

1886

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Public. Co. No. 564 of 17-3-1886

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF
JANUARY 1886.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
<i>Tamil.</i>				
1	General Bazaar Patrika (30th December 1885)	Bangalore	Bimonthly.	100
2	Travancore Abhimani (1st January 1886)	Nagercoil	Trimonthly.	350
3	Kalanidhi (1st January 1886)	Coimbatore	Bimonthly.	250
4	Swadesabhimani (1st January 1886)	Salem	Do.	125
5	Brahmo Ghiana Bhodhini (1st January 1886)	Bangalore	Do.	92
6	Sujanamanoranjani (2nd January 1886)	Palamcottah	Weekly	230
7	Vettikkodiyon (2nd January 1886)	Madras	Do.	260
8	Swadesabhimani (2nd January 1886)	Do.	Do.	450
9	Tatvavivechini (3rd January 1886)	Do.	Do.	300
10	Swadesamitra (4th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	877
11	Hindu Sumitra (1st, 6th, and 8th January 1886)	Do.	Triweekly	500
12	Sujanamanoranjani (9th January 1886)	Palamcottah	Weekly	230
13	Vettikkodiyon (9th January 1886)	Madras	Do.	260
14	Swadesabhimani (9th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	450
15	Tatvavivechini (10th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	300
16	Hindujanabhushani (10th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	250
17	Dravidavartamani (7th and 10th January 1886)	Do.	Biweekly	425
18	Swadesamitra (11th January 1886)	Do.	Weekly	877
19	Travancore Abhimani (11th January 1886)	Nagercoil	Trimonthly.	350
20	Hindu Sumitra (11th and 15th January 1886)	Madras	Triweekly	500
21	Kalanidhi (15th January 1886)	Coimbatore	Bimonthly.	250
22	Swadesabhimani (15th January 1886)	Salem	Do.	125
23	Brahmo Ghiana Bhodhini (15th January 1886)	Bangalore	Do.	92
24	Sujanamanoranjani (16th January 1886)	Palamcottah	Weekly	230
25	Vettikkodiyon (16th January 1886)	Madras	Do.	260
26	Swadesabhimani (16th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	450
27	Tatvavivechini (17th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	300
28	Swadesamitra (18th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	877
29	Dravidavartamani (17th and 21st January 1886)	Do.	Biweekly	425
30	Hindu Sumitra (18th and 20th January 1886)	Do.	Triweekly	500
31	General Bazaar Patrika (15th January 1886)	Bangalore	Bimonthly.	100
32	Travancore Abhimani (20th January 1886)	Nagercoil	Trimonthly.	350
33	Sujanamanoranjani (23rd January 1886)	Palamcottah	Weekly	230
34	Swadesabhimani (23rd January 1886)	Madras	Do.	450
35	Vettikkodiyon (23rd January 1886)	Do.	Do.	260
36	Tatvavivechini (24th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	300
37	Hindujanabhushani (24th January 1886)	Do.	Do.	250
38	Dravidavartamani (24th January 1886)	Do.	Biweekly	425
39	Swadesamitra (25th January 1886)	Do.	Weekly	877
40	Hindu Sumitra (22nd, 25th, and 27th January 1886)	Do.	Triweekly.	500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—(Continued).

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	No. of Copies issued.
<i>Telugu.</i>				
41	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
42	Sanmargadarsini	Pittapore ..	Monthly ..	200
43	Andhra-Prakasika	Madras ..	Weekly ..	500
44	Sujanamanollasini	Do. ..	Do. ..	64
45	Hindujanasamskarini	Do. ..	Monthly ..	100
<i>Canarese.</i>				
46	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
47	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
48	The Coorg Chundrika	Do. ..	Monthly ..	260
49	The Sastra Sanjeevini	Do. ..	Do. ..	300
50	The Law Journal	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
51	The Mysore Revenue Register	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
52	The Darma Tatwa	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
53	The Hindu Matha Prakasika	Do. ..	Do. ..	40
54	The Mysore Star	Mysore ..	Do. ..	500
55	The Hitha Bodhini	Do. ..	Do. ..	900
56	The Christa Sabhapatra	Mangalore ..	Do. ..	600
<i>Malayalam.</i>				
57	Kerala Mitram	Cochin ..	Triweekly..	200
58	Kerala Patrika	Calicut ..	Fortnightly.	800
59	Paschima Taraka and Kerala Pataka	Cochin ..	Do. ..	900
<i>Hindustani.</i>				
60	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Fourth ..	450
61	Jarida-i-Rozgar	Triplicane, Royapettah, Madras.	Fifth ..	400
62	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Sixth ..	..
63	Tilism-i-Hairat	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Third ..	80
64	Qasim-ul-Akhbar		Second ..	..
65	Bada-i-Saba		Fifteenth ..	..

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1886.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 9th January 1886.

The editor of the *Hindu Sumitra* observes that if Mr. Gladstone had now been Premier of England, there would have been no war with Burma; that Theebaw would not have lost his throne; and that measures would have been (peaceably) taken by Mr. Gladstone to lay a railroad through Burma to China, in order to promote commerce with the latter country; for it was he who, when all people desired war with Russia, smoothed all difficulties and brought about peace. In dealing with Burma, may not the English Government (the editor asks) raise to the throne the Meingoon Prince, who has more claims than others, and give to the inhabitants of that country no cause for discontent? The Burmans are of a rough and quick temper, and are they persons who will act in obedience to the orders of British officers? It is a well-known policy that if a thief is to be brought into the right path, it should be by means of his comrades, who themselves have learnt thievish actions. Granting that the English can prove by means of innumerable witnesses that they are a just people, the Burmans will not so easily yield to them, and it is, therefore, but reasonable to govern the Burmans by the Burmans.

OOTACAMUND,
4th February 1886.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 16th January 1886.

Under the head of "Summary of News," the editor of the *Swadesamitra* says that, from the wording of the proclamation, which says that Burma "will, during Her Majesty's pleasure, be administered by such officers as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India may, from time to time, appoint," it would appear that the British Government may either administer the country themselves for ever, or, if they think fit, subsequently nominate a tributary prince to govern it under their protection. The annexation of Burma has been considered to be a mistake as well as a source of danger, not only by the people of this country, but also by such eminent politicians as Lord Ripon and Mr. Bright in England. The protection of the North-Western frontier against the invasion of the Russians seems now to tax the energy of the Government of India; and the annexation of Burma will but add to the anxiety by creating a new source of danger from another quarter. Burma is in close proximity to the Chinese and the French territories; and, if any dissatisfaction should arise between the British Government and these Powers, India will be liable to be menaced on all quarters by foreign nations. It is very difficult to obtain the money needed to protect one frontier against the Russians; and should not the safety of India be considered, before enlarging the territories in another direction, and laying them open to foreign intrusion? If it is at all necessary to annex Burma with the British dominions, it will be well and just to unite British Burma with Upper Burma, and have the two territories administered like the Island of Ceylon, without imposing any connection between the Burman territories and India.

OOTACAMUND,
14th February 1886.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 23rd January 1886.

The editor of the *Swadesamitra* observes that of all the taxes imposed in this country, the salt-tax seems to be the most unjust and cruel, for it is a tax imposed upon one of the principal articles of food, and falls very heavily upon the poor. This tax is worse than the "poll-tax," which has been levied in barbarous countries, and should not be levied in a country governed by an enlightened and civilised nation. Every individual had to pay the poll-tax, but the salt-tax is paid not only by each individual for himself, but also for every head of cattle, which he may possess. The best plan would be to diminish further the duty on salt and to re-impose the import duties.

2. The editor of the *Hindu Sumitra* says as follows:—If the income-tax is to be imposed to meet the expenses of strengthening the defences of India, who ought to bear the tax? Which country fears the invasion of the Russians, India or England? It is surely the latter country that should fear it. India has no concern in the matter, for there is no native king that rules the country. It is governed by the English, who are foreigners, and a foreign invader will have to wrest it from the English, and not from any native ruler. If it be so, why are we bound to help them? Though it is consistent with reason that we ought to be grateful to the English, for the good they have done to us, and should consider them to be our protectors, yet if they should seek all at once to treat us like slaves, how can we show them our gratitude and speak in favor of them? What does it matter if India is conquered by the Russians or by others? If they can only foster learning and civilisation, it is enough. If the income-tax be levied in India, it is primarily to the benefit of the English and not of the Hindus. It should, therefore, be imposed in England and upon the English. To speak, finally, there is a good way to meet the difficulty. The salaries of the Government officials, who receive Rs. 1,000 or more a-month, may be reduced by ten per cent.; and the amount thus obtained may be supplemented by the money expended on account of the yearly removal of the seats of the several Governments to the Hills.

OOTACAMUND,
14th February 1886.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 30th January 1886.

The editor of the *Swadesamitra* says that he cannot see any reason why Military officers, whose monthly income is less than Rs. 500, should be exempted from the imposition of the new income-tax, and hopes that the petition presented by the European merchants of Madras, alleging that it is improper to exempt from the tax those persons whose incomes are derived from lands, will not meet with the approval of Government, because they are already over-taxed in various ways.

OOTACAMUND,
14th February 1886.

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

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the Month of January 1886.

Vivekavardhani, No. 39, states that the High Court have lately released two of the three persons who were sentenced to death by the Judge of the Godavari district, and have directed the third to be tried again. Accordingly, as the District and the High Court disagree from each other, one of the Courts must be wrong in their decision. The popular opinion is that the two released persons are guilty. The editor thinks that in consequence of the police concocting evidence, the real offenders often escape.

2. *Andhra Prakasika*, No. 1, states that at the Madras Fair and elsewhere when the mounted police is on duty, they often clear the way by running their horses against the public. Unnecessary hurt may be done thus to people, especially

to females and children. The editor requests the police authorities to discontinue this practice.

3. No. 3 of the above paper proposes that as the President of the Madras Municipality is about to proceed on leave, it would be advisable to fill his place by a 1st or 2nd-class Native Deputy Collector in preference to a civilian. The savings thus gained will enable the Municipality to recommence those useful works which have been discontinued for want of funds.

4. Under the heading "Summary of News," *Hindujanasamskarini*, No. 6, states that the Madras Municipality by over-valuation has over-taxed the houses. The excessive tax on the Government Lying-in Hospital, the Egmore Magistrate's Court, and the Government buildings at Chepauk was reduced in consequence of a suit brought before the Egmore Police Court. The editor remarks that the powerful find redress, but not so the poor, who cannot afford to pay the Court expenses, and have no time to attend to the law courts. Measures should be adopted to save the time and money of the poor.

MADRAS,
9th February 1886.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the Week ending 23rd January 1886.

1. The editor of the *Karnataka Prakasika* (English edition), referring to the income-tax says:

At the rates mentioned, namely, at 5 and 4 pies per rupee, or Rs. 2-9-8 and Rs. 2-1-6 per cent. per annum, respectively, and with the exemptions allowed, it is calculated that the tax will fall on 300,000 out of the 200,000,000 of inhabitants of India, and of these 300,000, only 80,000 people will be the real payers of the tax, so that the proposed measure has all the defects and objections of class legislation, while the real possessors of the wealth of the country,—the Zemindars and other owners of extensive landed property,—will not be called upon to pay; while, on the other hand, it is notorious that it is extremely difficult to get at the real amount of income derived by the sowcars, native bankers, baniahs, and other lenders of money, whose income is derived from investments of money on exorbitant interest. The measure, as we have said, is being hastily pushed to the stage of an imperial enactment, and, ere two months are quite over, the collection of the tax, throughout the country, will be begun. It is useless for the inhabitants of the land to look for any help from the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, for they have, both official and non-official, acquiesced in Lord Dufferin's policy and action in the matter, with surprising, almost slavish, unanimity,—a unanimity for which His Lordship did not lose opportunity of gracefully acknowledging his thanks, in words which almost amounted to grateful relief at having so little trouble in getting the measure accepted by his colleagues in the Government and at the legislative assembly. The people must, therefore, look to the public press of the country, to the various political associations which guard their interests, and to the several Chambers of Commerce, to take such steps to protest against the introduction of the proposed tax, as shall show the Government of India that the public are as unanimous in their opinions and action as the Government and the Legislature themselves. We have no doubt that, in a few days hence, the whole of British India will be alive with legal and legitimate agitation, in different centres, against the imposition of a tax which is unnecessary, as it is unjust and inequitable in its incidence.

CHEPAUK,
23rd January 1886.

(Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
Canarese Translator to Government.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the Month of January 1886.

Kerala Mitram.—The first article says that India has greatly benefited by British administration. The second article describes the immense ravages commit-

ted by robbers in Burma. The third article is to the effect that the loss of the kingdom does not weigh very heavily upon the minds of the ex-king of Burma and his queen, owing to the kind treatment they experience from the British Government.

2. *Kerala Patrika*.—The first article thinks that the procedure, under the Rent Recovery Act No. VIII of 1865, of a landlord for the recovery of the rent due to him, is against the peace of Malabar. The second article extols native private enterprise in starting a high school at Calicut. The third article says that the proposal to levy a tax from the Mapilla inhabitants of certain taluks in Malabar for the maintenance of a special police force to be instituted for preventing the future occurrence of Mapilla outrages is inconsistent with justice, as Act No. III of 1883, which, in certain cases, provides for the entertainment of a special police force, requires all the inhabitants of the locality to be assessed without any distinction of caste, and the provisions of the Mapilla Act do not provide for the entertainment of such a force. A correspondent criticises most of the questions in Malayalam set by Mr. Mathiessen at the late Matriculation and F.A. Examinations of the Madras University. The second letter contains a translation of the advice given by Sir T. Madhava Rao, through the medium of the *Madras Times*, to the Malabar landlords. The third letter considers that the action which was taken under Act No. VIII of 1865, by a certain landlord for the recovery of the rent due to him, and which was complained of by another correspondent, is only consistent with propriety. The fourth letter complains that the District Munsif of Palghât refuses to entertain suits other than those that are about to be barred by limitation. The fifth letter says that the Kollamkôde Postmaster refuses to weigh letters for the public, and inquires whether there is any rule directing Postmasters not to do so. The sixth letter inquires whether there is any objection to making use of stamped papers purchased 10 or 12 years ago, but unused. With reference to the present committee at Madras for considering the Malabar land-tenure question, the seventh letter says that it is unfair to think that the landlords of Malabar have no proprietary right over their lands; that Government alone possesses such right, that Kânakkârs are the protectors of the land and that those Kânakkârs pay a tribute to the landlords for the enjoyment of the lands, from the proceeds therefrom; that it is the interference of the rich and officials that has brought about the present disagreement between landlords and tenants and the Malabar Commission; that the Commission submitted its report without inquiring into the real state of things; that in course of time Government may probably begin to say that all movable property also belongs to them; that Government levies fees from Vakils for the renewal of their licenses to practise, and takes a portion of the copyists' fees; that a long time has now elapsed since the proposal to appoint a Commission for inquiring into the irregularities in the administration of India by the English; that landlord has very many charges against his income; that, in fact, there is no relation whatever between the Mapilla outrages and the oppression of tenants by landlords; and that a great tangal (Mapilla high priest) expressed his opinion that, to prevent the occurrence of Mapilla outrages, Mapillas themselves might be deputed to capture the Mapilla rioters. The eighth letter complains that Varikkumancherimanakkal Namputiripâd, one of the great landlords of the East, is greatly oppressing his tenants. With reference to a correspondence in a previous issue, the ninth letter observes that the District Munsif of Quilandy has reduced the notice fee from 1 rupee to 8 annas.

3. *Paschima Taraka and Kerala Patuka*.—A correspondent complains that a certain Abkâri contractor in Travancore exercises severity in regard to toddy-puzha taluk in Travancore. The second letter thinks that an English school is wanted in the Tôtu-the Alangâd taluk, in order to prevent various inconveniences to the inhabitants of the locality. The fourth letter is to the effect that the admission of the Natives of India to the Volunteer Corps is necessary for the peace and welfare of the country.

COONOR,
19th February 1886.

(Signed) L. GARTHWAITE,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the Month of January 1886.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 11th January.—After noticing the execution of the sentence of death passed in the case of the murderer of Baudah Ali, in spite of the petition presented by the Khojah community of Bombay, alleging the murderer to be a lunatic, the editor of this paper remarks that, had the murderer been an European or East Indian, the plea of lunacy or mental aberration would have saved his life. Europeans and East Indians have managed to escape the extreme penalty of the law in many cases without being subjected to other heavy punishment in lieu thereof.

Bad-i-Saba, 19th January.—“My heart is burnt, and now it is the time of the body to be consumed.” This is the title of an article, the sense of which is given below:—

It is under the contemplation of our Government to impose a new tax upon their subjects in general. Such action cannot but be regarded as cruel. We are pressed down by the burden of heavy taxes of all descriptions, but our Government is perfectly regardless of our cries. Is there no one who will bring our depressed circumstances to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Viceroy, so that he may be persuaded to withhold the enforcement of the enactment under contemplation. We do not mean that no tax should be imposed upon us; certainly take rupees from us, but limit the imposition to the bounds of our means. You are fully aware of our income from the jamabandi accounts. The taxes which are levied from us are mere extortion. In addition to this the expenses of living and supporting our families bear hardly upon us. What change for the better have you observed in our circumstances in life that you wish to levy from us a fresh tax? Your people, in exchange for piece goods, knives, scissors made of iron, glass-ware and fire-boxes, load their ships with our silver and go to their native country. Now do you wish to grind us into powder and eat us up? Eventually tyranny leads to bad results. It can only be borne within the limits of patience. We are fully aware of the fact that we are insignificant beings before you, and are unable to do any harm to you in consideration of your former acts of favours shown to us; but you may rest assured that our sighs will result in evil.

“To the sighs of a people oppressed and downtrod,
The merciful, great and compassionate God
Ever listeth; Ye rulers unheeding, beware,
Lest God the Avenger shall answer their prayer.”

CHEPAUK,
24th February 1886.

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Public No. 564, 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,
17th March 1886.

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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1886

So 564 Pub
17-3-1886

16^h 88

~~1518/RI~~

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473/K

Prof. ref.
this evening. 5-3-86

Read again the following paper

20. *Chlorophyll*

(3) - Cote-Fish

On a consideration of the
 foregoing papers 1891. The Governor
 Council thinks it desirable that
 a condition of the Madison
 district should be carefully looked
 into and the results of the Police
 administration of it ^{reported upon} ~~forwarded~~

~~It generally~~ more particularly as to how far
he ~~had~~ succeeded in giving the in-
-ference that he claims there
some 675 new systems of local
sup-~~port~~ - ~~expected~~ - ~~for~~ . H.E.

When he became discolored -
~~was~~ ^{was} almost - behind; to such an extent
~~he was~~ ^{that he had} ~~he was~~ ^{been}, he says, [his hands
 never put

- (1) in the establishment of non-officials in the cause of public spirit
- (2) in the management of local affairs
- (3) in the introduction of water-supply for the large towns, designed to carry out by himself
- (4) in the establishment of official Village Sanitation Boards to help the mission of Voluntary Associations
- (5) in the establishment of public subscriptions of
 - (a) in expenditure for
 - (i) in public parks
 - (ii) in public gardens
- (6) in the study of
 - (a) in animal agriculture

Board in 1954-55 - when they
brought about an increase
in the number and variety
of officers of the District, to
whereby the A-plant
be vaccinated, with the
~~idea of a number of~~
~~of a number of~~ which
is an interesting staff, to
close a number of latrines and
to ~~also~~ discuss the establishment

- [illegible]

could not show any the same
factual

by large public works of
various sorts

(7) in the efforts made towards
the social improvement of the
hinds and the amelioration
of native craft.

~~The fact is that there is no
doubt that the country is being~~

5. Mrs. Thomas will give special
attention to this point and will
report how far the Indian State
works are justified by facts.

The information recently received
has led to learn that the State
works in the district generally
is exceedingly bad while in reference
to the ^{alleged} installation of efficient
rulers. The situation through the
action of the hunting associations
which must point to the work
done by the local Thumay

5. The Thumay is
invested with the power
of investigation

a (not) under the 10 of

the 10 of the 10 of

the result of his action

directly. The will report that

the result of his action

the result of his action

the result of his action

6-3-86

Act X of 1829
for the deputation of members of the Board
having ceased to
operate in connection
with the grant of part
of the subject matter
of this enquiry, by
reason of their having
recently been trans-
ferred from the ad-
ministration of the Rev.
B^d to that of Govt
direct, the Govt
resolved to invest Mr.
Thomas with the powers
of Govt in the conduct
of the enquiry into all
the matters indicated
in this order & he
will select his own
ministerial officers ^{for the purpose} ~~being the while~~
~~to be relieved of cur-~~
rent duties in the
Board.

12-3-86

Dear Thomas

The Govt has come

to the conclusion that the
issue of a uniform under Act
of 1845 could be expedient.

My only opinion that a general
authority - to inquire, coupled with
an instruction to all public officers
to be concerned to see ^{that} ~~the~~
~~the~~ and our personal for region
will be the most suitable and at
the same time the most efficient
effective power of our department.

Yr. ly

W. Wilson

A. S. Thomas. Esq. Decd 12/3/86

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 18th September 1884, No. 2213, Financial.
G.O., dated 21st October 1884, Mis. No. 2478, Financial.
G.O., dated 18th December 1884, Mis. No. 2955, Financial.
Board's Proceedings, dated 9th December 1885, No. 3320.
G.O., dated 1st January 1886, Mis. No. 1, Public.
G.O., dated 30th January 1886, Nos. 218-219, Public.
G.O., dated 4th February 1886, No. 240, Public.

Hamilton Com.
Inclusion with L. F. Board.
Dr. Christie's case.
Incubation to Board
& removal to another D.
Memorial to the S. of S.
Attitude towards the Hon.
M. Sullivan

ORDER—dated March 1886, No. , Public.

On a consideration of the foregoing papers, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it desirable that the condition of the Madura district should be carefully looked into, and the results of Mr. Crole's administration of it reported upon, more particularly as to how far he succeeded in giving the impulse that he claims to have done to the new system of local self-government. His Excellency the Governor in Council accordingly resolves to depute, for this purpose, Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue.

2. In a memorial addressed to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council (G.O., No. 210, dated 30 Jan 1886), Mr. Crole stated that when he joined the Madura district as its Collector in 1882, he "found it in an unsatisfactory state; huge arrears of revenue remained uncollected, the revenue establishments were demoralised, the local bodies disaffected, and a strike had taken place in the Native bazaar."

3. The Government acknowledge that Mr. Crole did good service in collecting revenue, but observe that in a district so much of which is zemindari, and where the assessments on the Government lands are by no means excessive, the punctual collection of the land-revenue should be an easy task. The rest of Mr. Crole's allegations are not understood, are not supported by any independent information before the Government, and are believed to be much over-colored.

4. In contrast to the state of things which existed when he assumed charge of it in 1882, Mr. Crole, in the same memorial, claims that when he was removed from Madura, under G.O., No. 1 dated 1st Jan 1886, he had conciliated public opinion and revived municipal life, which, when he became its Collector, was almost extinct, to such an extent that he had, he says, been singularly successful—

- (1) in the enlistment of non-officials in the cause of public spirit;
- (2) in the management of local affairs;
- (3) in the introduction of water-supply for the large towns, designed and carried out by himself;

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sound judgment

- (4) in the establishment of efficient village sanitation through the medium of voluntary associations;
- (5) in the establishment from private subscriptions of—
 - (a) an experimental farm,
 - (b) a people's park,
 - (c) public gardens,
- (6) in the starting of—
 - (a) an annual agricultural show during the grand festival;
 - (b) large public works of various sorts.
- (7) In the efforts made towards the social improvement of the Hindus and the amelioration of Native society.

5. Mr. Thomas will give special attention to these points, and will report how far Mr. Crole's statements are justified by facts. From information recently received, the Government learn that the state of the roads in the district generally is exceedingly bad, while in regard to the alleged "establishment of efficient village sanitation through the medium of voluntary associations," the Government must point to the action taken by the Local and Municipal Boards in 1884-85, when they proposed, without any reference to the medical and sanitary officers of the district, to reduce largely the grant for vaccination, involving a considerable reduction in the inspecting staff; to close a number of latrines; and to dismiss the establishments employed in Dindigul to repair the roads and to water the avenue trees. There was considerable friction also in connexion with the Dindigul water-works scheme and Dr. Chester's supervision of the Madura medical school and minor dispensaries.

6. It is desirable that inquiry should be made as to whether the private subscriptions raised for the Madura park and farm and other projects were purely voluntary, or were in any way the outcome of official pressure. The committees of these institutions were, the Government observe, largely composed of officials, and their accounts should be carefully scrutinised.

7. Information regarding the nature and tendency of the efforts made towards the social improvement and amelioration of Native society should also be given, and the effect on the administration of Mr. Crole's relations with, and attitude towards, Native and European society should be distinctly noticed.

8. Mr. Thomas will further report generally upon the condition of affairs in Madura when Mr. Crole ceased to be its Collector, and will bring to the notice of Government any matters of special interest that may come to his knowledge in the course of his inquiry. While employed on this inquiry, Mr. Thomas will be relieved of his duties as a Member of the Board, his place there being supplied by the appointment of another officer.

9. Mr. Thomas will be invested with the powers of a Commissioner under Act X of 1849, and will report the result of his inquiries direct to Government. He will report what establishment he will require.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

H. S. Thomas Esq.
The Board of Revenue
- Revenue Dept.
- Accts. General - Extract.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

The duties connected with the marginally noted subjects have been left with the other members of the Board.

made by the Local Board

2/11/86
The establishment was continued by the Govt - as 'advised'.

Leave of absence

by 2/11/86

Gobt. of (1886) Madras.

PUBLIC.

Proof

Issued.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., th March 1886, No.

MARCH.

Mr. C. S. Crole.

Deputing Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, to report generally upon the condition of the Madura district when Mr. Crole ceased to be its Collector, and on the results of his administration of it.

TH MARCH 1886, No. , PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 18th September 1884, No. 2213, Financial.
G.O., dated 21st October 1884, Mis. No. 2478, Financial.
G.O., dated 18th December 1884, Mis. No. 2955, Financial.
Board's Proceedings, dated 9th December 1885, No. 3320.
G.O., dated 1st January 1886, Mis. No. 1, Public.
G.O., dated 30th January 1886, Nos. 218-219, Public.
G.O., dated 4th February 1886, No. 240, Public.

ORDER—dated March 1886, No. , Public.

On a consideration of the foregoing papers, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it desirable that the condition of the Madura district should be carefully looked into, and the results of Mr. Crole's administration of it reported upon, more particularly as to how far he succeeded in giving the impulse that he claims to have done to the new system of local self-government; and as to whether the advance following thereon was the consequence of a genuine development of municipal spirit, and whether that advance was guided by Mr. Crole in the ways of sobriety and sound judgment. His Excellency the Governor in Council accordingly resolves to depute, for this purpose, Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue.

2. In a memorial addressed to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council (G.O., No. 218, dated 30th January 1886), Mr. Crole stated that when he joined the Madura district as its Collector in 1882, he "found it in an unsatisfactory state; huge arrears of revenue remained uncollected, the revenue establishments were demoralised, the local bodies disaffected, and a strike had taken place in the Native bazaar."

3. The Government gladly acknowledge that Mr. Crole did good service in collecting revenue, but observe that in a district so much of which is zemindari, and where the assessments on the Government lands are by no means heavy, the punctual collection of the land-revenue should be an easy task. The rest of Mr. Crole's allegations are not understood, are not supported by any independent information before the Government, and are believed to be much over-colored.

4. In contrast to the state of things which existed when he assumed charge of it in 1882, Mr. Crole, in the same memorial, claims that when he was removed from Madura, under G.O., No. 1, dated 1st January 1886, he had conciliated public opinion and revived municipal life, which, when he became its Collector, was almost extinct, to such an extent that he had, he says, been singularly successful—

- (1) in the enlistment of non-officials in the cause of public spirit;
- (2) in the management of local affairs;
- (3) in the introduction of water-supply for the large towns, designed and carried out by himself;

10
Govt. of (1886) Madras.

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G.O., th March 1886, No.

MARCH.

Mr. C. S. Crole.

Deputing Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, to report generally upon the condition of the Madura district when Mr. Crole was its Collector, and on the results of his administration of it.

TH MARCH 1886, No. , PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

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G.O., dated 30th January 1886, Nos. 218-219, Public.
G.O., dated 4th February 1886, No. 240, Public.

ORDER—dated 12th March 1886, No. 532, Public.

On a consideration of the foregoing papers, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it desirable that the condition of the Madura district should be carefully looked into, and the results of Mr. Crole's administration of it reported upon. His Excellency the Governor in Council accordingly resolves to depute, for this purpose, Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue.

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- (3) in the introduction of water-supply for the large towns, designed and carried out by himself;
- (4) in the establishment of efficient village sanitation through the medium of voluntary associations;
- (5) in the establishment from private subscriptions of—
 - (a) an experimental farm,
 - (b) a people's park,
 - (c) public gardens,

(6) in the starting of—

- (a) an annual agricultural show during the grand festival;
- (b) large public works of various sorts.

(7) In the efforts made towards the social improvement of the Hindus and the amelioration of Native society.

5. Mr. Thomas will give special attention to these points, and will report how far Mr. Crole's statements are justified by facts. Very full information should be given with respect to the efforts which Mr. Crole claims to have made to further local self-government; and it should be explained whether, if any advance has been made, it has been the result of a genuine development of municipal spirit, and whether it has been guided by Mr. Crole in the ways of sobriety and good judgment. From information recently received, the Government learn that the state of the roads in the district generally is exceedingly bad, while in regard to the alleged "establishment of efficient village sanitation through the medium of voluntary associations," the Government must point to the action taken by the Local and Municipal Boards in 1884-85, when they proposed, without any reference to the medical and sanitary officers of the district, to reduce largely the grant for vaccination, involving a considerable reduction in the inspecting staff; to close a number of latrines; and to dismiss the establishments employed in Dindigul to repair the roads and to water the avenue trees. There was considerable friction also in connexion with the Dindigul water-works scheme and Dr. Chester's supervision of the Madura medical school and minor dispensaries, while certain proposals made by the Local Board for the revision of establishments were condemned by the Government as "ill-advised".

6. It is desirable that inquiry should be made as to whether the private subscriptions raised for the Madura park and farm and other projects were purely voluntary, or were in any way the outcome of official pressure. The committees of these institutions were, the Government observe, largely composed of officials, and their accounts should be carefully scrutinised.

7. Information regarding the nature and tendency of the efforts made towards the social improvement and amelioration of Native society should also be given, and the effect on the administration of Mr. Crole's relations with, and attitude towards, Native and European society should be fully set forth.

8. Mr. Thomas will further report generally upon the condition of affairs in Madura during Mr. Crole's tenure of office as its Collector, and will bring to the notice of Government any matters of special interest that may come to his knowledge in the course of his inquiry. While employed on this inquiry, Mr. Thomas will be relieved of his duties as a Member of the Board, his place there being supplied by the appointment of another officer. All public officers and bodies concerned will give Mr. Thomas whatever aid and information he may require.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To H. S. Thomas, Esq. 3
To the Board of Revenue. 6
" Revenue Department. 6
" Accountant-General—Extract 6

6 copy to Mr. Crole
deposited by order of 28/3.

Then addl copy sent to Mr. Thomas 5/4/86

42/
Confid. 42
1886
Govt. of (1886) Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued. 12/3/86

Recd. 12-7-86

Encl.

G.O., 1st March 1886, No. 532.

Encl.
MARCH.

Mr. C. S. Crole.

Deputing Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, to report generally upon the condition of the Madura district when Mr. Crole was its Collector, and on the results of his administration of it.

Original