle and Guntúr taluks. Government should inquire into this matter and protect the travellers and villagers by passing strict orders.

4. *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6, contends that Government increased lately the Indian army as a safeguard against foreign kings; for no confidence is placed in the loyal and law-abiding natives of India. If Government gain the affection of the Indian people, the latter will help them and the English Government need not be afraid.

5. Another article of the same number says because the children of Zemindars of this presidency are uneducated, they quarrel and spend all their wealth in litigation. To obviate this, Government should take steps to educate and train them for an administrative career.

6. A third portion of the same paper states that the authorities of the Cutch State, in the Bombay presidency, give to their subjects occasionally loans for cultivation purposes at 6 per cent. per annum, and grant them in times of drought remissions of taxes. They have also ordered that the rich inhabitants in the State should not demand more than the above rate of interest. The editor says that the

English Government, instead of remitting the taxes in times of drought, increase them. He suggests the appointment of a committee to represent the grievances of the Indian people to the English.

7. Commenting on the provision of Rs. 3,20,000 in the budget of the Madras presidency under the head of salaries, &c., for Christian missionaries, who have been sent from Europe to administer to European employés and soldiers in India, the editor, in a fourth article of the same paper, questions whether it is right for the English to spend such a sum on the religion of the highly-paid Europeans in India out of the money collected from professors of other religions.

8. In a fifth article of the same paper it is stated that the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal has reported that natives, who have received a higher education and are competent to discharge the responsible functions of Europeans, are easily procurable. A considerable saving would therefore achieve by employing in future natives as Inspectors of Schools and Head Masters of Institutions, instead of Europeans. The editor thinks that the Directors of Public Instruction in other presidencies should follow this example.

9. *Rasikollasini*, No. 7, complains that the present system of local self-government in this country is not perfect, and that business is not conducted as it ought to be. In the local and taluk boards the offices of President and Vice-President are often filled by persons invested with magisterial powers, and most of the recently-constituted members of the boards are incompetent favorites of Collectors or other subordinate Revenue officials. They are consequently unable to administer justice as they are mere puppets in the hands of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents by whom they are appointed. If the members are Revenue officials, *e.g.*, tahsildars, deputy tahsildars and village munsifs, they cannot help listening to the words of the President, who is their Collector and superior. This inconvenience is experienced in every municipal town where members are appointed by Government. If a person wants to be a member he must win the favor of the municipal chairman. The same state prevails in the local fund boards in the Kistna district, where most of the members are either Europeans or Government officials, a few vakils excepted, the remaining members being quite useless. In the taluk boards of Guntúr and Bezváda there is not a single educated member notwithstanding that there are available many graduate schoolmasters and highly educated vakils, from whom a selection could be made. Lord Ripon declared, in a speech on local self-government, that schoolmasters and vakils are men competent to be members of such boards. The editor therefore trusts that His Excellency the new Governor will call for the proceedings of the local municipal boards and appoint to the post of Vice-Presidents, as far as possible, men who are not in the Government service and will secure at the same time a better selection of members.

10. Another article of the same paper states that, although the religious and charitable institutions in this presidency are well endowed and have good incomes, they are in a very miserable condition as their trustees, &c., appropriate the income for their own use and do not apply it to the benefit of those institutions. The existing Act No. 20 of 1863 is not working well, and fears are entertained that the religious institutions, &c., will, in the course of time, decay. The editor requests His Excellency the Governor to make an enactment to the effect that not less than three members should be appointed for each taluk, who should go now and then on circuit and inspect the accounts of the said endowments. Their travelling expenses should be paid by Government, which can recoup themselves by retaining 5 per cent. of the income of the said endowments. The trustees and other servants should be subordinate to the said committee and show their monthly accounts and the committee should be acting with the authority of Government.

11. Touching on the high school-fees and the term-fee system, the editor, in a third article of the same paper, says that, as many pupils are apt to discontinue their studies owing to these obstacles, His Excellency the Governor should be pleased to reduce the school-fees.

12. Commenting on the new income tax, the editor, in a fourth article, observes that some people complain that they cannot pay the said tax and others say that they are ten times over-taxed. He hopes therefore that this tax may not be imposed in this presidency.

MADRAS,
12*th February* 1887.

(Signed) G. OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 22*nd January* 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 17th current has the following under the heading, "European Officers in Native States":—

If we examine the annals of the administration of British India we find that always a European has been appointed Private Secretary to a Governor-General, Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and we nowhere meet with a case in which a pure native of India has been appointed to that post. This is but right, as it should be, because, it is rightly taken for granted that no one but a countryman of his own would suit the chief administrator of a British Government in so difficult and so delicate a capacity as Private Secretary. Next, if we examine the Native States—Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, for example—we find that the Prince's Private Secretary is a British Military Officer, and never has there been a pure native of India appointed to the post although quite a sufficiency of qualified natives could be found. Why should there be such a distinction and difference between a Native Prince and the ruler of a British presidency in his selection of a Private Secretary? Why should the internal administration of the Native State and the personal comfort and convenience of the ruling Prince be entrusted to purely British officers, when equally qualified native officers may be easily found? The plain answer is that, if the Prince had a real unfettered choice in the matter, he would prefer appointing a pure native of India to such a post. No doubt the Prince had the option of accepting or rejecting the suggestion of any such appointment; but, then, as is well known, it is very hard for a Native Prince to resist the polite and courteous advice of a British Resident or a Political officer, especially when that advice is given, or purports to be given, through the Government of India, whose representative is the British Resident or Political Agent; and so, it comes to pass that a Native Prince engages in his service a larger number of British officers than he would do if his choice was unfettered or, at all events, not hampered by official etiquette and complaisance, or show of complaisance, towards the Paramount Power. The remedy lies entirely in the hands of our Native Princes themselves; and if they would only have the confidence to bestir themselves in the matter, we do not doubt but that the British Government would listen to so very proper a request on their part for a change in their Private Secretaries.

MADRAS,
30*th January* 1887.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Offg. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 29*th January* 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 24th current observes as follows on some of the resolutions passed at the second Indian National Congress held in Calcutta on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1886:—

Resolutions II, III and IV, in our opinion, contain the gist of what the congress would fervently wish to see realised with regard to India and the administration of her affairs by the British Government. Those resolutions all refer to representative institutions (so-called) we have in India, and their speedy and radical reform and improvement, so as to meet the growing political aspirations of the various subject races. But the action of the congress, to be brought to any successful issue, demands the persistent and steady aid and co-operation of every association in India which has for its object the political amelioration of her people; and it is, therefore, we think, that resolution V is one of the most

important that the congress has passed. It is an exceedingly difficult task to get at the ears of the Government of India, and, indeed, it is only by persistent and legitimate agitation and by constant petitioning on the part of our public political associations throughout the country, that we can obtain a hearing. If our political associations are sensible of their position and of the public expectations that are entertained of them, they will, we trust, in a few months hence, deluge the Home Office in Calcutta or Simla with respectful and vigorous memorials, asking the Viceroy for the much-to-be-desired commission of inquiry regarding the reform and improvement of representative institutions.

Resolution XI proposes a complete separation of executive and judicial functions. The Government of India itself is convinced that there would be the utmost public benefit if executive functions were completely separated from judicial functions; but the Government is constantly looking to the extra expenditure that such a separation of public duties would involve, and is content, therefore, that such a blot on the administration should remain, without any effort to remove it, simply because its removal will entail extra public expenditure from the revenues. We do not see, and the public cannot, why this extra expenditure should not be incurred, seeing that the taxes are laid on thickly enough on the public.

In Resolution XII the congress asks that a system of volunteering for military service, as volunteers, be introduced among the Indian inhabitants of this country. If Great Britain looks to Canada, Australia, Ceylon, and other colonies for help, and accepts it in time of need, we do not see why she should not look for and accept similar help from Her Majesty's Indian subjects, who so freely and loyally offer to make the self-sacrifice which it involves. If the British Government in India can have a regular standing army composed of the various Indian populations, and can trust it for purposes of offence and defence, why may there not be volunteer forces formed both of the same material (classes)? That there is staunch loyalty to the Queen-Empress is evident on every side, amongst all classes of her Indian subjects, and there can be no better proof of the fact than in the very first resolution of this second Indian National Congress, which was carried by acclamation.

The same paper has the following under the heading "The Celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee."

As a proof of unaffected loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress of India on the part of all races and classes of her subjects in her great Empire of India, preparations are being made in every city, town and large mofussil station for the due and appropriate celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty. This feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress Victoria, gracious and beloved, is not the less conspicuous in those parts of India ruled by Native Princes.

Here, in Bangalore, we are very glad to note that both the municipality of the civil and military station and that of the city, in co-operation with the British Resident, are working cordially together to render the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress of India, on the 16th proximo, worthy of the loyal province of Mysore and of the British station. There has been a consultation at the Residency already, the results of which will be put for approval and adoption or modification, at a meeting of all classes of the public to be held on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., at the Mayo Hall, at which meeting, the British Resident, Mr. J. B. Lyall, will preside. It is to be hoped that it will be a "monster" meeting indeed!

His Highness the Maharaja has shown his loyalty and devotion to his suzerain by being one of the first amongst the Native Princes of India to instruct his Government and to call upon his faithful subjects to fittingly celebrate the conspicuously glorious event. To aid the efforts of the municipalities at the various district head-quarters, His Highness' Government will place at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners, the requisite funds for the distribution of food and clothing to the poor and for suitable entertainments for the children of schools, private and public, and for the inmates of charitable institutions. His Highness' Government also direct that, in honor of the event, a bonus of one day's pay shall be disbursed to every non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Mysore Horse and Barr throughout the province.

The same paper quotes the following from the *Maharatta*:—

Sir Lepel Griffin is very out-spoken in his reply to the question "What share in the administration do we desire to give to the Natives of India?" "We should give them as little as we possibly can," is his answer. So brief and so simple! The reasons he urges are equally interesting. English gentlemen, he says, would not serve under native superiors; the tone of the service would be lowered; the natives have no "ruling qualities;" and the English hold India "for our own advantage and for the glory of our country." Sir Lepel entirely reverses the position, and it is useless to argue the matter with him. But the difficulty of getting Europeans to serve under native superiors is a real one. The fact that hitherto very few natives have been placed in authority over Englishmen has given rise to an idea that natives are unfit to be so placed and that Englishmen are born to be rulers. It will take some time before such an idea is got out of the stubborn Anglo-Saxon head. But if India is to be governed on righteous principles, however difficult the task may be, it will have to be done.

The same paper has the following:—

In commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress all the prisoners convicted of offences against the State may be released.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Offg. Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of January 1887.

1. *Kerala Mitram*:—I (1) The first article, after giving a retrospect of the year 1886, with which the paper completed the sixth year of its existence, wishes a happy new year to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and all the members of the royal family, to the Rajas of Keralam and their families, to all the administrative officers of both Her Majesty and the Rajas of Keralam, and especially to the readers of the journal.

(2) The second article is a continuation of an article in a previous issue, mentioning the places visited by the Viceroy during His Excellency's late tour, together with an account of the reception at each.

(3) The third article, in giving a short account of the life of the Queen-Empress, dwells at great length upon the admirable qualities possessed and the amusements pursued by Her Majesty. A lithographed likeness of the Queen is appended to the article.

(4) The fourth article gives an account of the proceedings of the National Congress lately held at Calcutta.

(5) The fifth article requests the people of the Malayalam country to contribute what they can towards a fund which is being raised by the Countess of Dufferin for the purpose of giving instruction in medicine to the females of India. A copy of the circular issued by the Countess in that connection on the 1st January 1887 is also annexed to the article.

(6) The sixth article, which deals with the recent ministerial changes in Travancore, condemns the administration of Mr. V. Ramiengar, while extolling that of a former Dewan, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao.

(7) Referring to the probabilities of war at no distant date between some of the chief powers in Europe, the seventh article hopes that both the parties in the British Parliament will, in spite of any differences existing between them, heartily join together towards defending the fame, glory and honor of Britain.

(8) The eighth article continues the subject of the second.

II (1) Referring to a rumour that Mr. V. Ramiengar, the Dewan of Travancore, is likely to retire shortly, a correspondent cautions the Maharaja to be very careful in making his selection for the office of Dewan. And while the writer deprecates the selection of either Mr. Rama Rao, the Head Dewan Paishkar, or Mr. Sankara-subbayyar, he suggests that any one of the following persons be selected for the office: Mr. A. Govinda Pillai, B.A., and B.L., or one of the Judges of the local High Court, or Mr. Kunjan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry. The correspondent, after

noticing with regret the private Palace Manager's excessive interference with the affairs of State, apprehends fearful consequences if the Viceroy, who is bent upon reducing the power and influence of Native Rajas and upon making them mere allowance receivers, becomes acquainted with the unsatisfactory state of affairs of the country.

(2) The second letter thanks Government for the steps recently taken for diffusing education among the Máppilas in Malabar.

(3) The third letter complains that the Tahsildar and Second Class Magistrate of Kalkulam, in Travancore, scarcely remains at his head-quarters, but always goes on circuit without giving notice to parties in criminal cases as to when and where they are to attend.

(4) The fourth letter details what official arrangements are now to be made in Travancore in filling up the vacancy created by the resignation of the Dewan Mr. V. Ramiengar.

III (1) A paragraph says that the administration of Sir M. E. Grant Duff was more severely blamed than it actually deserved, and that His Excellency became unpopular through having been partial to Muhammadans whom he found in need of support.

2. *Kerala Patrika*:—I (1) The first article refers first to the charges generally brought against village officials, especially adhikaris (village munsifs), that they oppress the inhabitants, receive illegal gratifications, and abuse their powers as village munsifs; and, in the next place, notices the counter charges made by these officials against their superior officers, such as the officials of the taluk and divisional offices, to the effect that those officers insult them often and unnecessarily and require them to furnish them with all sorts of things without charge. It then states that the accusations on either side are to some extent true, and that the advantages contemplated by Government in conferring various powers on adhikaris are now not realised, as most of the adhikaris, being uneducated persons and paupers, oppress the people in order to obtain the means wherewith to please their superior officers. In order to remedy these evils, it is suggested that the condition of the village officials should be improved. To this end, their salaries should be increased so as to put them beyond the reach of temptation, while the mere fact that the applicant has hereditary claims should not, of itself and without reference to his merits and qualifications, be taken as a sufficient reason for his appointment. The old warrants of appointment (sunnads) should, now that the state of things is very different from what it was when they were granted, be scrutinised and fresh warrants granted to fit and proper persons.

(2) Referring to the Public Service Commission, which has commenced its sittings in some parts of India and the result of which is expected to be favorable to the natives of India, as the members constituting the Commission are all the well-wishers of the natives, the second article intimates to the public the receipt from the Commission, by the editor, of certain interrogatories and some other important papers for the favor of his opinion.

(3) The third article mentions the advantages of giving instruction in medicine to the females of India, and asks the public to contribute what they can towards a fund which is being raised by the Countess of Dufferin for that purpose. A copy of the circular issued by the Countess on the 1st January 1887 is annexed to the article.

(4) The fourth article observes that the late Governor, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, did not freely confer with either natives or Europeans on matters connected with the administration of the country, but solely depended upon whatever representations his Councillors made, while the new Governor has begun to show that His Excellency is unlike his predecessor in this respect.

(5) Referring to the question as to how the Queen's Jubilee should be commemorated in Malabar,—whether by the erection of a Town Hall or by the establishment of an Industrial School,—the fifth article says that the latter should be preferred as it would better conduce to the welfare of the nation.

(6) The sixth article mentions the objects of the Civil Service Commission, as well as gives the names of the persons who are to be examined for the Madras

presidency, and concludes with an expression of hope that those persons will discharge their duties properly.

(7) The seventh article refers to a resolution of the Calicut municipality disclaiming their future liability to maintain the roads in certain localities hitherto generally frequented by high-caste Hindus alone, provided the roads be not open for all classses without any distinction of caste.

II (1) A correspondent says that bribery is current to a greater extent in Vayitri and Chirakkal, where the inhabitants are less educated and less civilised, than elswhere in the district, and observes that the co-operation of the public with the Government in the direction of diffusing education is not enough. It is also remarked that tahsildars, &c., prevent the inhabitants from having any conference with the Collector or other superior officers visiting the taluks in their periodical tours.

(2) The second letter requests the people of Keralam to take particular interest in promoting the objects of the "Malayala Bhasha Parishkara Sabha" (Society for the Propagation of Malayalam) formed some time ago at Manjeri.

(3) The third letter thinks that the action of the Collector of Malabar in getting copies made of certain inscriptions on stones found in some of the temples during his late official tour, has something to do with the question of taking the Hindu temples under Government management,—a step which tends to promote the interests of the tenants as well as of the temples.

(4) Referring to the hardships caused by the order reducing the number of instalments in which instalments of revenue are to be paid from six to four, the fourth letter says that the leniency of Government towards its subjects in not ordering that the dues should be levied in one instalment is no doubt superfluous.

(5) Referring to the indifference of subscribers as to the payment of their subscriptions to the paper, the fifth letter says that some of them fear to find their names announced as subscribers, because some high officials do not like their friends and admirers subscribing to the paper, and suggests that, in order to avoid the wrath of such officials, receipts be not acknowledged on the paper, but be privately granted.

(6) The sixth letter invites the attention of the Dewan of Cochin to the various annoyances caused by the sub-registrar of Vadakanchéri to the parties appearing before him on business.

(7) The seventh letter considers that Malabar, like other countries, must do something towards commemorating the Jubilee of the Queen, in whose reign innumerable boons have been conferred upon the people. The writer also thinks that, like the "National Fund" in Madras, every family should have a "Family Fund" to serve in times of need.

(8) Referring to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Calicut municipality that it will not undertake to clean or light any road other than those that may be used by all classes of people without any distinction of caste, the eighth letter says that the resolution is due to a misconstruction put upon the term "public road," which means either "a road to which all persons have an equal right" or "to which many persons have a right in common." It is also remarked that the resolution is informal as that subject was not one of those fixed for consideration at that meeting and that the Hindu community was not then sufficiently represented.

(9) The ninth letter, after referring to the great annoyance to which stamp vendors going to the Pálghat taluk kacheri for stamps are subjected, says that the taluk sharistadar pays no attention to the subject and prays for orders directing that money should be received from vendors before 12 noon and stamps issued by 3 P.M.

III (1) Referring to the decrease in the salt revenue collections of the Madras presidency in the year 1885, as compared with those of the previous year, a paragraph says that, since the institution of the present arrangements, the revenue has generally decreased and the demand for salt has considerably increased, and asks why the department is entertained to the oppression of the people and to the increase of expense to the State. And it is hoped that the Finance Committee will consider this matter.

(2) The second paragraph thinks that it will not be very pleasant to the people of the Madras presidency to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee on the 16th

February 1887, which is at a near date from the day of the late tragical occurrences in the People's Park.

(3) Referring to the heavy charges incurred by the British in connection with Burma, the third paragraph apprehends that, when the country is in the end brought to peace, it will become necessary to obtain a ruler for it at whatever terms he dictates, as in the case of Afghanistan.

(4) The fourth paragraph considers the transfer of Salt Inspector Mr. P. Komu Menon from the Calicut to the Tellicherry Circle as a piece of injustice done to him.

(5) Referring to the sanction accorded by Government for the establishment of a distillery in each municipality in the Malabar district, the fifth paragraph observes that the Government have, on the whole, become great merchants.

(6) Referring to a case in which a person of the Muppan caste in the Tamil country raised a loan pledging his sons, the sixth paragraph asks whether the penalty provided for dealing in slaves does not apply to the case.

KRISHNAGIRI,
21*st February* 1887.

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

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

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 17*th January*.—Deserving of the notice of Government: "Misbehaviour of the Police in the recent terrible accident at the Park."

(1) Under the above head writes an article to the following effect:—Lately Government passed an order on an imperfect report furnished by the Commissioner of Police regarding the recent conflagration at the Park Fair. The origin of the fire could not definitely be traced from the subject of the above order. It is mentioned in the report of the Commissioner that there was a fire in the booth adjoining the "Colatum" pandal and something was being cooked within it. Although the exact cause, as to how the booths took fire, is yet a mystery, still the primary cause of the destruction of hundreds of souls by the accident may, almost as a fact, be attributed to want of forethought, precaution and care on the part of the authorities and the Fair Committee, inasmuch as they were not prepared to avert the same. No fire-engines were kept in readiness at the Park to meet the emergency. The circle which was temporarily erected around the band-stand, within which hundreds of persons lost their precious lives, had such narrow passages as would, with difficulty, admit of either egress or ingress of a single person. When fire took place, all of a sudden, the people became confused and did not know what course to follow. The cruel and pitiless police did not allow them to escape through the narrow entrances of the enclosure; and the mounted policemen, who are generally of mischievous character, began to ill-treat them and thus prevented them from saving their lives, as we are sure that, had it not been for their wrongful interference, the people would have torn the tattee and leaf walls of the booths and pandals and managed to effect their escape. The policemen did not, at once, break open the narrow passages of the enclosure, but, on the contrary, they were shoving in the people alleging that they were trying to plunder the booth-keepers of their property. Every person within the enclosure was striving his best to save his own life and that of his family, as in that hour of danger, horror and destruction who could ever have thought of plundering and committing theft, except the policemen, who are systematic thieves and finished rogues and well known to be privately in league with plunderers and gamblers, from whose earnings they invariably receive their share. There is no doubt that some ruffians commenced pick-pocketting and stealing such articles and things, which were found scattered about on the ground; and so did the policemen in their turn, who robbed the dead and the injured of their wearing apparel and jewels. The report of the Commissioner is silent as to the tyranny and cruelty practised by the police. It shows that the policemen were zealous and active, whereas, on the other hand, it may be asserted that they first evinced their activity and zeal in allowing the people to perish within the enclosure, and afterwards actively employed themselves in

stripping the dead bodies of their jewellery. When the above mentioned destruction was over, fire-engines were brought from a distance and water was pumped out of them over the consumed bodies of the people and the destroyed booths; and the police rendered help in removing the dying and the injured to hospitals and in conveyance of corpses. Perhaps, it is for the very abovementioned services, the police, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner are considered as deserving objects of commendation and praise!

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 24*th January*.—"The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India."

(2) Reproduces an article which appeared in the *Koh-i-Nur* of Lahore in which the editor makes several suggestions as regards the celebration of the Jubilee and urges upon the Government to abolish the income tax in commemoration of the above happy occasion.

CHEPAUK,
24*th February* 1887.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD ISHAQ,
Ag. Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

Public No. 314, Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Home, Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Revenue and Agriculture,	Public Works, Military, Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4 March 1887.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

INDEX.

Subject.	Page.
Tamil.	
Paragraph 1.—Remarks on the procedure adopted by Government of passing Legislative Bills into law	3
„ 1.—Remarks on the occurrence of the conflagration at the Madras Park Fair	*ib.*
„ 2.— Do. do. do. do.	*ib.*
„ 1.—How the fund which was started for the relief of the sufferers by the Park fire should be applied	4
„ 2.—The difference that exists in the treatment of European and Native prisoners	*ib.*
„ 1.—That two more offices for the registration of documents should be established in Madras	*ib.*
„ 2.—Remarks on the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee fixed for the 16th February	5
„ 3.— Do. do. do. do.	*ib.*
Telugu.	
Paragraph 1.—On the acquisition of Burma	5
„ 2.—Suggestions how to celebrate the Jubilee	*ib.*
„ 3.—About the deficient police arrangements in the Kistna district	*ib.*
„ 4.—Comments on the increase of the Indian army	*ib.*
„ 5.—Suggestions to educate the children of Zemindars	*ib.*
„ 6.—About grievances of the Indian people	*ib.*
„ 7.—Comments about large sums being spent on Christian missionaries	*ib.*
„ 8.—On the appointment of natives to the post of Inspectors of Schools, &c.	6
„ 9.—On the deficiency in the working of the local self-government	*ib.*
„ 10.—On the mismanagement of Indian religious and charitable institutions.	*ib.*
„ 11.—Comments on the high school-fees and the term-fee system	*ib.*
„ 12.—Complaints against the income tax	7
Canarese.	
European Officers in Native States	7
Paragraph 1.—The second Indian National Congress	*ib.*
„ 2.—Jubilee of the Queen-Empress	8
„ 3.—Sir Lepel Griffin's views on the share to be allowed to natives in the administration of the country	9
„ 4.—A suggestion for the commemoration of the Jubilee	10
Malayalam.	
Leading Articles .. .. I / Correspondence .. .. II / Miscellaneous .. .. .. III / Kerala Mitram .. .. K.M. / Kerala Patrika .. .. K.P.	
Bribery.—Current to a greater extent in Vayitri and Chirakal than elsewhere in the district, K.P., II (1)	11
Burma.—About getting a ruler for — after peace is restored, K.P., III (3)	12
Civil Service Commission.—The objects of the —, &c., K.P., I (6)	10
Countess of Dufferin's Fund.—Regarding the — for giving medical aid to the females of India, K.P., I (3) and K.M., I (5)	9 & 10
Distilleries.—On the establishment of — in municipalities, K.P., III (5)	12
Education.—Thanking Government for the steps taken for diffusing — among the Mapillas in Malabar, K.M., II (2)	10
Europe.—The chief powers of — are making preparations for war, K.M., I (7)	9
Grant Duff, Sir M. E.—Did not confer with natives or Europeans on matters connected with the administration of the country, K.P., I (4)	10

INDEX—*continued.*

Subject.	Page.
Malayalam—continued.	
Grant Duff, Sir M. E.—The administration of — did not deserve so much blame, K.M., III (1)	10
Hindu Temples.—Taking of the — under Government management is good for the tenants as well as for the temples, K.P., II (3)	11
Jubilee.—The Queen's — should be commemorated in Malabar by the establishment of an Industrial School, K.P., I (5)	10
———. Malabar must do something for commemorating the —, K.P., II (7)	11
———. The people of the Madras presidency will not like to celebrate — on the 16th February 1887, K.P., III (2)	*ib.*
Kalkulam, Travancore.—The tahsildar and second-class magistrate of — scarcely remains at his head-quarters, K.M., II (3)	10
Komu Menon, Mr. P., Salt Inspector.—The transfer of — from Calicut to Tellicherry is an injustice done to him, K.P., III (4)	12
"*Malayala Bhasha Parishkara Sabha*" *at Manjeri.*—Requesting the public to take interest in promoting the objects of the —, K.P., II (2)	11
Municipality, Calicut.—Disclaiming their liability to maintain those roads that are not open for all classes without distinction of caste, K.P., I (7)	*ib.*
———. Regarding a resolution of the — that it will not undertake to clean or light any road other than those that may be used by all classes of people, K.P., II (8)	*ib.*
Muppan Caste.—A person of the — raised a loan pledging his sons, K.P., III (6)	12
National Congress, Calcutta.—An account of the proceedings of the late —, K.M., I (4)	9
Public Service Commission.—Asking the editor's opinion on certain papers, K.P., I (2).	10
Queen-Empress.—An account of the life of the —, &c., K.M., I (3)	9
Salt Revenue Collections.—Regarding the decrease in the — in the year 1885, K.P., III (1)	11
Stamp Vendors.—About the annoyances caused to — coming to the Pálghat taluk kacheri for stamps, K.P., II (9)	*ib,*
Sub-Registrar, Vadakanchéri, Cochin.—Annoyance caused by the — to the parties appearing before him, K.P., II (6)	*ib.*
Subscriptions.—Indifference of subscribers as to the payment of their — to the paper, K.P., II (5)	*ib.*
Taxes.—About the reduction of the number of instalments in which — are to be paid from 6 to 4, K.P., II (4)	*ib.*
Travancore.—Regarding the selection of a new Dewan for —, K.M., II (1)	9
———. Regarding the recent ministerial changes in —, K.M., I (6)	*ib.*
———. The official arrangements required at present in —, K.M., II (4)	10
Viceroy.—Places visited by the — during the late tour, &c., K.M., I (2) and I (8)	9
Village officials.—The charges brought by and against —, K.P., I (1)	10
Year 1886.—A retrospect of the — and new year greetings, K.M., I (1)	9
Hindustani.	
Paragraph 1.—Passing remarks on the recent accident at the Park	12
„ 2.—Suggesting the abolition of the income tax in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India	13

(38)

Reports Enclosed Under Separate
Cover January 1887.

Port Gosford Mis Ry 4.3.87

Confidential 38
Ry 1887.

1483/kI/1

1996 kI

7058/∞