

ORDINARY, MS.

Pullin DEPARTMENT.
G. O. DATED *9th May 1887.*
No. *649.*

CONFIDENTIAL. *101*
1887

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Mr. W.C. Holmes. Report of his
criminal work.*

BACK PAPER, No. *con 139 890* of 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. _____ of 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
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Public (1887) Department.

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

No.

Dated *5/4/87*

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil News-
papers for the week ending
2nd April 1887.

Print 11/6

Costs only annas 3 in production?

A good day will dawn on the people

if the Excise System be abolished and
the old monopoly System of manufacturing
salt revived, and suitable arrangements
made for the manufacture of salt
according to scientific principles and
for the reduction of duty on the manu-
factured product.

Tamil Translator's Office

Nellore 5th April 1887.

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Tamil Translator
to Government.

Abstract.

Subject	Page
Paragraph 1. That the Hindus should be trained to war and other precautions adopted to meet any contingency of Russian invasion.	
" 2. That the Director of Public Instruction should be an Officer of the Educational Department.	
" 3. The improvements that should be effected in the Board of Revenue	
" 4. On the evil of the Excise system of manufacturing salt.	

2. The same Editor is of opinion that the appointment of the Director of Public Instruction ought not to be given to Commanded or Military officers, but to Educational Officers in the highest grades of the service, for the former cannot be expected to be conversant with things for which they have had no special training.

3. The Editor of the Swadeshamika remarks that the Revenue Board established a century ago in Madras, was not only the cause of good but also of evil to the people. At first the members of the Board exercised supervision over all that the District Collectors did, but latterly as they became supine and neglected their work, and as they issue orders only in confirmation of the decisions of the Collectors, the esteem with which they were regarded by the people was diminished. The Board members do not hear in person what the complainants have to say; neither are their decisions

final

2
final, for an appeal may lie to Govern-
-ment on their decisions. If a native be
a member of the Board, then the sufferings
and grievances of the people under the
Revenue administration will be brought
to light. As a competent native is not
appointed to be a member of the Board,
and as the members do not in deciding
cases hear the petitioners in person and
do generally confirm the decisions of
the Collectors, they are not held in any
esteem by the people. From the 1st April
there are some changes to be effected
in the Revenue Board, but the old system
of working has not been in any way
altered. The only changes are in the
number of the personnel of the Board
and in the division of their duties.
In addition to these changes, the Govern-
-ment

Government should effect two
improvements, otherwise the new Board
of Commissioners will relapse into
the old Board of Revenue. The first is
that the Commissioners should hear
in person the petitioners, for if they
so hear what the petitioners have
to say and then pass their decisions,
it will give great satisfaction to the
people. The second is that one of
the Land Revenue Commissioners should
be a native. There are many natives
who have served long in the Revenue
Department and obtained great credit.
Why should not a Land Revenue
Commissioner be appointed from
among them? The Government
may by appointing a native
Commissioner

Commissioner learn the sufferings
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two improvements are effected,
not only will the Board be a help
to Government, but the agricultural
people and the traders will be
benefitted.

4. A correspondent of the
Swa deshamitra says that the
excise system of manufacturing
salt produces much evil. The salt
manufactured by the people now is
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costs

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 2nd April 1888

Serial No. of Newspaper.	Name of Newspaper received during the week.	Place of Publication.	How often issued.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.
11	Hindoo Janabhooshany (25 th March 1887)	Madras	Weekly	200
13.	Vettikodiyon (26 th March 1887)	Do	Do	250
49	Swadeshabhimaany (26 th March 1887)	Do	Do	480
32	Soojanamanoranjany (26 th March 1887)	Palamcottah	Do	194
13.	Tatwavivechiny (27 th March 1887)	Madras	Do	140
15 & 16.	Swadeshamitra (26 th and 30 th March 1887)	Do	Biweekly	1120
54 & 59.	Lalitauprasannodaya (25 th and 28 th to 31 st March 1887)	Do	Daily	150

The Editor of the Swadeshabhimaany says that judging from the movements of the Russians in Central Asia, it is quite probable that they will some time or other invade India. The English to prevent this contingency, should strengthen the fortifications on the frontier, increase the efficiency of the British troops, and train the Hindoos to war. We do not require the Russian Government at all, what we require is the English Government for ever.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1887.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
<i>Tamil.</i>				
1	Hindoo Janabhooshany - (25th March and 2nd, 15th and 22nd April 1887)	Madras	Weekly ..	200
2	Vettikodiyon (26th March and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd April 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	250
3	Swadeshabhimaany (26th March and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd April 1887)	Do.	Do. ..	480
4	Soojanamanoranjany (26th March and 2nd, 16th and 23rd April 1887)	Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	194
5	Tatwavivechiny (27th March and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April 1887)	Madras	Do. ..	140
6	Swadeshamitra (26th and 30th March, and 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th April 1887)	Do.	Biweekly ..	1,120
7	Lalitauprasannodaya (25th, 26th and 28th to 31st March and 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th and 20th April 1887)	Do.	Daily ..	150
8	Travancore Abhimaany 1st, 11th and 20th April 1887)	Nagerecoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
9	Calauaidhy (1st and 15th April 1887) ..	Coimbatore ..	Bimonthly.	275
10	Swadeshabhimaany (15th April 1887) ..	Salem	Do. ..	150
11	Brahma Ghyana Bhodiny (15th April 1887).	Bangalore ..	Do. ..	110
12	Draavidavartamaany (3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th and 17th April 1887)	Madras	Biweekly ..	250
<i>Telugu.</i>				
13	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
14	Sanmargadarsini	Pittapore ..	Monthly ..	200
15	Andhra-Prakasika	Madras. ..	Weekly ..	500
16	Hindujanasamskarini	Do.	Monthly ..	100
17	Rasikollasini	Guntur	Do. ..	200
<i>Canarese.</i>				
18	Carnautaca Pracaushica	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
19	Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny	Do.	Do. ..	30
<i>Malayalam.</i>				
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.
	<i>Hindustani.</i>			
22	Shams-ul-Akhbar (4th, 11th, 18th and 25th April 1887.)	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Fourth ..	..
23	Jarida-i-Rozgar (2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April 1887.)	Triplicane, Royapettah, Madras.	Fifth ..	..
24	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib (7th, 14th and 21st April 1887.)		Third ..	..
25	Tilism-i-Hairath (5th, 15th, and 25th April 1887.)	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Third ..	..
26	Khasim-ul-Akhbar (4th, 7th, 21st, 25th and 28th April 1887.)	Bangalore ..	Fifth ..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1887.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 2nd April 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshbhima* says that, judging from the movements of the Russians in Central Asia, it is quite probable that they will some time or other invade India. The English to prevent this contingency should strengthen the fortifications on the frontier, increase the efficiency of the British troops, and train the Hindus to war. We do not require the Russian Government at all; what we require is the English Government for ever.

2. The same editor is of opinion that the appointment of the Director of Public Instruction ought not to be given to Covenanted or Military officers, but to Educational officers in the highest grades of the service, for the former cannot be expected to be conversant with things for which they have had no special training.

3. The editor of the *Swadeshmitra* remarks that the Revenue Board, established a century ago in Madras, was not only the cause of good, but also of evil to the people. At first, the members of the Board exercised supervision over all that the District Collectors did, but latterly, as they became supine and neglected their work, and as they issue orders only in confirmation of the decisions of the Collectors, the esteem with which they were regarded by the people was diminished. The Board Members do not hear in person what the complainants have to say, neither are their decisions final, for an appeal may lie to Government on their decisions. If a Native were a member of the Board, then the sufferings and grievances of the people under the revenue administration will be brought to light. As a competent Native is not appointed to be a member of the Board, and as the members do not in deciding cases hear the petitioners in person, and do generally confirm the decisions of the Collectors, they are not held in any esteem by the people. From the 1st April, there are some changes to be effected in the Revenue Board, but the old system of working has not been in any way altered. The only changes are in the number of the personnel of the Board and in the division of their duties. In addition to these changes, the Government should effect two improvements, otherwise the new Board of Commissioners will relapse into the old Board of Revenue. The first is that the Commissioners should hear in person the petitioners, for if they so hear what the petitioners have to say, and then pass their decisions, it will give great satisfaction to the people. The second is that one of the Land Revenue Commissioners should be a Native. There are many Natives who have served long in the Revenue Department and obtained great credit. Why should not a Land Revenue Commissioner be appointed from among them? The Government may, by appointing a Native Commissioner, learn the sufferings and grievances of the people. If these two improvements are effected, not only will the Board be a help to Government, but the agricultural people and the traders will be benefited.

4. A correspondent of the *Swadeshmitra* says that the excise system of manufacturing salt produces much evil. The salt manufactured by the people now is of inferior quality. As good salt is necessary for the health of the people, it is incumbent on Government to show the best way of manufacturing salt. Can it be just to levy a tax of Rs. 2 on a quantity of salt which costs only annas 3 in production? A good day will dawn on the people if the excise system be abolished and

the old monopoly system of manufacturing salt revived, and suitable arrangements made for the manufacture of salt according to scientific principles, and for the reduction of duty on the manufactured product.

NELLORE,
5th April 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 9th April 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshabhimaany* says that the object of Government in framing the forest laws was simply to induce a copious fall of rain by having the country covered with forests. But now their object seems to be the obtainment of revenue. By the forest rules, lands have been allotted as grazing grounds, on which cattle can hardly thrive. Now the wealth of a ryot lies in the number of cattle he possesses. If there are no suitable pasture grounds for his cattle, how is the ryot to thrive? Before the forest rules came into operation, the cattle grazed freely as they chose, but since that, the restrictions have become great. The misdeeds which the forest watchmen commit, because they have not been bribed by the ryots, are countless. They impound cattle even before they have set foot in a reserved forest on the ground that they were seen grazing there. How is it possible for a ryot to know what grounds are closed against pasture among the open fields and plantations which stretch everywhere around his village? How can he subsist if he is obliged to pay a forest-tax in addition to the other taxes he is already paying? The forest watchmen receive a very small pay, and some of them are paid a commission at a certain rate on the receipts. An inducement is thus offered to them to oppress the ryots, and obtain from them as much money as they can.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitra* observes that it is rather surprising to see Government taking measures to retrench expenditure in various directions, and yet allowing the Cooper's Hill College to remain. The Government of India have to pay the whole of the expenditure on account of that college. There are at present in this country more than a sufficient number of Engineers, and there are many who have successfully passed out of the superior Engineering Colleges of this country and remain yet unemployed. Such being the case, is it reasonable to have an establishment far away in England paid out of the revenues of India? When we see Government maintaining the college which costs them an enormous sum of money without being useful (for the reasons above mentioned), we can hardly find any reason for it, except that the Government are unable to effect any retrenchment of expenditure of the Indian revenues which is carried out in England.

NELLORE,
15th April 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 16th April 1887.

A correspondent writes to the *Swadeshamitra* as follows:—

It is not enough that Government should adopt the policy of non-interference in religious matters, for by it the Government only are benefited and not the governed. Government are bound to do us what will be beneficial to us. The control of devastaunams is a matter intimately connected with the welfare of the people, and Government should be asked to frame a law embodying the following provisions:—(1) A register should be kept of the movable and immovable property passed by each devastaunam, and the receipts and expenditure subjected to proper control; (2) a manager on a salary proportionate to the revenues of the temple, and not exceeding Rs. 50, should be appointed, together with a suitable establishment, and their duties specified; (3) the revenues of the temple should be farmed annually; (4) each district should be divided into three or four divisions and a supervisor on a salary not exceeding Rs. 100 appointed for each division; a

Deputy Collector, on a salary not exceeding Rs. 250, should be appointed to exercise supervision over the whole district, and a Commissioner, on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,000, over the whole Presidency; (5) the necessary expenses of the temple should be met from its revenues for the year, and the balance in favor of each credited to its own account; (6) an annual report regarding the working of the devastaunams should be submitted to Government by the Commissioner, who will carry out the orders of Government in respect thereof.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitra*, reviewing the report of the Forest Department for 1885-86, says that though the maintenance of forests is desirable on many grounds, and will produce immense benefits to the public generally, and to the agriculturists in particular, yet as the benefits to be derived will be so long in coming that it is not desirable that the men of the present generation should be made to undergo distresses merely for the sake of securing advantages to some future generation. For many years the people have been freely utilising the forest-produce for purposes of life, and to put a sudden restraint upon this long-continued practice by the adoption of stringent measures will but cause the people much distress. The officers of the Forest Department should, therefore, be kept under proper control, and not allowed, in their zeal for carrying out rigorously the measures of the law, to ignore the rights and conveniences which have been enjoyed by the people from a long time. There are now no suitable arrangements made to meet the wants of the villagers who reside near forests. It is true that in certain districts free permits have been issued to the ryots to take from the forests certain specified produce, and in others small forests have been grown for the special behoof of the villagers. But, unless forests are grown near each village to meet the special wants of the villagers, no other measure will satisfy the demands of the people. There should be a forest allotted for each village where the villagers can without any cost obtain all the forest-produce needed by them. Arrangements also should be made to render easy the grazing of cattle in the forests, for the cattle are the wealth of the agricultural ryot, and are now getting gradually enfeebled owing to insufficient pasture on account of the restrictions imposed by the forest-laws and owing to the dearness of salt which is a consequence of the salt-laws.

NELLORE,
18th April 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 23rd April 1887.

Referring to the inquiry now conducted by the Public Service Commission, the editor of the *Swadeshamitra* says:—

We have on many occasions made known our opinions on the subject of this inquiry. Let us take the Police Department. There is no native in this department above the rank of Inspector, and in the receipt of a salary of more than Rs. 400. Largely-paid and responsible offices, as those of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, are invariably given to the English. The reason alleged for this is that the English possess courage, impartiality, and sound discretion, and that the Hindoos do not possess them. Conceding that the English possess all those qualities, are there no other nations possessing those qualities in a greater degree? The French and the Germans are said to possess those qualities in an eminent degree. Why should they not be appointed in the Police Department? The points to be considered is not whether the English or others possess more courage than the Hindoos. The real point to be considered is whether the Hindoos possess sufficiently the qualities, such as courage, &c., necessary for the discharge of police functions. If this question is impartially considered, the verdict will have to be given by Government in favor of the Hindoos. For Government itself as, on many occasions, meted praise to the Hindoos that they conduct themselves equally with the Europeans in war. What ground is there then to suppose that the Hindoos will not be equal to the discharge of duties in the Police Department also? There will be ground enough to say so if the Government has tried the Hindoos in that department and

found them wanting. But when it is seen that in Bengal Hindoos have been appointed as District Superintendents, and are discharging their duties as Europeans would, we are led to say that race prejudice is at the bottom of the action of Government when they continue to appoint Europeans only to those posts. The like obtains in the Salt, Forest and other departments. It will be found on inquiry that the Europeans who fill offices in these departments are related to the highest European officials. It is because of this regard for one's own nation that the Europeans are appointed to those offices of the Uncovenanted Service which properly belong to the natives. This is not unknown either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State. Now it is not known what the Commission will effect by its inquiry. Unless the witnesses who are examined by the Commission are aware of the secrets of the different departments, it is not possible for them so to give their evidence as to make an impression on the minds of the members of the Commission. The witnesses who have hitherto been examined were, for the most part, Europeans and East Indians belonging to the various departments, and there were not many who were examined as the representatives of the Hindoos. The evidence tendered by the European and East Indian officials is opposed to the interests of the natives. As the Commission will have to frame its report on the evidences thus furnished, it is not likely that it will be in a position to arrive at the truth. It is, therefore, difficult to know what good will result from the present inquiry. If the Government of their own accord were to make a strict order that certain specified appointments or a proportion of them will be given to the natives and act up to it, the claims of the natives will be sufficiently attended to.

NELLORE,
26th April 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 30th April 1887.

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

NELLORE,
7th May 1887.

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

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of April 1887.

The English portion of the *Vivekavardhani*, No. 12, contains the following passage:—

"Zamabandis are now in their full swing in the district. We are grieved to learn that on reference made by Mr. Hamnett, the Board of Revenue have ruled that no remission should be granted, unless there is a total failure of crops. The order seems to have no sense, as it is not unlikely that even the worst of fields will yield a few grains. In this year (1886-87) there were unusual floods of the Godavari, which did no inconsiderable damage to the first crops of the ryot. But the Board have refused, without rhyme or reason, remissions to the ryots who have had the worst of visitations of nature this year. The benign Government, in their over-anxiety to pacify the troublous region of Upper Burma, are straining every nerve to rack-rent the already impoverished ryot and remit every pie of the sinews of war to the kingdom of Ava."

2. *Andhraprakasika*, No. 13, contains the following leader:—

Two soldiers belonging to a regiment recently returned from Rangoon and stationed at Bellary went to a chuckler's hut and tried to commit rape on a woman. On the arrival of men, one of the soldiers killed a chuckler and wounded severely another with his sword. In due course of time these soldiers were tried before the High Court, but the prisoners got off, as the Jury consisted of six East Indians and only three Natives. No imputations can be made against the Chief Justice and the Jury with regard to the verdict, but the police and the Military authorities are suspected of having intentionally given the case a weak appearance. Even the evidence for the defence points to a soldier having committed the murder, as only a soldier could have possessed such a sword like the one shown at the Court, and soldiers alone were present at the place of murder. Moreover, the dress of one soldier had blood stains, and another called Ingoldsby was absent from the

regiment on the night of the murder. The wounds found on the body of the chuckler were also, according to the doctor, caused by a military sword. After this it seems strange that Mr. Grant, Barrister for the defence, should contend that no soldier can take a sword out of the lines without being detected by the sentinel. Even Mr. Spring-Branson, Barrister for the prosecution, cross-examined his own witnesses in a weak manner. The reason why the police Superintendent of the district and his subordinates have not taken particular care about the murder and the Barristers of either side (?) have favored the criminal, seems to be that he was a European; while had the criminal been a sepoy and the slain a European or East Indian, these officials would no doubt have exerted themselves much more. It must be known to all European officers that the murder at Bellary was undoubtedly committed by soldiers. The editor is not sorry that the culprits have got off scot-free, but he fears that the life and property of Natives are endangered, if rough soldiers and other Europeans are not punished.

3. The same paper states in another article that the appellants from District Courts to the High Court are not only inconvenienced by lawyers and their clerks, but also by the high Government charges. Formerly the pleadings and the judgment alone were printed, the cost of which was partly met by Government. But the parties have now not only to pay the whole cost of printing, but Government seem also to gain by this transaction. The cases, moreover, are not forwarded to the judges, unless the whole printing has been paid previously. In case the officer in charge of the printing department takes more money than is really required, the parties can only with great difficulty recover the balance due to them, and in many cases the printing charges are far above the amount of the suit. This is very unjust. Could not Government be satisfied with the income from the stamp-fees, &c.? Should the parties lose their property in this manner?

4. A third article of the same paper hears that the Munsif of Udumalpet in the Coimbatore District comes generally to the office between 12 to 1 and occasionally even at 2 o'clock; consequently, the concerned parties are much inconvenienced. Questions are asked why this Munsif cannot hold his Court between 11 to 5 as others do.

5. No. 14 of the same paper remarks with regard to the proposed market at Madras, that it is a source of regret that the Surgeon-General is of opinion that some opposed the construction of the market for selfish reasons as they being vegetarians will not be benefited by it. The motives of the Commissioners, who rejected the proposal, were quite different. They were of opinion that it was unwise to construct a market and borrow the necessary funds before many works, which are necessarily required for the public health, and which have been neglected hitherto, have been undertaken.

6. Another article of the same paper complains that the gate on the southern side of the Kotwal-bazaar in Black Town is blocked up, and that this is a great inconvenience for the people who come from the southern part of the town. Even the four gates were insufficient for the traffic, how much greater is the inconvenience now, when one of these gates is closed.

7. No. 15 of the same paper contends that the Jubilee of Her Majesty was not performed satisfactorily. Very few attempts to commemorate it by a Technical Institute or here and there by a choultry were made in the districts. Such proceedings do not tend to perpetuate in the heart of the people of India the blessings enjoyed during the fifty years of the peaceful and just reign of Her Majesty. Government should either have reduced the price of the indispensable salt by fixing on it a Jubilee price, or should have let out, free of rent, in the various villages a portion of the uncultivated and barren lands for grazing purposes, or should have given to villagers the produce of the different sorts of palm-trees and the privilege of fishing in lakes. It is not enough that the Jubilee be celebrated by a single day's rejoicings; but the Government of India is not willing to do anything which interferes with their income.

8. *Hindujanamasakarini*, No. 9, says that the Government of India have saved, through the exertions of the Finance Committee, an expenditure of Rs. 1,30,06,800,

but that these savings are of no use so long as they are utilised only for the increase of the Army, instead of being spent on the education of the people.

9. Another article of the same paper says that the process-peons in the District Munsifs' Courts obtained, up to 1882, batta from the parties concerned in civil suits, but that since 1883 they have received monthly salaries in its stead. Government makes by this arrangement a saving of Rs. 2,46,000, but the peons, on the other hand, suffer much owing to the insufficiency of their pay.

10. In a third article of the same journal the editor regrets that prisoners who were released from jails in Calcutta and Allahabad in honor of the Jubilee have again been imprisoned for committing new offences. He thinks that prisoners should not only be fed, but also be taught useful industries in the jails, and that the condition of the prisoners will even be bettered by such means.

11. The editor of the *Rasikollasini* makes in No. 9 the following suggestions to the Public Service Commission:—

Appointments under the Statutory Civil Service should be conferred on uncovenanted officers and pleaders of proved merit. The present mode of nomination causes dissatisfaction. Even well-educated men without experience are incompetent to hold such appointments. The Statute should remain unchanged. The Munsif's appointments should be filled up by Graduates in Law, who have at least practised five years at the Bar. From these Munsifs the most efficient should be appointed Sub-Judges and Judges of the Small Cause Courts; and from these and from able Vakils and Barristers of the High Court should be selected the District Judges. The present mode of appointing District Judges is unsatisfactory. Natives are well-qualified for such appointments. Appointments in the Revenue Department above the Deputy Collector's grade should be reserved to the Natives belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service. The Civil Service Examination should be held simultaneously in India and in England, and the nature of the examination should be uniform. All successful candidates should be entered in one list according to the marks obtained. English people may be allowed to be examined in India and Hindus *vice versa* in England. But the Indians should not be compelled to go to England. After passing the examination in India, they should travel all over India. Both the Indian and English candidates should pass in any two of the Indian vernaculars. The candidates who pass the examination in India should be appointed in the Presidency to which they belong. As far as possible, appointments should not be conferred on those who have no knowledge of the vernaculars. Tahsildars, Taluk Sheristadars and Deputy Tahsildars should not be entrusted with magisterial powers, and magisterial powers should be taken away from all Revenue officials. High appointments in the Educational Department should only be given to those who are in the department, and the officers should obtain gradual promotions. All the Inspectors and even the Director, if possible, should be Natives. Those who do not know the vernaculars of their division should not be appointed Inspectors, and the Deputy Inspectors should, as far as possible, be appointed Inspectors. High appointments in the Police Department should be given to Natives instead of to Europeans. There should be a strict order to the effect that all appointments below Rs. 200 and three-fourths of those above Rs. 200 and below Rs. 1,000 should be given to Natives, the rest one-fourth equally to Europeans and Natives. The editor further suggests that the Commission should be furnished with the opinions of the various newspaper editors printed in their pages, by sending them the questions concerned.

MADRAS,
18th May 1887.

GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 2nd April 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* (Canarese edition) of the 28th March has the following under "The Cambay Scandal."

The Cambay case is too well known to require any mention of its details here. The resolution of the Bombay Government must, we think, have caused a

good deal of heart-burning among the Anglo-Indians. Mr. Wilson's own countrymen, after giving him a patient hearing, have adjudged him guilty of a most heinous offence. It was never expected that the result of a complaint against a civilian officer, exercising the uncontrolled powers of a political agent, would be what it has been. The resolutions of the Government fully bear testimony to the impartiality and sound judgment of the commission appointed to inquire into the case, as well as to the high sense of justice of the Government itself. Mr. Wilson, in his defence, stated that the unfounded accusation was simply a trick on Sama Row's part to force him into giving him a certificate. It is needless here to go into the facts of the case. But we are only surprised to see Mr. Wilson making this shabby defence. In this connection, we think it proper to discuss somewhat at length the relations generally subsisting between Native princes and the political agents at their courts. It is said that even Assam coolies are better off than Native princes under the control of political agents. But the Anglo-Indian press is of opinion that this is an exaggeration on the part of Native editors. But whatever may be the opinion of Europeans with regard to the real state of things, we have before us sufficient evidence that Native editors by no means exaggerate the picture. The generality of political agents find it very easy to pick holes in the doings of their respective Native princes, and very often give a highly-coloured account in their communications to Government, and are thus a terror to the princes under their surveillance. Some of these communications are marked as "confidential," and carefully preserved as such. When once the contents are disclosed, the capability of such a document to ruin the prince referred to in the same, becomes patent. A majority of political agents, while pretending not to interfere at all in the internal administration of Native States, do actually meddle with things of very little concern to them. Words of advice emanating from these functionaries are practically commands to be implicitly obeyed. These commands are no doubt sometimes politely worded, but underneath the polish lies the tone which a man of independence cannot tolerate even for a moment. The safety of Native princes depends entirely upon their strict obedience to these polite commands. The political agents, therefore, are confident that no one in a Native State from the Raja downwards will dare to refuse compliance with their requests. What can we say of Shama Row? Are we to admire his extraordinary patience, or are we to accuse him of cowardice? We would only say that, under similar circumstances, persons making similar proposals have been instantly put to death by the insulted individual. In the present case, what is the punishment inflicted by Government upon the offender? The latest telegrams say that Mr. Wilson has been asked by Government to retire on pension. A severe punishment indeed! When a man has completed his service and has earned a pension, is it not really hard upon him to be compelled to retire?

MADRAS,
26th April 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 9th April 1887.

"Nil."

MADRAS,
26th April 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 16th April 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* (Canarese edition) of the 11th April 1887 has the following under the heading "How Mysore fares under Native Rule":—

The administration of the Mysore State is subject to frequent modifications, although there has been no change either in the State itself or in its ruler.

When this State was under the late Maharaja, it was administered on the lines of the Hindu Government, and the people enjoyed prosperity for a long time,—a fact

borne out by the loyalty then shown by the people towards their prince. We admit that there were slight irregularities at the termination of his reign, but they should be attributed to the want of supervision on the part of the authorities concerned. After the State was brought under the direct administration of the British, the Native method of administration was adhered to by the then Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon, under whose administration the happiness of the people and the revenues of the State gradually increased. His successors, pursuing the policy of the British Government, introduced a new system of administration, which, being an organised scheme of Government followed in the neighbouring British territories, went on without giving rise to evil consequences. The Government of India and the public at large are under the impression that the present Maharaja has continued the policy of the British Government ever since the State was made over to him. But we can hardly say that the present system of administration is the same as before, or that the present authorities are responsible for any of the changes that have taken place. If it be asked what necessitated these changes, the reply generally given is that circumstances demanded them. While in the Judicial line all the laws and regulations in force, from time to time, in the neighbouring British territories have been adopted, the revenue administration alone has remained unchanged from the time of the rendition of the State. The State does not grant loans to the ryots for agricultural purposes. The rate of the survey assessment is very high. The atrocities of the Forest Department are increasing daily. The octroi duty is not abolished in the Bangalore city, although it has been abolished from the 1st of this month in the Civil and Military stations of Bangalore by Her Majesty's Government. The Postal Department does not afford the facilities of the money order system, insurance, post-cards, &c., but observes the rules laid down by the Imperial Government with regard to registration, parcels, &c. One might say that the people are free from the income-tax, but the demands on their purse in the shape of other taxes, such as the local cess, irrigation cess, mohatarup, &c., take away more than the income-tax can. What we want to point out here is that the administration of the State ought to be conducted either with due regard to the interests of the State as well as its subjects, or entirely on the model of the British Government.

2. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* has the following on "The Water-supply of Bangalore."

The increase of the size of the garrison is a good thing for the station, but the Government as well as the municipality should not be unmindful of the fact that the consumption of water is thereby increased, rendering the quantity available for the general community so much less. In order to concert measures to meet the exigency, all parties must act in unison, and each must be prepared to bear a fair share of any expenditure that may be incurred. In the first place, it requires to be clearly understood that the Bangalore cantonment has a first claim on the consideration of the Mysore Government, as the forces are maintained for the good of the country, and as the prosperity of the people in and around Bangalore is chiefly due to the excellent market for goods which is thereby maintained. Also, since water is essentially needed by the troops, their families, horses and the public cattle, it behoves the Government of India to admit its obligation to meet the urgent requirements that exists for placing the supply of the most precious of all fluids beyond the reach of failure.

MADRAS,
27th April 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 23rd April 1887.

Adverting to the Hobali schools in Mysore, the editor of the *Carnautaca Pracaushica* observes to the following effect:—

The present condition of the Hobali schools in Mysore is a subject for the consideration of the Government. It has already attracted the notice of the press, being a matter of comment in and out of Mysore.

These schools were originally established when the localities were backward in respect of education and when the State treasury was full. Now that the circumstances have entirely changed, the usefulness of the institutions has become a thing of the past. To justify the continuance of the schools, it is essential, firstly, that they should be a source of profit to the Government; secondly, that they should be instrumental in the spread of knowledge; and, thirdly and lastly, they should be a source of credit to the teachers. None of these conditions are fulfilled, and it may therefore be said that these schools do not serve any of the purposes with which they were originally started. The question may naturally arise whether the Government do not take interest in their well-being. We may say they take too much interest. Besides the usual departmental periodical inspection, every officer from the Deputy Commissioner down to the Sheikdar, is constantly inspecting them. The schoolmaster, with his scanty pay of 7 rupees, has thus to satisfy so many individuals in his capacity as a teacher. We would hold the Government alone responsible for the bad work shown by the schools. We shall speak at some length about the Melakôte school as a type of these Hobali schools. Melakôte, though of a limited extent, is an important town with a pretty large population. The soil is fertile and the water-supply good. A well-managed school is, therefore, a great desideratum in the locality. It can, however, boast of a school with a good attendance. But that a single teacher should manage effectually a hundred children is next to impossible. His monthly emoluments are fixed at 7 rupees, but contingencies, &c., have also to be met from this petty sum. The school premises are a blot on the otherwise beautiful town. The school is most unfavorably situated in an inaccessible place in the midst of huts occupied by public women. The building consists of a dilapidated hut rudely thatched over with grass. To go into the interior, a most funny sight presents itself to the visitor,—a hundred pupils under a single individual. For want of funds precludes the school from having any assistant masters. In a word, these schools are at the mercy of the Sub and Deputy Inspectors. In some localities where there is no sufficient number of pupils, the schoolmasters have been made ex-officio village postmasters, so that they may be enabled to keep their position. The Government had better abolish these schools if they are not disposed to maintain them in an efficient state.

2. Elsewhere the same paper remarks:—

Deaths, as results of excessive drinking, are not uncommon in Bangalore. The officials, however, who indulge in the vice, very seldom fall victims to it. For they are invariably escorted by peons who save them.

3. In another column of the same paper is reproduced an extract from *Vijayadwhaja*, a weekly of Bellary, which runs as follows:—

It is reported that the rule that professional prostitutes should obtain certificates from lock hospitals having been brought into force in the town of Bellary, the police of the town have begun to take undue advantage of the rule by enforcing it upon respectable ladies, and that many a respectable lady has, in consequence, left the town.

MADRAS,
27th April 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 30th April 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* of the 25th ultimo has the following:—One of our Bombay contemporary reports that a Bill has recently been introduced before the Bombay Legislative Council to the effect, that if a father, a brother, or a husband should, while defending his daughter's, sister's, or wife's chastity, kill the individual attempting to outrage the woman, such act of the father, brother, or husband should not, in the eye of the law, be considered as a grave offence; also that the offender should be exempt from punishment. The Bill recognising as it does the weakness of women in these days of advanced civilisation, when the generality of women are daring and bold enough to claim divorces, and when men

can seldom act independently of their wives, the need for the interference of men on behalf of their women is not likely to be felt. It would, therefore, appear that there is not the slightest necessity of such an enactment.

MADRAS,
4th May 1887.

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

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of April 1887.

1. *Kerala Mitram*—I (1). The first article, which is in English, thanks Lord Reay for the assurance given by His Excellency to the public regarding the continuance at present of the existing arrangements with regard to higher education in the Bombay Presidency, and says that it would be far better if the total amount of savings to be effected in the Educational Department were communicated to the public and suggestions invited from persons of intelligence, experience and position in and out of the department.

(2) The second article is a continuation of an article in a previous issue, giving a short history of the life of the Prince Consort.

(3) The third article is also a continuation of an article in a previous issue containing a translation of Mr. Malabari's opinions regarding 'infant marriage,' submitted for the consideration of Government.

(4) The fourth article, which is also in English, after describing the present condition of Europe, concludes with a hope that all chances of a European war may be averted and peace and good-will preserved between the nations of the earth.

(5) Referring to various correspondence in the *Kerala Patrika* newspaper published at Calicut, charging certain public officials in Malabar with corruption and bribery, the fifth article says that lower subordinates, such as village officials, &c., being mostly uneducated, poor and poorly paid, oppress the inhabitants in order to obtain something for their own subsistence and for presents to their superior officers, and that the intention of Government in conferring various powers upon *adhikaris* (village munsifs) is not realised now. The article concludes with a hope that Government will take steps to check such corruption and bribery by improving the condition of such officials, their salaries being slightly raised so as to keep them beyond the reach of temptation and by the entertainment of only educated men in such offices.

(6) The sixth article dwells upon certain irregularities in the celebration of the late festival of the Tirumala temple in Cochin.

(7) The seventh article refers to the unreasonably long time taken by boys in Travancore to go through their course of vernacular education in the school, and suggests certain modifications in the present curriculum for vernacular schools.

II (1). A correspondent refers to the oppression and bribery practised by the Munampam custom-house officers (in Travancore).

(2) The second letter complains of the malpractices of the stamp-vendors of Chirayinkizhu and Attinkal (in Travancore).

(3) Referring to a meeting convened at Karunagapalli (in Travancore) for considering what steps should be taken to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee in that locality, the third letter says that increasing the salaries of the clerks of the Registration Department should form one of the charitable purposes to be executed in honor of the event.

(4) The fourth and fifth letters refer to the riot during the late festival at Ampalapoya (in Travancore); the former mentions the cause of the riot, and the latter describes the various annoyances caused in that connection by the police to the inhabitants of the locality.

(5) The sixth letter refers to the backward state of female education in Cochin and to the unnecessarily heavy sums spent on English schools for boys. In this letter the administration of the present Dewan is condemned in many other respects also.

(6) The seventh letter dwells at great length upon the various traits in the present administration of Travancore generally and particularly upon an order prohibiting the use of the Patma thirtham (a tank) by Sudras.

2. *Kerala Patrika*.—I (1). Referring to a case of murder (in which a peon and another were the unfortunate victims) committed by a Mappilla who was undergoing his trial before the Sheristadar-Magistrate of Badagara, on a charge of having offered resistance to an officer of the local Munsif's Court in the discharge of his duty in executing a decree in respect of a piece of land, the first article taxes the Sheristadar-Magistrate with indiscretion in having held his Court without making sufficient arrangement for his self-protection and in having ordered his peon to take possession of a knife held by the Mappilla, who was already guilty of disobedience of an order of a Court, and with cowardice in having left the scene of murder without taking any steps to capture the offender. The article concludes with a remark that it was practically the same whether the inhabitants of North Malabar were not disarmed or those of South Malabar were, as no body endeavoured to prevent the sad catastrophe by at least hitting the offender on the head with a stone, and that this case affords a sufficient instance of the extent of the evil caused to helpless inhabitants by the great avarice of janmis.

(2) The second article says that in order to derive the full benefit of the withdrawal of magisterial powers from revenue officers, the summary powers also should be taken away from 1st-Class Magistrates, as much annoyance and injustice are often caused to the public by the abuse of such powers, and that if summary powers are at all to be retained by them, natives should have a right if they desire to exercise it, of trial by Jury as in the case of Europeans.

(3) Referring to the recent changes in the constitution of the Board of Revenue, the third article observes that those changes are, so far as regards the disposal of matters, in some respects good and in others bad; and that although the present arrangement may, in some cases, facilitate the disposal of business, yet the benefit of the opinion of more than one person is lost. It is also suggested that like the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, the other Commissioners also should perform periodical tours, inspect the offices of Collectors, and consider and dispose of the grievances of the people.

(4) Referring to the meetings of the Mahajanna Sabha held at Kumbakonam in April last, the fourth article describes the extent of the good likely to result from such meetings, and says that the number of such societies and meetings will increase as the number of educated men unconnected with the public service increases, and that there is no reason to consider such movements as being against the interest of Government.

II (1). The first letter contains a piece of advice and many good wishes to the correspondent signing himself 'Kesari' and attacking the corrupt practices of certain officials.

(2) The second letter is from a Native chief who quite approves of a suggestion in a previous issue, that the female relations of Native chiefs should be given in marriage to chiefs of the same caste and not to Brahmins as is the custom, and invites opinions on the subject.

(3) The third letter, which is also addressed to Kesari (Lion), who is considered the destroyer of wild beasts, observes that, in order to make himself worthy of the name under which he passes, Kesari must destroy all powerful animals, and not only such helpless victims as may accidentally happen to fall in his way. The expression 'wild beasts' appears to refer to 'corrupt and cruel officials.'

(4) The fourth letter acknowledges with thanks the labors of Kesari in the interests of the people of Keralam, and assures 'Kesari' that his labors will receive the attention of the Kerala Sabha.

(5) The fifth letter considers the policy of Government in having discharged about 25,000 prisoners from the various criminal jails in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, as one calculated to lessen the expenses of the State, but to jeopardise the peace of the country, observes that the Government ought to have abolished one of the taxes in honor of the occasion, and expects the Government to do so during the Jubilee celebrations in the ensuing June.

(6) The sixth letter refers to the unsatisfactory state of the English school in Ponnani, and requests the local Government officials and the public to exert them-

selves to have a good school established there teaching up to the Matriculation standard.

(7) Referring to certain frauds and the corruption practised by Village Accountants in connection with the survey of crops and with the levy of the assessment thereon, the seventh letter, in order to avoid such evils, suggests the adoption of a form of receipt of assessment, in which should be shown the length, the breadth, the four boundaries and the area of the plot of ground, together with the variety of the seed sown, the amount paid, and the assessment at so much per acre, and which should be signed, sealed and delivered by the village officials.

(8) The eighth letter is from Kesari, who, while lately returning from the Mankada Kovilagam, happened to enter a Court where the Judge presiding was creating a scene during the hearing of case by scolding the parties, by stamping on the ground with his foot, by beating the table, and by various ludicrous gestures. It is also said that persons create such scenes because of their ignorance, inefficiency and self-conceit.

(9) The ninth letter refers to the evils resulting from allowing Government officials to remain in the same station without transfer at least once in five years and from posting them to their native places in which they have their relations, &c. To the foot of the letter is added a copy of a letter, the writer found lying on a road somewhere near Badagara, which he picked up, and in which the receipt of a sum of money and of a few pieces of timber is acknowledged by an official.

(10) Referring to a reflection cast in connection with a recent murder at Badagara upon janmis generally, by an article in a previous issue, the tenth letter says that the janmis do not deserve so much blame as is usually thrown upon them.

(11) The eleventh letter contains the derivation of the name 'Kesari,' and says that Kesari pretended not to have seen a wild elephant that was by his side,—an act discrediting him to hold the name under which he passes.

(12) The twelfth letter gives an instance of a person's first belief and of his subsequent disbelief in Astrology.

(13) Referring to the uncertainty as to the future of the Uttara Kerala Sabha and to the downfall of the Kerala Sabha, the thirteenth letter says that the co-operation of the public is the only means by which the permanency of such societies can be secured. It is also said that a memorial should be addressed to the Queen by both the Sabhas, so as to reach Her Majesty during the Jubilee celebration in June next, praying for an amendment of the severe salt laws.

(14) The fourteenth letter considers that among the several boons to be conferred upon the public in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, the exemption from passing school examinations of public servants of long service and fair ability and possessing a good knowledge of English, should be one, and that such exempted servants should be allowed to appear for departmental examinations,—a success in which will alone entitle them to rise to higher appointments in the public service.

III (1). A paragraph observes that Mr. Hensman, the Principal of the Calicut College, insists upon the boys wearing turbans, has fined a boy for breaking his rule, and regrets that there is no one to fine the Principal for teaching the class without his head-dress on.

(2) The second paragraph says that the present Governor's purpose of staying at Ootacamund only for four months and the fact of His Excellency's having taken with him only a small establishment, afford sufficient proofs of his good intentions.

(3) Referring to the remarks contained in the civil administration report of the High Court for 1885, regarding the unfair disposal of civil cases by village munsifs, the third paragraph says that, in order to remedy this evil, persons who are wealthy, popular, educated and able, should be selected in future for the office of adhkars (village munsifs).

(4) Referring to the new Bill introduced for removing the restriction which prevents the Duke of Connaught from returning to England without resigning His Excellency's commission in India, the fourth paragraph says that every thing is possible for the great.

HOSUR,
14th May 1887.

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

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

(1) *Tilism-i-Hairath*, 5th April.—After stating that the former Superintendent of the Secretariat Press, who was suspended from duty on account of his malpractices, has been granted six months' furlough, to enable him to obtain some other employment or other means of livelihood, remarks that if any native of India had behaved in like manner, he would have been sentenced to imprisonment for 7 or 14 years.

Extracts from *Tilism-i-Hairath*, dated 5th April.

(2) The Russians have successfully conquered the hearts of the people of Central Asia.

The English are getting impatient at the critical state of Burma.

The Russians state that all the roads lie open for the attack on India.

The Amir has sent a large force to Guzni with stores, &c. The insurgents of Afghanistan have sent an invitation to Ayooob Khan.

(3) London has taken 9800,000,000 of rupees from India.

What! do not the Russians hear this? no, no, they surely do, and think India a bird that lays golden eggs and are restless. Don't they know that India is no longer India whose inhabitants do not even get alms. It is a prisoner without food in the cage of adversity, misfortune and ruin. They should forego such thoughts.

(4) *Tilism-i-Hairath*, 15th April.—States the Viceroy will visit Yakoob Khan at Dehradun, but people must not place any political hopes on this (A'm)

Russians have collected 10,000 men in Penjdeh.

Ayooob Khan will come from Persia to assist in the rising in Afghanistan.

The Turkomans of Central Asia are rejoicing over the (prospect of an) attack on India.

Extracts from *Tilism-i-Hairath*, dated 25th April.

(5) It is derogatory to Government that the *Shams-ul-Ulema*, &c., should have to pay for their own robes.

It is strongly urged that England should take Afghanistan.

Supplies, &c., for the Russians are being sent in abundance to Batoum and thence to Baku; the Russians mean to make war in south-east Europe and check the English Government.

(6) *Kahsim-ul-Akhbar*, 4th April—"Difficulties in Burma."—Under the above head has an extract from a Calcutta paper, saying that there is no hope of peace at present; it is only the beginning of trouble. It is not known if there is a (mine) band of dacoits or if all the people are so. Every day they are killed and spring up again. In taking Mandalay they say that the nose even did not bleed, but now daily for 1½ years the plains flow with blood. Twenty-two maunds of gold (which was obtained in the palace, and of which we were not even told) was taken home secretly and crores of rupees worth of invaluable jewels and ready money too, but the cost is taken from us by means of the income-tax * * * (and more in the same strain).

(7) Extracts from *Khasim-ul-Akhbar*, dated 21st April. Amir has asked India for assistance, also that the Government will be necessitated to annex Cabul.

(8) *Khasim-ul-Akhbar*, 28th April—"Afghanistan."—Strongly recommends that the British Government should take early steps to render assistance to the Amir of Cabul, which will prevent Russian advance towards India. We regret to have to observe that the Home Government are keeping quiet regarding this important matter, as the arrival of the Russians in the above country will create thousands of difficulties to the British Government when it will be too late for them to repent.

CHEPAUK,
25th May 1887.

(Signed) A. CURTOIS, Lt.-Col.,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

Public No. 7374 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.

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

OOTACAMUND,
31st May 1887.

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