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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1887.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
<i>Tamil.</i>				
1	Travancore Abhimauny (21st February and 1st, 10th, and 21st March 1887) ..	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
2	Hindoo Janabhooshany (25th February and 4th, 11th and 18th March 1887) ..	Madras ..	Weekly ..	200
3	Vettikodiyon (26th February and 5th, 12th and 19th March 1887) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250
4	Swadeshabhimauny (26th February and 5th, 12th and 19th March 1887) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	480
5	Soojanamanoranjany (26th February and 5th, 12th and 19th March 1887) ..	Palamcottah ..	Do. ..	194
6	Tatwavivechiny (27th February and 6th, 13th and 20th March 1887) ..	Madras ..	Do. ..	140
7	Swadeshmitra (26th February and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, and 23rd March 1887) ..	Do. ..	Biweekly ..	1,120
8	Lalitauprasannodaya (26th and 28th February and 1st to 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st to 24th March 1887) ..	Do. ..	Daily ..	150
9	Calaunidhy (1st and 15th March 1887) ..	Coimbatore ..	Bimonthly.	275
10	Swadeshabhimauny (1st and 15th Mar. 1887)	Salem ..	Do. ..	150
11	Brahma Ghyauna Bhodiny (1st March 1887) ..	Bangalore ..	Do. ..	110
<i>Telugu.</i>				
12	Vivekavardhani ..	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
13	Sanmargadarsini ..	Pittapore ..	Monthly ..	200
14	Andhra-Prakasika ..	Madras ..	Weekly ..	500
15	Sujanamanollasini ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	64
16	Hindujanasamskarini ..	Do. ..	Monthly ..	100
<i>Canarese.</i>				
17	Carnautaca Pracaushica ..	Bangalore ..	Weekly ..	450
18	Mysore Vrittaunta Bodhiny ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	30
<i>Malayalam.</i>				
19	Kerala Mitram ..	Cochin ..	Trimonthly.	200
20	Kerala Patrika ..	Calicut ..	Weekly ..	800

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	<i>Hindustani.</i>			
21	Shams-ul-Akhbar (7th, 14th, 21st and 28th March 1887.)	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Fourth ..	..
22	Jarida-i-Rozgar (5th, 13th, 19th, and 26th March 1887.)	Triplicane, Royapettah, Madras.	Fourth ..	..
23	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib (3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st March 1887.)		Fifth ..	..
24	Tilism-i-Hairath (5th, 15th, and 25th March 1887.)	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	Third ..	..
25	Khasim-ul-Akhbar (3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th March 1887.)	Bangalore ..	Eighth ..	..
26	Bad-i-Saba (3rd and 10th March 1887.)	Do. ..	Second ..	..

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1887.

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

The editor of the *Swadeshamitra* observes that the Finance Committee was instituted with the object of ascertaining the best way of renewing the provincial contracts, so as to afford the Government of India a large surplus of revenue. By the new conditions of the contracts, the revenue of the local Governments has been reduced, and the provincial expenditure increased. The local Governments are therefore necessitated to reduce the expenditure for the objects under their control. But they may use discretion in the diminution of expenditure, so as not to affect the welfare of the public. Cannot the grant of Rs. 90,000 a-year for the private expenses of the Governor be reduced? Cannot the expenditure on account of the gubernatorial establishment be reduced? Cannot the yearly increasing expenditure on account of the Salt, Police, and Public Works Departments be reduced? Instead of reducing the expenditure under the above-mentioned heads, they have reduced the expenditure under "Education." In this country the majority of the people are uneducated. It is the duty of Government to diffuse education. Many changes, too, are called for in higher education. Industrial schools are a necessity. For want of them the industrial population is dwindling away. Is it not the duty of Government to raise up the industrial classes by suitable training? The local Government have transferred some items of expenditure hitherto charged to the provincial funds to municipalities and local boards. In various ways the public revenue is uselessly expended. If a virtual control were exercised over Government, the revenues will not be so expended; and who can exercise, or are capable of exercising such a control? None but the tax-payers themselves. The people should elect their representatives in the Legislative Councils and these representatives should be vested with the power of controlling both the public income and expenditure.

OOTACAMUND,
11th March 1887.(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Tamil Translator to Government.*Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 12th March 1887.*

The editor of the *Vettikodiyon* says that it is productive of much evil to vest with criminal powers the Tahsildars, who have enough to do in connection with the collection of arrears of revenue, and who have consequently to be always on the move from place to place. The Government may perhaps think that the ryots will not pay in the kist as they do now if the Tahsildars were not vested with such powers. For this, the Tahsildars may be vested with such powers only as to issue warrants for the collection of kist and other arrears of revenue, and to punish the defaulters, but not with the power to decide criminal cases. A majority of the Tahsildars write down the evidence in Tamil and pronounce judgments. They have not enough learning and knowledge to consider well the pleadings of Barristers, when they argue cases before them. They are persons who have risen from the ranks of gumastahs, and who have not even the knowledge of law. Financial considerations should not weigh with Government in the matter of appointing a distinct class of officers to administer criminal justice.

2. The editor of the *Swadeshamitra* says that formerly at the places where a jammahbandy was held, the ryots came in numbers to ask for remission of revenue, but now they never make their appearance. The village munsifs, monigars and curnams complete all the accounts, prepare the puttahs, and give them away with the seal of the Collector affixed. This being the case, why should the Collectors go from village to village on a jammahbandy tour? As the Collectors go on such a tour, the Tahsildars, Sub-Magistrates and Revenue Inspectors oppress the people by collecting money from them, saying it is needed for erecting pandals or for providing supplies to the Collector. The Collectors and Tahsildars sign all the accounts prepared by the Curnams. If these high officials do as the curnams say, how much will the ryots not fear the curnams? These curnams in their accounts misrepresent the facts, and obtain bribes from the ryots. There is no use in the jammahbandy which is now held yearly. This yearly jammahbandy may be abolished and Government may grant puttahs to the ryots once in three years. A small sum for remission for waste, insufficiency of water, &c., should be deducted from the total amount of revenue payable by each puttahdar, and the remainder ordered to be paid by him every year. This arrangement will, we think, be good for the ryot. In a famine year, Government may make a special provision.

3. The same editor says that though the Government of India issue circulars from time to time that Government officers should be very careful in the matter of the levy of the Income-tax, yet the people experience much hardship at the hands of those officers who assess the tax. Though the traders have no income sufficient for taxation, yet the Government officers uselessly annoy them. In Madras while Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Row was engaged in the work of levying income-tax, there was not much cause for complaint; but now it is said by many that the petty traders of this town experience trouble on account of this tax.

OOTACAMUND,
18th March 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 19th March 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitra* says that a woman who journeyed from Pudukóta through the British territories to another Native State with a little earth-salt tied up in her bag for the purpose of seasoning her food with it, was prosecuted before a Magistrate in the Madura District, but was found not guilty. An appeal was preferred against the order of acquittal to the High Court, and a nominal fine was imposed upon the offender for having in her possession, while in the British territories, earth-salt which was contrary to law. The Judges are not to blame in this matter. It only exemplifies the severity of the law. If the laws by which people are to be judged are so severe, how can they live happily without suffering hardship at the hands of various officers? The sufferings of the people are immense on account of the severity of the Salt and Forest laws. It is hoped that His Excellency the Governor will take these laws into consideration and frame new laws, liberal in spirit and beneficent to the people.

2. The same editor says as follows:—

The work of advancing the welfare of the people of a country belongs to three bodies, first, the Government; second, trading companies; and, third, public associations formed not for profit but for the advancement of the people. The primary functions of a Government are to protect its people from foreign enemies, to suppress vice, and to administer justice. A Government, besides, has for its object the diffusion of education, the maintenance of people during times of famine, and the furtherance of various trades by help rendered. If a country is governed by its own rulers, they take upon themselves all the duties pertaining to its welfare. Though the English who rule us are foreigners, yet they, in a great measure, do to our countrymen what they ought to do. They would perform their duties still better if they would only give up waging useless wars. In England the Government do not go to war, while in India they easily wage a war. The reason is that

in India the Government have to render accounts of their revenues to none, while in England the sanction of the Parliament is needed for every penny that is spent. Our countrymen should find out the way for stopping the useless expenditure of money by Government. It can only be attained by reforming the Legislative Councils and having a law passed whereby the Government cannot expend money unless with the consent of those Councils. To effect this object, every man in this country should act as if the work were his own, and the people should form into associations and keep petitioning Government about it. The members of these associations should travel to various places and explain to the people what their rights are and what the rights of Government are. There can be no doubt that the people of a country are benefited by the establishment of trading bodies. The reasons why a trading body is formed are two, firstly, the object of gain, and, secondly, to open a means of livelihood to the people. Thus, if the people of this country desire to further advance in prosperity, they should take a great interest in politics, establish public associations in various places and strengthen trade by the establishment of companies.

MADRAS,
26th March 1887.

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

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the week ending 26th March 1887.

The editor of the *Swadeshamitra* says that it appears that Government have relinquished the control over Hindu devastanums, as they are a Christian Government, and did not think it proper to interfere in the affairs of the Hindu religion. Though the temple revenues are mis-spent by the managers, yet Government do not in any way check them, neither have the public authority to interfere in the matter. The Government only give the usual grants to the temples, but do not inquire whether they have been properly applied. The Government should in no wise consider that interference in the management of temples is an interference with the Hindu religion. It is only when a law is passed compelling the managers of temples to render accounts of their expenditure that the temple revenues will not be misappropriated. Though the committee appointed by Government to frame a Bill with regard to this matter have submitted their report, yet it has not been published by Government. The associations formed in this country as well as the general public should petition Government to frame speedily a law relating to the control of devastanum funds. By delay these funds are gradually disappearing; and what is the use of enacting a law for the control of funds when all the funds have disappeared? In framing a law for the management of devastanums, there are three chief things to be considered: First, whether the law should relate only to devastanums or to mutts as well; secondly, whether the committee appointed for the management of devastanums should be paid for their work or not; thirdly, whether the devastanum funds may be utilised for the maintenance of schools for the study of Sanskrit. After deep consideration it appears but proper that the chiefs of mutts, too, should be brought under the sway of the devastanum law, and be obliged to furnish returns of receipts and expenditure with regard to their mutts. The Government, however, do not see how they can effect this, for how can they call for accounts of those moneys which the chief of the mutt obtained from his disciples, and how can the committee have power to remove those chiefs who are solely answerable to their own disciples? The chiefs of mutts, however, are, for the most part, also the warders of great temples in this Presidency, and a way will be opened if accounts are asked to be furnished for the temples. Most of the chiefs of mutts, moreover, have become poor, having spent the revenues of their mutts in litigation; and they do not now possess the influence which they once had. Such being the case, why should it be sought to bring the chiefs of mutts also under the operation of the law, and in so doing no law be enacted at all for the management of devastanums? First, let the devastanum properties be looked after, and then it will be time to consider the question of mutts. With regard to the second of the points mentioned above, we consider that there should be a paid Secretary on a

salary of Rs. 500 with an adequate establishment; that the Secretary should manage affairs in conjunction with a committee composed of Hindu members elected by the people; and that the Secretary and his establishment should be paid out of the temple revenues. The third question is one of great importance. The temple revenues are now expended in useless display and for the maintenance of idle people, while the Hindu religion, the religious books, and the Sanskrit language are left to decay. Why may not a part of the temple revenues be applied for the establishment of schools in the various temples for the teaching of Sanskrit? If Sanskrit and the religious Pooranams be forgotten, there will be an end to the Hindu religion, and when the Hindu religion is gone, the temples will have to be shut up.

2. The same editor says that Her Majesty should confer on the people of India a boon in commemoration of the Jubilee year. For many years the people of the country have been petitioning Government to effect a reform in the constitution of the Legislative Councils. If such a reform is effected, the people will reap considerable benefits. If the Government of any country desire to make laws, they should take into consideration the wishes of the people. It is not just for any State to make laws without the consent of the subjects. The native members of the Legislative Councils cannot now by any means be the representatives of the people, though some of them are well disposed towards the people; and who are there among the members who are able to be the exponents of the people, when enactments affecting their welfare are under consideration? On the 20th of June of this year, Her Majesty will complete the fiftieth year of Her reign, and if on that day an Act is passed in Parliament relating to the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils, it will be a great benefit conferred on this country.

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

31st March 1887.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the month of March 1887.

Vivekavardhani, No. 9, speaks of the poverty of India, and contends that the country, although in a state of peace and with no wars to conduct, is daily becoming poorer through the very expensive administration, mainly incurred by the salaries, &c., paid to European officials. The editor thinks that in order to enrich the country, Government should promote the industries pursued by the various castes of India and curtail the expenditure of the administration by reducing the pay of Government officials.

2. *Sanmargadarsini*, No. 2, contains the following English article:—"We beg to invite attention of the Superintending Engineer, Godavari district, to the following to do justice to all the villages concerned:—During the late Godavari floods, unlike their fellow-villagers along the right bund of the Bheemavaram drain, the villagers of Yendagandi were exceptionally allowed to receive remuneration from the public purse, through local Department of Public Works authorities, for raising the bund against the rising floods. If remuneration was necessary at all during such a crisis, all the villagers like those of Yendagandi should have been helped as well. We are at a loss to know why the Yendagandians were so specially deserving of the pecuniary aid and not others. A searching inquiry into the details of this transaction would, we hope, soon discover the truth. We very humbly think that all the villages which shared the same fate along the bund should have been uniformly allowed or disallowed the remuneration."

3. *Andhraprakasika*, No. 8, states that some of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras convened a meeting and came to the conclusion that a new market should be erected in commemoration of the Jubilee. Commenting on this decision, the editor says that many places in the city are without drains, and even where they exist, they are too narrow and without slope so as to make the streets unhealthy. The Municipal Commissioners care only for their re-election, and the Overseers keep only those places clean which are frequented by Europeans. If the inhabitants of such localities appeal to the Municipality to remedy the evil, they are

answered that no funds are available. Moreover, many streets are not supplied with water. It is strange that an impecunious Municipality should think of erecting a market which will cost a lakh and-a-quarter of rupees. But even this amount will not suffice, as the designs are made by Mr. Chisholm. It is improper to spend the rate-payers' money so wantonly instead of devoting it to the most pressing wants of the people. The establishment of a Technical Institute at Madras and the construction of a Memorial Hall in the Park are the best means of commemorating the Jubilee in our Presidency. Besides, it seems peculiar that the proposal of building the market was accepted at a meeting when only 15 out of the 35 members that constitute the Municipal Commission were present. The ex-Governor, Sir Grant Duff, when sanctioning one lakh of rupees to the Municipality, intended to build a market which should bear his name. The editor declares that if the scheme is carried out, people will think that the President, who was his Private (?) Secretary, and some of the Commissioners who were his favourites do so only to honour the late Governor, their former master. The Municipality should, therefore, not give room to such suspicions.

4. Another article of the same paper remarks that most of the European witnesses before the Public Service Commission gave judicious evidence in stating that examinations should be held simultaneously both in India and England, and that the limit of age of the Indian candidates who go and study in England should be raised. The opinions of Native witnesses are also worthy of consideration. It is very praiseworthy that they also expressed their opinion to the effect that the passed candidates should stay a certain time in England. There is no doubt that Natives, especially Brahmins, will in future go to England to pass the examination there, as they will be considered better qualified than those who pass the examination here. The commission asked the Madras Government some questions on this subject, and the latter gave a proper answer. But afterwards, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Junior Member of Council, made in his personal examination before the Commission a contradictory statement and declared his intention of withdrawing the written statement of Government. The editor thinks that he had no right to do so, and desires that the Governor will not yield.

5. In No. 9 of the same paper the editor reports an accident which happened to a Native passenger in the railway station of Vellore who was hastily getting into the railway carriage, and declares that such accidents are mostly due to the negligence shown by the railway servants towards Native passengers.

6. No. 10 of the same paper states that from the 1st of April the Board of Revenue will be abolished, that the Madras Presidency will be divided into three divisions, and that each of the existing Members of the Board will be appointed as a Commissioner for one of the divisions with a limited staff. The editor doubts that this arrangement will in any way benefit the ryots in the various districts, and believes that only some clerks will lose their appointments. This arrangement may even increase the existing difficulties just as have done the amended Salt and Forest Laws.

7. According to another article of the same paper a female named Yegammah travelled with about two measures of salt from Pudukotta, a non-British town, to another non-British place, through British territory, and was brought during her journey by the Salt officials before the Magistrate of Madura, who released her. Mr. Powell, the Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor (?), appealed against this decision to the High Court. This Court was of opinion that she had provided herself with salt for her journey, and at the request of Mr. Powell inflicted on her a nominal fine of one anna. The editor prays that the stringent Salt Act which prevent people from providing themselves with a few grains of salt when journeying may be repealed.

8. No. 11 of the same paper notes with astonishment that a department called the Intelligence Department has been created in the Madras Police Establishment and that six thousand rupees have been sanctioned for the same. The editor argues that the Police force had been established to detect thefts, &c., and by thus creating a special detective department, the Police are evidently incapable of performing their duty. If this is the case, what is the use of paying the police?

9. The same paper, No. 12, states that certain huts in some villages near Krishnagiri were destroyed by fire, that the poor people are quite unable to rebuild them, as they cannot purchase the necessary materials, and are consequently suffering much. The editor says that in former times the poor people were at liberty to go to forests and get the necessary materials, but that the stringent Forest Rules and the Penal Code forbid the people from doing so. He requests that the Government should consider this subject, as it is their duty to help the people in times of need.

10. *Sujanamanollasini*, No. 8, thinks that it will be preferable if the road from Jaggayyapettah to Muktesvarapuram (or Mutyala), a village on the Kistna in the Kistna District, whose construction the Collector has sanctioned, will go to another port named Ravirela, a Government village, instead of to Muktesvarapuram, which is a zemindari port, where the Zemindar levies a duty on the goods.

11. The editor of the same paper states in No. 9 that several eminent Hindu gentlemen have in their evidence before the Public Service Commission expressed as their opinion that magisterial powers should not be conferred on Revenue officials. The editor supports this decision by the following reasons:—The Tahsildars and other Revenue officials must go very frequently on circuit, and the parties who appear before them, must follow them from village to village till the cases are settled. Even then the parties concerned do not obtain full justice, as the collection of arrears being the most important duty of those officials when on circuit, these have no leisure to issue proper judgments. The parties can even not avail themselves of legal assistance, as the cases are not inquired into at a fixed time or place, and as the officials do not write their decisions immediately, nor are copies of the judgments available to enable the parties to appeal. The editor therefore requests Government to appoint special men to the Revenue and Magisterial Departments and to prefer competent Natives for the latter. He thinks that people will not be disinclined to pay a small tax for such a useful purpose.

MADRAS,
16th April 1887.

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 5th March 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* (English edition) of the 21st February 1887 suggests that as a tangible and substantial reward to the people, on the occasion of the Jubilee, permission might be given to the people—agriculturists especially—to use arms that may be necessary for the protection of their cattle from wild beasts.

The Canarese edition of the same date has the following:—

“The *Havyaca Subodha Patrica* of Bombay thus comments on the order passed by the Bombay Government in the matter of a brutal assault made on native women by certain European soldiers:—

“‘When one of the steamers of the B.I.S.N. Company was on its way from Kurrachee to Mangalore in November last, some of the soldiers on board began molesting some Hindu ladies who were travelling with them by violating their modesty. Some Hindu gentlemen who were also on board having complained to the Bombay Government regarding the conduct of these soldiers, the Government have replied that, although some of the statements contained in the petition might be true, it would be difficult to bring the charge home to the men concerned. This is really very strange! The Government appear to admit that the soldiers misbehaved themselves by forcibly kissing and otherwise annoying the women, yet they allow the matter to drop! Does the Government think the matter a trifling one? If not, why do they not take steps to find out the delinquents, and have them punished? Or is it because the parties injured are *Hindus*, that the Government are so indifferent? We need not follow the inquiry, but may console ourselves with the reflection that the Government have issued orders which will prevent a recurrence of such atrocities.’

“While we thus expect the British Government to protect the liberties of their Native subjects, what shall we say of the conduct of some officials in our Native States, who with base motives drag poor respectable women from their privacy and subject them to annoyances on some pretext or other? Who is there to inquire into the grievances of these unfortunates? Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.”

OOTACAMUND,
12th March 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 12th March 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* (English edition) of the 28th February has the following under the heading, “Mysore and the Indo-Colonial Institute” :—

The Maharaja of Mysore has subscribed from his private purse Rs. 10,000 to a permanent local Jubilee Memorial to be erected in Bangalore, and has authorised his Government to subscribe to the Imperial Institute Rs. 50,000 out of the revenues of the Mysore State, from the taxes paid by his subjects. The disposition of these two sums of money is in utter disproportion to the advantages to be derived by the people of Mysore. For, the people of Mysore, those from whose taxes the donation is taken, cannot derive any appreciable benefit from the Imperial Institute, and yet that Institute obtains five times the amount of money which is to be devoted to the permanent local Jubilee Memorial. The disposition ought to have been made in an inverse ratio as between the Imperial Institute in London and the permanent Jubilee Memorial in Bangalore. If Rs. 10,000 had been sent to London and Rs. 50,000 had been retained for the Mysore Province, justice would have been done both to the Imperial Institute and the permanent Jubilee Memorial in Bangalore; or if our suggestion be considered too meagre as regards the former memorial, then one-third of each sum, that is one-third of the Maharaja's personal donation and one-third of that of his Government might have been sent to London. It is a very great pity that such a disposition of the two sums from this Province should not have been made.

The same paper says that the most beneficent, most substantial, and most satisfactory measure for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee has been the permanent abolition of obnoxious taxes in some of the Native States, and regrets that this measure has not been generally adopted by all the Native States and by the British administrations. In the Indore and several other Native States, the Queen's Jubilee will be remembered for ever as a day on which several obnoxious taxes were permanently abolished; but no such remembrance will there be in any part of the dominions of the British Government in India, nor in the Native State of Mysore. Here, in this Province, the Native Government has done nothing of the kind. Considerable sums were spent on tamashas and illuminations throughout the Province; but not one single obnoxious popular burden was abolished. If, for instance, the odious tax on firewood had been abolished, the hearts of the people of Mysore might have been made to rejoice, and the memory of the Queen's Jubilee for ever retained amongst them. The Mysore Government might at least have done this one small act, not so much of grace, as of justice, to the subjects of the Maharaja. It is a very great pity that, although an opportunity presented itself for this, it was allowed to slip by.

OOTACAMUND,
22nd March 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 19th March 1887.

The *Carnautaca Pracaushica* (English edition) of the 7th instant has the following in an article headed, “The Chief Court of Mysore and the Mysore Government.”

While in British India, the Judges of the Supreme or High Courts of the realm form an independent body to whom the exercise of certain powers has been assigned, it would seem that the High or Chief Court in Mysore is subordinate to the Government of Mysore, or rather to the head of that Government, the Dewan to the Maharaja. For instance, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, exercise full power and discretion in the appointment of subordinate judiciary, such as subordinate Judges, Munsifs, &c.; and the Government of the Presidencies and Divisions seldom or never veto such appointments made by the High Courts. But here, in this Province of Mysore, it would seem that the Judges of the Chief Court have not such power and discretion conferred on them. They may, indeed, nominate, recommend, or even appoint a person to a subordinate judicial post, but the final and full sanction rests with the Government of Mysore, as represented in the person of its Dewan, who appears to have plenary authority to veto such appointment altogether, or to modify its character. This arrangement, we think, is a great defect in the constitution of the Native Government of Mysore, and is not conducive to the due and proper administration of justice. The Judges of the Chief Court should have full authority to appoint the subordinate judicial agents, whose work they are expected to supervise, check and control. We do not know how the Dewan can be more competent than they to decide the question, namely, as to the persons best suited to hold appointments in the subordinate judicial administration of the country. If justice should be duly and properly administered in this State, and if the Chief Court is to be respected at home and abroad, the Dewan should not be allowed to assume this unwarranted authority over the Chief Court.

The same paper has the following under the heading, "The British Resident of Mysore":—

The Mysore State has been singularly unfortunate as regards the period of time during which its Residents have remained amongst us. In the six years which have elapsed since the rendition of this Province to Native rule, we have had six British Residents. It is quite obvious that six several British Residents, in six successive years, cannot well be expected to do that justice to their place and position which they would be able to do, were they to remain in office sufficiently long, say, for five years. It is, we think, not fair to the Native State of Mysore, that its interests should be entrusted to British Residents who are merely birds of passage, as it were, whose sympathy for the duties of their charge cannot be expected to be very intense, seeing that they may be removed within a year of their assumption of those duties.

NELLORE,
31st March 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 26th March 1887.

The *Carnautica Pracaushica* (English edition) of the 14th instant has the following in an article headed, "Matters in Mysore":—

It is a matter of much regret that the Maharaja does not take so much interest in the doings and dealings of those entrusted with the administration of his territories as he ought to do. He is far more disposed to take everything on trust than to inquire into matters connected with his State. It cannot be said that the Maharaja has no sympathies with his people; what is required, however, is that he should be personally acquainted with their wants and grievances. This is not the case at present. It is true that there is a Maharaja's Council, which is supposed to take cognizance of all things and to attend to them, but the petitions of His Highness' subjects are shelved, and those addressed to the Maharaja seldom, if ever, reach their destination. If happily a petition does reach the Maharaja it is handed over to the tender mercies of the Council to be disposed of, and there the matter ends. Such disposal of what is the first duty of a sovereign cannot but be attended with injustice to his subjects. There is not the remotest reason why His Highness should not make himself acquainted with the contents of

petitions, and see that they are properly disposed of. A *précis* of the petitions might be prepared and published in the proceedings, together with the replies thereto, which would even obviate a separate reply being sent to each petitioner. This would only in part meet the evil complained of, that petitions are not properly disposed of. But this seems to be the only course practicable, though those who are personally aggrieved would go further and suggest that all such documents should be submitted through the British Resident who could, after making himself acquainted with their contents, forward them to His Highness for consideration and disposal. There is a widespread, though latent, dissatisfaction, even in high quarters, at the way things are managed by the present Government, which only His Highness' personal supervision of State affairs will, and can, remove.

NELLORE,
31st March 1887.

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

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the week ending 26th March 1887.

Speaking of the Cambay case the *Carnautica Prakasika* says:

It is impossible not to agree in this verdict, or consider it too severe, when we reflect that it has been arrived at by two gentlemen, Mr. Moore and the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, both high up in the service, and, what is more, thoroughly unprejudiced. Incidents of this kind cannot but cast a slur, however unmerited, on the service. Just as the strength of a chain is judged by its weakest link, the reputation of a body of officers in public estimation depends on individual acts.

Reproducing the Government Resolution the editor goes on:

This has been put with terse force, and hits an important point, and that is, the supervision which persons in high positions, similar to Mr. Wilson's, in Native States, should exercise over the administration of the Dewan; and this they cannot do if they place themselves under obligations of any kind to this functionary. It is the first instance, we think, of its kind that has been brought to light in India, and however painful the exposure and the punishment meted out to Mr. Wilson may be, still it serves the useful purpose of showing to the public that persons in high places cannot swerve from the strict path of rectitude and duty without laying themselves open to punishment. It also serves the purpose of re-assuring the public that persons in Mr. Wilson's position, any more than those in a humbler sphere of life, cannot sin with impunity. In fact, it is a common belief that persons in authority similar to Mr. Wilson were above the law, and if so serious a view of his action had not been taken by Government on his being proved guilty, it would have tended to destroy every vestige of confidence in the justice of British rules.

MYLAPORE,
25th April 1887.

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

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the month of March 1887.

1. *Kerala Mitram*—I (1) The first article gives a summary of the important incidents (together with the date of each) that have taken place during the period between the birth and the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

(2) The second article continues the subject of the first.

(3) The third article contains a translation of Mr. Malabari's opinions regarding infant marriage, submitted for the consideration of Government.

(4) The fourth article gives a short history of the life of the Prince Consort.

(5) The fifth article continues the subject of the third.

II (1) A correspondent requests the Government of Travancore to establish a number of schools in certain localities near Quilon.

(2) The second letter refers to a refusal by the Tahsildar of Kalkulam in Travancore to entertain a case of assault in which some of his friends were the accused.

(3) The third letter observes that the selection of Mr. Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, for the office of the Dewan of Travancore, would have been more beneficial to the interests of that State than the present arrangement, and that Travancore lost his services through the influence of evil courtiers.

(4) The fourth letter, after giving a description of the late Jubilee celebrations at Chirayinkizhu in Travancore, suggests that the surplus of the funds collected there for the Jubilee celebrations should be invested and the interest accruing thereon should be utilised in awarding annual presents to be called the "Queen's Jubilee presents" to the students of the Chirayinkizhu girls' school.

III (1) Referring to a case of, grievous hurt pending before the second-class Magistrate of British Cochin, in which some Mussulmans who are of notoriously bad character are the accused, a paragraph requests the Magistrate to award the defendants in the case due punishments and expects the local magistracy and the police to have an eye upon the future career of such men.

2. *Kerala Patrika*.—I (1) The first article gives a short history of the life of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

(2) The second article, after referring to the high loyalty displayed towards their sovereign by the inhabitants of India in commemorating the Queen's Jubilee, says that it behoves the Queen, in the interests of Her Majesty's Indian subjects and in sufficient recognition of their devotion, to confer upon them certain privileges in connection with the administration of the country; to abolish the Arms Act; to employ a few competent Natives in the supervision of departments connected with the collection and disposal of revenues; and to effect certain reforms as suggested by the late National Congress at Calcutta, in the various Legislative Councils in India.

(3) Referring to the opinions of the majority of persons examined in connection with the Public Service Commission, that, for various reasons, it is highly desirable that magisterial powers should be taken away from Revenue officers and conferred on Special Magistrates to be appointed, the third article says that, although the proposal is one involving of additional expense to the State, which it is the intention of Government to curtail as far as possible, the measure is indispensably necessary in the interests of the public; because the present Magistrates who are also Revenue officers have at present, in many cases, to depart from justice in order to please their superior officers. It is also said that the proposed Magistrates should, like Munsifs, be under the direct control of the High Court, which is generally expected to deal with matters impartially.

(4) The fourth article gives a description of the nautch entertainment given by the Junior Râni of Travancore to a select number of the respectable ladies of the neighbourhood on the day of the Queen's Jubilee.

(5) The fifth article is a translation of a letter written for the edification of Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar, in the *Hindu*. The letter, while approving of Mr. Logan's conduct in many respects, finds fault with him for not receiving petitions in person, and for causing the general disarmament of the inhabitants of Malabar.

(6) Referring to a meeting proposed to be convened by the District Judge of South Malabar of all the Munsifs and Sub-Judges in the district, for determining the various rates of compensation to be awarded under the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, the sixth article suggests the following points for the consideration of the members of the committee:—That the Act was passed for the relief of the suffering tenants and not to deprive janmis of their interests in their lands; that it is highly desirable that the rates awarded by the various Munsifs' Courts should be the same; and that an average of the highest and the lowest rates now awarded will be something near the mark. It is also said that the difficulty of the matter is due to the Act not having expressly declared what shall be deemed trees of spontaneous growth, and what not, and what rates of compensation shall be awarded in each case.

(7) Referring to a notification in the *Hindu* that the Madras Mahajana Sabha propose to hold their meetings during the Easter holidays at Kumbakonam, and, among other matters, to consider the best means of improving the present condition of religious institutions, the seventh article narrates the history of these institutions

in Malabar and of their úrálars (trustees), and quotes instances showing that any property belonging to any such institution is public property and illustrative of the extent of the evil arising from their management by the úrálars. And after saying that the present úrálars have now assumed the position of owners, to which they have no right, and that the Civil Courts are upholding this position, the article concludes with the opinion that it is the duty of Government, in virtue of their promise to protect the Hindu religion, and for that purpose, to pass the Religious Institutions Bill with the necessary modifications.

II (1) A correspondent, signing himself Késari (Lion), animadverts on an official who is alleged to be corrupt. Who this official is cannot be ascertained from the letter. It is alleged that he has received a ring worth about Rs. 20 from one party and ten bottles of Atar and Rs. 2,000 from a Mappilla whom the writer accidentally met on a journey. A conversation clothed in a volley of abuse breaking from the Mappilla's mouth upon the official, is published in which the payment of the bribe is admitted.

(2) The second letter backs up the charges made by Késari on dishonest officials, and the writer promises to bring to light before long the malpractices of some officials in North Malabar, and in doing so, he will not hesitate even to give out their names.

(3) The third letter is again from Késari, who, in reporting the celebration of a marriage at which he was present, brings to notice an inquiry made by some people attending the marriage as to who the Késari could be, and also a proposal that they would give him some money if he would desist from writing against the officials. The letter then goes on condemning extravagance of the people on marriages, &c., animadverting upon the dishonesty and cunning of some officials who exist in the writer's imagination and ridiculing the folly of the people in securing their favor by hook or by crook.

(4) The fourth letter requests the people of Keralam to contribute by subscriptions or donations towards the cost of establishing a private press for the *Kerala Patrika* newspaper.

(5) The fifth letter refers to the confusion and injustice caused to candidates for the late Pleader's Test Examination held at Calicut, by certain question papers being given out during the hours prescribed for some others and by the time prescribed for others being curtailed through their being distributed later than the appointed hour, while the answers were collected at the exact time fixed.

(6) The writer of the sixth letter wishes that a provision should be made with regard to rural tracts as in municipalities, for punishing the owners of all stray dogs addicted to biting.

(7) The seventh letter, with a view to avoid cases of false personation, suggests that every Registrar's office should be provided with all the requisites for photography, and that a photograph should be taken of every person who presents a document for registration, and is not personally known to the Registrar.

(8) Referring to the opinions entertained by the majority of Europeans that Natives dispose, more efficiently, of civil matters than of criminal, the eighth letter says that the notion is erroneous, inasmuch as it is civil matters that demand a greater display of intellect and discretion. It is also remarked that the notion referred to above arises from the fact that criminal officers are, for the most part, less educated and less paid than civil officers.

(9) The ninth letter refers to an assault committed by a Police Inspector upon a school-boy during the late Jubilee celebrations in Travancore.

(10) The tenth letter gives an account of the inauguration of a society entitled *Uttara Kerala Sabha* lately formed at Tellicherry.

(11) The eleventh letter says that certain officers in Malabar have appropriated for themselves a portion of the money collected by them on account of subscriptions to the Jubilee Fund.

(12) The twelfth letter observes that the practice current among Native chiefs in Malabar of procuring Brahmins as husbands for their female relatives, should be discontinued, and that marriages between the chiefs of the same caste should be effected wherever possible.

(13) The thirteenth letter remarks that the Sub-Magistrate of Quilandy prevents persons other than actual parties in the case from entering the Court during the trial of criminal cases, and that the intention of Government in ruling that all public Courts should be open for the public is thereby nullified.

(14) Referring to a meeting of the Uttara Kerala Sabha, lately held at Telli-cherry, the fourteenth letter says that many of the Native chiefs in North Malabar did not take sufficient interest in the movement, because the object of the meeting was not properly explained to them.

(15) The writer of the fifteenth letter offers bribes to the correspondent signing himself "Kesari," on condition of his desisting from impeaching certain officials in Malabar. In the letter it is also remarked that Munsifs as well as Tahsildars think themselves the paramount authorities, and there is no one to question their will.

(16) The sixteenth letter says that some managers of night schools present for examination persons who have not had six months' education in the school, but who already possess a knowledge of language and arithmetic, and that they receive results grants for such persons.

(17) Referring to the extensive remissions allowed to their tenants by the Maharaja of Vizianagram and others in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, the seventeenth letter says that what the British Government is going to do in honor of the occasion is to reduce the number of kists (instalments in which revenue is to be paid), which was originally ten, from 6 to 4. And the letter is concluded with a hope that the present Governor, who is reported of very favorably, will be pleased not to reduce the number of kists, although it is too much to expect remissions.

III (1) Referring to the late Jubilee celebrations in Calicut, a paragraph regrets to observe that no portion of the funds collected there for the purpose was allotted to religious institutions, and that drunken soldiers by carelessly letting off their rockets during the display of fireworks, caused the death of one person, while five or six others were wounded.

(2) The second paragraph says that one Constable V. Raman Menon, who had rendered good services during the late fire in the Palghat town, is now dead from the injuries he therein sustained, that his family, who depended upon him for support, is now left helpless, and that Government should grant some compassionate allowances to the families of such Government servants.

HOSUR,
16th April 1887.

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

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

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 21st March.—Reproduces an article from the *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore paper), in which the editor of the above journal states that the present flourishing and prosperous condition of the British Government is envied by all other European powers, who wish its downfall, and assert that it will be a difficult task for England to cope with a strong foe, when dragged into war, for want of a sufficient Army. It is true that England is strong enough in Navy; but her Indian subjects, who are entirely disaffected, are waiting for an opportunity to rise in rebellion against her and annihilate her power. The Hindus hate their rulers, as they interfere with their religion. The Sikhs are clamorous on account of their being separated from Dhuleep Singh. The Muhammadans are disheartened on account of the cause of the Porte not being espoused by the British Government, who have no trust in the fidelity of their subjects. The veracity of this statement can easily be proved by the fact of their not having been elevated to the ranks of European officers in the Army. If the British Government had any reliance on their Indian subjects, they would not have enforced the Arms Act. Although they outwardly declare that they are well disposed towards their rulers, yet they are anxiously looking out for the appearance of a formidable enemy, who will help to extricate themselves from the clutches of the present Government. All the Rajas,

Nawabs, and Chiefs, &c., are disgusted with the British Raj, and darkness prevails all over India. Those people who opine as above advise England under the veil of friendship to the effect that at the time of war the British Government should have no confidence in the faithfulness of the people of the country; they should advance from their frontiers and have a fight at Herat. They should erect batteries at Laddack and Thibet, where they can more easily oppose the enemy than at Quetta or Peshawar. We beg to remark that all these nonsensical thoughts are cleverly reduced to writing, with a view to puzzle the British Government when they have to deal with several intricate questions. The Indian Muhammadan subjects are falsely accused of their being better disposed towards the Porte than to their present rulers. Turkey is at present involved in several difficulties, and is not able to settle her own affairs in connection with Arabia, Egypt and Soudon; hence that power is not held in high estimation by the Indian Muhammadans.

2. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 28th March.—Quotes an article from the *Roznama* in which its editor states that there are Russian spies in North-Western Provinces, who are the inhabitants of Asia. They are busily engaged in creating disaffection in the hearts of the Indian subjects by giving exaggerated accounts of the Russian power, their intrigues even extended to Afghanistan. Under these circumstances, we beg to advise our Government to construct a railway from Quetta to Isphahan *via* Nishki, Helmund, Kirman and Seistan, by which it is expected that the British subjects in Persia, who are looked down upon, will regain their privileges. The extension of the Sibi and Quetta railway to Khandahar and the construction of a third railway from Peshawar to Cabul and, if practicable, to Bamian *via* Khandahar and Jelalabad is also deemed expedient.

3. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, 25th March.—"Princes of Dehli." Under the above head quotes from the *Mushir-i-Khaisar* to the effect that the present state of poverty and misery to which the Princes of Dehli are reduced, is deserving of attention. These princes were granted stipends of Rs. 5 each per mensem (hardly the pay of a groom) which, being scarcely sufficient to live from hand to mouth, have all been commuted for lump sums. We regret to have to state that our Government grudged to render them a helping hand in their present poverty-stricken circumstances. They are liberal to those who are bold enough to threaten their power, as for instance, they are paying 10,000 rupees annually to Iyub Khan. It is a pity that the princes of India, whose fathers were once Emperors, should have thus been ignored.

CHEPAUK,
27th April 1887.

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

Public No. 6754 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.

OOTACAMUND,
13th May 1887.

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

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