

Revenue (1894) Department.

G.O., No. 1164

Confidential No. 640.

DATED 19 March '94

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inviting the attention of the Honble Mr. Crole
to para 61 of the report on Vernacular Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 15th February 1894.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

$\frac{0}{18}$ —5,000—7-9-93.

(1894)

ABSTRACT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current Number. 2005

Office Note

From

The Chief Clerk.

Dated 13th } march 1894.
Received 13th }

Enclosures nil.

No. 504

SUBJECT.

Re. Mr. C. S. Crole's evi-
dence before the
Hemp Drug Commission.

(order on the back of
the office note).

CHIEF SECRETARIAT,

Madras, 13 March 1894

[No. 3 OF 1894.]

OFFICE NOTE. No. 504

From

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Dep.

PORT

ED BY THE TRANSLATORS
IENT OF MADRAS

THE

15th February 1894.

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The undersigned has the honour to

(j)—Salt und Abkari—

Nil.

(k)—General—

transfer for the necessary action the

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C. L. and His Excellency the Governor

against the last three sentences of para

61 of the report on Madras Newspapers

for the fortnight ending 15th February

1894: - *Handwritten text*

"Did Mr. C. say this? If so, should

"he not be called on to explain?"

(Id.) H. W. B.

"Let us see what he did say"

(Id.) $\frac{w}{7}$ march.

Hedrick Hico
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
13 MAR 84
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
1	<i>Monthly.</i> "Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	1,200	Jan. 1894.
2	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	100	Feb. "
3	<i>Bi-monthly.</i> "Swadesabhimani"	Salem	200	1st Feb. 1894.
4	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	120	1st "
5	"Vidya Bodhini"	Do.	150	1st "
6	"Meignana Bhanu"	Karikal	150	1st "
7	"Trichy Nesan"	Trichinopoly	150	1st "
8	<i>Tri-monthly.</i> "Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	225	1st Feb. 1894.
9	<i>Weekly.</i> "Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	3rd and 10th Feb. 1894.
10	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,500	3rd " 10th "
11	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do.	1,000	1st " 8th "
12	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	300	1st Jan. 1894.
13	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	550	29th " and 5th Feb. 1894.
14	"Bhaskara Gnanodayam"	Do.	550	5th, 19th and 26th Jan. and 2nd Feb. 1894.
15	"Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan"	Trichinopoly	350	4th Feb. 1894.
16	"Arya Jana Ratchani"	Erode	300	1st "
17	<i>Bi-weekly.</i> "Swadesamitran"	Madras	850	30th Jan. and 2nd, 6th and 9th Feb. 1894.
TELUGU.				
18	<i>Monthly.</i> "Vignana vardhani"	Kalyandrug	200	1st Feb. 1894.
19	"Samrajya pradayini"	Velatore	Not known.	3rd " "
20	"Andhrabhashasanjivani"	Madras	100	7th " "
21	"Messenger of Truth"	Do.	4,000	10th " "
22	<i>Bi-monthly.</i> "Gnanodayamu"	Ellore	500	8th Feb. 1894.
23	"Kalanithi"	Guntur	300	12th " "
24	<i>Tri-monthly.</i> "Rajayogi"	Cocanada	250	5th and 15th Feb. 1894.
25	<i>Weekly.</i> "Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	2nd and 10th Feb. 1894.
26	"Desopakari"	Ellore	350	2nd " 7th "
27	"Samarga Bodhini"	Bellary	300	6th " 14th "
28	"Kistna News"	Bozwada	250	7th " 13th "
29	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	10th " 12th "
KANARESE.				
30	<i>Weekly.</i> "Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	5th Feb. 1894.
31	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	20	3rd " "
32	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1894.
33	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,500	1st and 8th Feb. 1894.
MALAYALAM.				
34	<i>Bi-monthly.</i> "Nazrani Dipika"	Mannanam	700	1st Feb. 1894.
35	<i>Tri-monthly.</i> "Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	500	1st and 11th Feb. 1894.
36	<i>Weekly.</i> "Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	3rd Feb. 1894.
37	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	500	31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1894.
38	"Manorama"	Do.	520	5th Feb. 1894.
39	"Kerala Nandini"	Cochin	480	26th Jan. 1894.
40	"Malayala Manorama"	Kottayam	1,000	3rd and 10th Feb. 1894.
HINDUSTANI.				
41	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	29th Jan. and 5th Feb. 1894.
42	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapettah do.	570	27th " " 3rd "
43	"Tilism-i-Hairuth"	Triplicane do.	50	5th Jan. 1894.
44	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	125	15th Dec. 1893 and 1st and 15th Jan. 1894.
45	"Khasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	575	11th, 15th, 25th, 29th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1894.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 1st February, notices that the Russian Government is trying its best to accumulate more military stores and that a contract has been given to certain Americans to supply the Government with a large number of rifles and swords, the celebrated Remington Rifle Company being one of the contractors, and considers the circumstances ominous.

NAZRANI DIPIKA,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

2. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th December, touching on the Russian advance in Central Asia, remarks that, although an attack by Russia upon India for the present or indeed in the remote future is more than impossible, yet it is advisable that the British Government should adopt early and effectual measures to meet such an emergency and to be always ready.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Dec. 15th, 1893.

3. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th January, writes that France does not support the censures passed by the Khedive upon the Egyptian forces, but advises him to adopt a moderate tone in this matter and states that it is incumbent upon Lord Cromer to explain mildly to the Khedive the motive of the British Government in keeping an army in Egypt which is intended to protect its frontiers from foreign incursions and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

4. The *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 26th January, referring to the theft that was committed at Tirukkadayur temple, remarks as follows:—Robbery was committed at Tirukkadayur temple on the night of the 9th December 1893 and the jewels of the temple, to the aggregate value of Rs. 800, were stolen. It is rumoured that an Afghan met the inspector of police of Negapatam on the morning of the 9th December and informed him that robbery would be committed on the very same night at a temple, very likely Tirukkadayur, by nine Afghan and two native robbers. The inspector of police, instead of adopting measures to prevent the commission of robbery, simply entered the report of the Afghan in his diary and remained in fancied security. It is hoped that Government will make inquiry regarding the conduct of the inspector in question.

BHASKARA
GNANODAYAM,
Jan. 26th, 1894.

5. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 3rd February, reports that robbers waylay and plunder people passing by the road that leads to Tiruppattur and the authorities concerned have not adopted measures to stop this.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Feb. 3rd, 1894.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, while rejoicing to hear that Government insists on transferring public servants from one place to another once in three years, prays the authorities to apply the same rule to the police constables of Conjeeveram, who, by their long stay in that place, have grown a source of vexation and trouble to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 6th, 1894.

7. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st February 1894, says, in its supplement (in English), referring to "the regular night gambling" in Cocanada and Jagannaickpur, that "the constables on beat as also the head constables, whose duty it is to visit the men on duty, connive at this violation

RAJAYOGI,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

of the law and accept (so goes the rumour) pecuniary tips to wink at the same" and hopes that the "inspector will speedily take steps to eradicate the evil and punish such policemen."

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 3rd, 1894.

8. In reference to the Guruvayur temple theft case, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd February, says that, although certain of the thieves have been apprehended and a portion of the stolen property has been recovered from them, yet the Chowghat police do not investigate the case properly. The editor fails to understand why the Superintendent of Police does not make any inquiry into the case, though it is that officer's duty to go personally to the spot and conduct inquiries into big robbery cases such as this.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
Jan. 11th, 1894.

9. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th January, regarding the punishment of rigorous imprisonment of seven years recently awarded by the Alipur sessions court to a woman, who was in the habit of kidnapping girls for immoral purposes and selling them to dancing girls, remarks that, if the detective officers of the police were always on the look-out for such characters and would bring them to justice, such illegal and obnoxious traffic will entirely cease.

(b) Courts.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

10. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, speaking of a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by a sub-magistrate in Saidapet on a lad of seven years of age for the theft of four annas as a first offence, remarks thus:—How can this child of seven years remain away from its parents for such a long time? The punishment of whipping is intended for such cases, and it appears strange that the magistrate could not see that a few stripes would have been the most adequate punishment for the offence, especially as it was the first committed by the stripling. It is also strange that, though the case has come to the notice of the Government, the Government has not thought fit to make an example of such an erring magistrate.

(d) Education.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, draws the attention of the authorities to the wretched condition of the local fund school-house at Mathirvalore and hopes that the local fund authorities will lose no time to repair the building in the interests of the boys at least.

GNANODAYAMU,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

12. A correspondent (*Vidyarthi*) to the *Gnanodayamu*, of the 1st February 1894, referring to the translation paper of the last B.A. degree examination, which forms a part of the "English division" of the examination, writes to say that an English passage was first translated into Telugu (as well as other vernaculars) to be afterwards re-translated into English by candidates. Finding fault with this method of testing their ability in translation, he hopes the University will in future reform it.

(e) Local and Municipal.

DESABHIMANI,
Jan. 31st, 1894.

13. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st January, with a view to improve the sanitation of Cuddalore, suggests to the municipality of that place the expediency of using tightly-closed conservancy carts in lieu of open carts, of providing the scavengers with tin buckets instead of baskets and of furnishing the town with a sufficient number of sewage carts.

He remarks that the lighting of the town at present is very unsatisfactory excepting in those parts where Europeans and municipal councillors live. He invites the authorities to adopt the suggestions made and do the needful.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

14. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st February, complains that a greater part of the road that leads from Salem to Maichery is in a wretched condition and carts and people are put to great danger in consequence. The paper wishes the authorities to adopt remedial measures as soon as possible.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, complaining of the wretched condition of the Vanier street at Pudukkottai in Madras, says that the residents of the street, who are mostly rice merchants, dry their paddy on mats spread in the street and thus cause great inconvenience to people passing in the street. He wishes the municipal authorities to do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

16. The same paper, learning that the taluk board of Erode seriously contemplate to levy house-tax on the people of Bhavani, says that they are extremely poor and that the proposed tax would press very heavily on them.

17. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 31st January 1894, under the head of "News and Notes," referring to the appointment of Mr. A. Pundarikashudu as the Vice-President of the Kistna District Board and observing that it "is the outcome of the question in the legislative council," hopes that "the Government will find some more non-officials competent to act as vice-presidents of district boards."

VIVEKAVARDHANI,
Jan. 31st, 1894.

18. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 1st February 1894, referring to the recent accidental death of a person falling into a pit in Erracheruvu near Pathaguntur, says that these pits are formed by the removal of mud from the tank-bed for making tiles and that many have similarly lost their lives in consequence thereof while bathing there, and hopes that the municipality will, hereafter at least, post guards near such pits and thus prevent recurrences of such accidents.

KALANIDHI,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

19. The *Kistna News*, of the 7th February 1894, referring, in its supplement, to the outbreak of cholera in the town of Bezvada, under the head "Local," writes thus (in English):—"The municipality has taken no action yet. The councillors seem to be content with their titles. The chairman has got it tom-tomed in the town that the people should drink only the water in the reservoir and the Kistna water should be avoided. This may have a salutary effect, but it is by no means the preventive measure. All the houses should be ordered to be whitewashed, tar and sulphur should be freely fumigated in every nook and corner and medicines liberally distributed. There is no good of the municipality taking any action at the eleventh hour and then repenting."

KISTNA NEWS,
Feb. 7th, 1894.

20. The same paper, while reviewing, in its supplement, the report of the Kistna district local fund administration for 1892-93, says that the non-official members on the boards take very little part in the proceedings of the meetings and intends to "impress upon the Government that its choice of members of local boards is very improper and requires a thorough reform and that persons with an independent calling, high educational attainments and noble views, with a firm mind and a full knowledge of the wants of the country, can alone satisfy the ends of justice."

As regards the house-tax, it observes:—"The rate will, it is feared, be carried to its maximum limit this year in some unions, and, should that be the case, we would feel bound to say that such a preposterous measure will make the constitution of the unions very unpopular to the people whose purses are already drained by the imposition of too many taxes."

As to the state of roads, it writes:—"Mr. Atkinson frankly admits that the roads in the delta are not good and considers that to make them and to keep them thoroughly satisfactory a very much larger annual expenditure than the district board can at present afford is indispensable."

With reference to education, it notes that "there are several villages in the upland taluks, especially in the northernmost taluks of the district, without any kind of school but with a sufficient number of children of school-going age. Education is most backward in those parts and it will be a boon to the people if local fund primary schools are opened there."

As to the measures adopted for checking outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and fevers, it remarks that "the amount spent for remedial and preventive measures was Rs. 1,099 and the number of deaths was 6,474. No proper steps seem to have been taken either by the district board or taluk boards to check the epidemic (cholera), and, as such diseases commonly occur every year, we wish they will take more interest in the well-being of the people and do in future what they can at the very outset of their appearance to combat them."

Referring to sanitation, &c., it remarks:—"There are several villages where want of sweet drinking water is keenly felt and sanitation most miserable; we wish more attention will be paid in future in this direction."

21. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th February 1894, referring, in its supplement, under the head "Local," to the present inhuman method of killing stray pigs and dogs, namely, by beating to death with clubs or heavy sticks after many blows," writes thus (in English):—"To the Hindu community who eschew the slaughtering of animals, the gruesome sights they are compelled unconsciously at times to witness must be most painful to their feelings, and we invite the early attention of those Hindu gentlemen who at present occupy seats on the municipal board to take steps to prevent this cruel and uncalled for method of destroying dumb animals."

22. The same paper says, in its supplement, under the head "Local," that the maidan between Vupputetikalva road and the back of the Siva temple is converted into a latrine by shameless persons even during the day, although there is a municipal latrine in a corner of the said maidan and although many European gentlemen and officials and others drive by that road. Attributing the outbreak of cholera, &c., to this nuisance, it remarks that the municipal authorities and the police are, in spite of the same, quite indifferent.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 3rd February, notices that a municipal rate-payers' meeting was recently held at Calicut to memorialise Government through the Collector of Malabar against the irregularities in the local municipal administration and says that the

memorial protests (1) against the appointment of illiterate men as menons, (2) against the resolution of the municipal council regarding the assessment of land on which timber is stored, (3) against the present taxes on buildings, (4) against the distraint and sale of rate-payers' property for arrears of revenue, (5) against the prohibition against peoples taking water with their own pots from the Mananchira tank, and (6) against the municipal notification regarding taking out licenses for burying or burning dead bodies. The paper, in supporting the memorial, advises the rate-payers to first try and get back the privilege of election as they would then be able to get things done properly.

RAJAYOGI,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 3rd, 1894.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, reports that Mr. Clerk, Deputy Commissioner of the Settlement Department, disposes of the appeals preferred to him by the ryots of Tanjore arbitrarily and without making sufficient inquiry. With a view to give Government an idea of the procedure of the Deputy Commissioner, the paper publishes a letter from a correspondent who complains bitterly of the exorbitantly heavy rates of the new assessment and of the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner offering to hear objections and fixing a date for parties to appear before him and yet making no inquiries at all, but directing the petitioners to send their petitions by post.

25. The same paper, after publishing a copy of the circular of the tahsildar of the Chingleput taluk, directing the maniamdars and the karnams to expedite the collection of revenue for 1894, regrets to say that it is rumoured that the minor revenue officials adopt all sorts of coercive measures in the collection of revenue and thus cause the people a great hardship. The paper wishes the authorities concerned to take steps to mitigate the oppression caused by the officials referred to.

26. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, referring to the settlement of the district of Tanjore, remarks that the new rates of assessment are simply ruinous to the mirasidars who are already in a depressed condition, while many are deeply involved in debt unable to pay even their present taxes.

(h) *Railways.*

27. The *Rajayogi*, of the 1st February 1894, says, in the supplement (in English), that "considering that nine-tenths of the travelling public ride third class, it is a short-sighted policy to enhance the price of travelling, more especially if the railway is to be made a paying concern."

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th February 1894, referring to the recent accident to two brothers on the last new-moon day at Tiruvallur, while the Cuddapah train was approaching it, says that it is reported that the cause of the fatal danger was that the doors of the carriages were merely bolted and not locked.

(i) *Public Works.*

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, dwelling on the insanitary condition of Palayapalayam in Shiyali taluk and on the damage caused to crops by the recent flood, says that it is desirable that Government should be pleased to repair the irrigation channels of that place as early as possible.

(k) *General.*

30. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 29th January, referring to the period of the tenure of office tenable by a Governor-General, writes as follows:—"It is bad policy that a Viceroy should vacate his office at the end of five years. The term of five years is insufficient for any Governor-General to enable him to acquaint himself with the nature of the country and the peculiarities of the people whom he rules over. The Governor-General, therefore, instead of using his own discretion and his personal knowledge of things, is obliged to allow himself to be guided by the opinions of his councillors. Hence the appointment of

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 30th, 1894.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

RAJAYOGI,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 10th, 1894.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

NAGAI NILALOCHANI,
Jan. 29th, 1894.

a Governor-General, though it entails on Government heavy expense, yet confers little or no benefit on the country. The Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne failed to win the appreciation of the people simply because he allowed himself to be guided by his councillors. It is hoped that the new Governor-General will follow the noble example set by Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Ripon.

31. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, while regretting to record the death of a boy by drowning in a well at Alwarkurichi, attributes the frequency of such casualties to the absence of parapet walls round the wells of that place—a matter which needs the attention of the authorities.

32. A correspondent to the *Bhaskara Gnanodayam*, of the 2nd February, remarks that the medical officer at Muttupet shows much indifference in the discharge of his legitimate duties and the medical aid given to the people is, therefore, very unsatisfactory.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, draws the attention of Government to the fact that the postal authorities at Srivilliputtur, fearing that the letters addressed to the manager of the *Swadesamitran* may contain articles against themselves, destroy those letters.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, after showing the importance of Vishnupuram as the seat of many mirasidars and rich merchants and the inconvenience which the people experience owing to the absence of a post office at that place, requests the postal authorities to open a post office there, the nearest post office being now at Nannilam twelve miles distant.

35. The same paper congratulates India on her having Lord Elgin as her Viceroy and says that His Excellency Lord Elgin is well known for his simplicity and devotion to duty.

36. The *Samrajyapradayini*, of the 10th January 1894, on hearing a report that gambling is on the increase in Kollur, in spite of there being officials and a police station, remarks that, while the state of circumstances in larger villages is so, the case of smaller ones needs no comment.

37. The *Vignanavardhani*, for the month of January 1894, writes in the form of a dialogue that village officers shut up poor villagers' cattle in cattle-pounds without any occasion and assigns their low salary as a reason for their doing so and remarks that the villagers concerned heap abuses on them consequently. It therefore suggests that, if Government were to take this into consideration and increase the said officers' salaries, these difficulties would be obviated and both parties would thereby be benefited.

38. The *Gnanodayamu*, of the 1st February 1894, understanding that Government is going to declare that matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates, who have been hitherto declared eligible for Government service, will hereafter be held disqualified for the same, says that, whatever the object may be in doing so, it entails many difficulties. The candidates who have spent large amounts of money for their education will sadly be disappointed and the Government also will find it difficult to get F.As. and B.As. for gumastahs' posts and other numerous petty places in the lower grades of the several departments, with no prospects before them. It observes also that it is unjust and unwise to say that those only who have passed the Matriculation examination in 1892 and since are qualified for Government service. Although the matriculation standard has been raised since that year, it appears, on examination, that those who

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 30th, 1894.

BHASKARA
GNANODAYAM,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 6th, 1894.

SAMRAJYAPRADAYINI,
Jan. 10th, 1894.

VIGNANAVARDHANI,
Jan. 1894.

GNANODAYAMU,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

matriculated before that year are better than these others in experience and other matters. It therefore requests Government to rule that all matriculates and first-class middle school passed candidates are qualified for Government service up to fifty rupees without making any distinction whatever.

39. The *Rajayogi*, of the 10th February 1894, says, in its supplement, that a "Jaut" having been invited to give evidence before the Opium Commission, was reported to have said that he was able to get Rs. 68, including batta, &c., from the commission, although he could not earn more than 8 annas a day. It further says that he has remarked that it seemed to him that the members were simply making fun of their work and that he has also questioned how the Government could throw away money if they were really in want of funds. It remarks that it cannot understand why the commission is still engaged in collecting evidence, while ordinary men entertain such an idea as this.

40. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th instant, remarks thus upon the administration of Lord Lansdowne. His first act was the annexation of Cashmere in violation of the sacred promise of Her Majesty that no native states would be annexed to British India. He was also the instigator as it were of Tekendrajit of Manipur in rising against his brother, and thus brought about the slaughter of many brave Englishmen and then rendered Manipur a native state in name only. It was in his administration that the Government of India was insulted by the Amir by his refusal to receive Lord Robert's mission. Then came Sir Mortimer Durand's mission, of which nothing has come out except the saddling of India with an increased subsidy. He instituted the prosecution of the *Bangabasi* paper at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and then withdrew it. Another mistake he was led into by the same official was the notorious jury notification which he was compelled to withdraw. The gagging of the press in cantonments was another action for which he has been condemned even by his own countrymen. He increased the expenditure from the Indian revenues by 8½ lakhs by granting compensation allowance to European officers. The closing of mints and the consequent further fall in the value of silver bullion, and thus making the financial position of India the most deplorable, were other deeds of his. All these mistakes were due to his having allowed himself to be led by his Anglo-Indian advisers.

41. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 27th January, in referring to the arrival of Lord Elgin at Bombay, observes as follows:—"Addresses were presented by the Bombay Corporation and the local Chamber of Commerce, but, in replying to them, Lord Elgin did not make any remarks as to his future administration. Lord Elgin is a Scotch peer, and, as Scotchmen are generally men of determination, there is no doubt that whatever His Lordship may do—whether good or bad—he will act with firmness. However there is no necessity at present to comment upon things that have yet to be seen. As we think it expedient to say a little about the administration of the retiring Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, we shall place it before our readers. Lord Lansdowne's administration has not been remarkable for any noticeable good done. If there has been anything at all, it is the Age of Consent Act. That of course is a measure very beneficial to the country. Another thing is the expansion of the legislative council. Of this, however, the credit is not particularly due to Lord Lansdowne. The majority of his actions have been against the interests of the people. It is the newspapers that drag into light the defects in the administration and thus bring them to the notice of the authorities and get them remedied. Lord Lansdowne, however, in order that the defects in his administration might not be brought to light, passed the Official Secrets Act. That has practically gagged the Indian press. No one can reckon this among the good acts of an administrator. Again, Manipur was annexed on account of certain

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VRITTANTA
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KERALA PATRIKA,
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JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Dec. 15th, 1893.

42. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th December, states that the firing of blank cartridges on occasions of rebellions and riots in order to threaten the rebels and to suppress rebellion tends to fan the flame rather than to intimidate the rebels as has been proved by the recent occurrence in which the rebels fearlessly attacked their assailants and were killed on being afterwards fired upon with ball. It solicits Government to strictly prohibit the practice of firing blank cartridges on rebels on such occasions which course of action only causes the greater mischief and loss of life.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Jan. 1st, 1894.

43. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 1st January, in stating that the Muslim converts in Liverpool are much disturbed and troubled by their Christian neighbours, observes that, while the British Government has given full freedom of religion to all classes of its subjects, it is a matter of great surprise that it does not offer them protection. It is said that the Liverpool Christians recently entered into the mosque and disturbed the congregation which was engaged in divine service and abused them and the founder of their religion in scurrilous language. It further notes that, when the religion of Islam first appeared in Liverpool, the Christians, contrary to the teachings of the Bible, girded up their loins against those who, at the call of conscience, had embraced the Islamic faith.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Jan. 29th, 1894.

44. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 29th January, writes that a certain European Spies in the disguise of Government officials. who was appointed a guide in the Quarter-master-General's office at Simla, having recently obtained a month's leave, took photographs of all forts and cantonments in India and never returned. It is said that he was a spy of some European state. The same paper gives an account of another European, named Mr. Wald, who was employed in Bombay and who declared himself to be a German and was transferred on promotion to the Intelligence Department in Rangoon, in which place he obtained 21 days' furlough and quietly went away to France. It is asserted that he was a clever and intelligent draughtsman and was moreover acquainted with different languages. In conclusion, the *Shams* suggests that a keen watch should be kept over persons of this description.

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Feb. 7th, 1894.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 2nd, 1894.

52. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, on the subject of the maltreatment of native emigrants in South Africa, writes as follows:—It is strange to hear that Government did nothing for the native emigrants of South Africa even though its attention had been more than once drawn to the maltreatment they receive at the hands of "Boers"—a tribe that has an instinctive hatred for the native emigrants. Emigrants are looked upon with contempt and dislike in several parts of South Africa. For instance, when a Muhammadan, named Abd-ul Jaffar, filed a suit in the Resident Magistrate's court against Mr. Wilt for the recovery of £8-5-0 due to him, the advocate for the defendant virulently abused the plaintiff as well as the emigrants in general and even went the length of saying before the magistrate that the emigrants should either be turned out of Africa or shot. That such an objectionable language should be used even in the benign rule of Her Majesty and left unnoticed by the magistrate is a matter for great surprise and regret. It, therefore, behoves philanthropists like Sir Wedderburn, Mr. Cain and Mr. Dadabai Nowrojee to bring the subject of the maltreatment of emigrants before the Parliament and get a redress of their grievances. By so doing they will confer a boon on the emigrant population of South Africa.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 6th, 1894.

53. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, points out that the Government of India is very much against holding the Civil Service examination in India and in England simultaneously and it has, therefore, endeavoured to represent to the Secretary of State that many practical difficulties exist in carrying out the resolution of the Parliament on that subject. The paper advises the people not to depend on the Government of India but to appeal to Parliament as well as to the people of England to get their long-cherished object accomplished.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 9th, 1894.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, reports that it is rumoured that, with a view to enhance the price of silver, some European merchants advise Government to levy a tax on silver imported into India. It adds that the depreciation of the rupee has already proved detrimental to the ryot population, and, should the suggestion of the European merchants be adopted, it will prove still worse to the agricultural classes. The paper prays His Excellency Lord Elgin to think over the matter and do justice to the people.

VIVEKAVARDHANI,
Jan. 24th, 1894.

55. The *Vivekavardhani*, of the 24th January 1894, referring to the suspension of Rev. Subbarayudu of the Church Mission Society, Masulipatam, writes thus (in English):—"Mr. Subbarayudu is known to be a very honest and truthful gentleman and it is a pity that the Lord Bishop should have adopted such irregular procedure and passed such severe sentence upon him without giving him any opportunity of producing his witnesses and holding a formal trial. It appears that two respectable native gentlemen sent in their written evidence to the commission and yet their evidence was ignored."

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1894.

The cost of the Opium Commission.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKKA,
Feb. 5th, 1894.

57. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, says thus:—It is a matter of thankfulness that the people in England are far more interested in this land than they were years ago, but the interest displayed in the affairs of India is not always intelligent. The opium

56. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th instant, says that the cost to India of the Opium Commission is Rs. 11,20,000.

question may be taken as an example. The evidence that has been delivered before the commission has been all on one side; still the enemies of the drug are not satisfied. They do not take into consideration the effects that would follow. The people would resent the stoppage of what they considered a necessity, and there would be riots far worse than those of Bombay last year. The people might rise in rebellion in different parts of the country, and the Government might not be able to stand the rising, at least not till after much blood had been shed. Again, it is feared that there will be a heavy deficit when the next budget is proclaimed, and, if the sum obtained from opium were added to this, bankruptcy would most certainly be the result. The people would resent the action of the Government for two reasons—first, for depriving them of a necessary of life; secondly, by putting on them heavy taxes on account of the stoppage of what they considered was their right. Then again, a large amount of money would be required to provide men to prevent the people from cultivating the poppy. This might require as much money as is now derived from the drug and we would ask from what source this supply could be obtained. It would thus be seen what a ruinous policy the anti-opiumists are recommending and it is remarkable that any man outside the walls of a lunatic asylum should ever put forward such views as they are doing. The British people, while protesting against opium, allow liquor to be brought into the country and sold to the people in any quantities. This is doing far more injury than opium is doing or is likely to do.

58. The Malayalam *Kerala Nandini* (Cochin), of the 26th January, notices that the Tirurangadi magistrate is alleged to use towards persons appearing in his court the Malayalam second person singular pronoun ("ni"), the use of which to men of respectability is considered very insulting. The paper remarks that judges should be careful to address parties in accordance with the rules of civility.

KERALA NANDINI,
Jan. 26th, 1894.

59. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 31st January, supports the memorial sent to Parliament by the Pariahs protesting against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India. The paper remarks that, considering the harsh treatment Pariahs receive from the higher castes, there is nothing to be surprised at in this action of theirs.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 31st, 1894.

60. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper says that Mr. Caine, M.P., intends moving Parliament to put a stop to the Christian churches in India being maintained by the revenue collected from the Hindus and Muhammadans.

61. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices as follows:—In his evidence given before the Hemp Drugs Commission, Mr. Crole, First Member of the Board of Revenue, stated as follows:—"Government can, if it thinks proper, put a stop to the cultivation of hemp. If Government were to say that people should not even cultivate paddy, they would do so, for they are law-abiding folk; but the officials would be sure to trump up cases against them. In Malabar it is the custom with the Salt and Abkari officers to foist a pot of toddy into the possession of some innocent man and then bring a charge against him. If a law is made in the matter of hemp, such officers will have no difficulty, similarly acting with hemp also." Such is the opinion which the First Member of the Board of Revenue has of the Salt Department!!!

62. The Malayalam *Nazrani Dipika* (Mannanam), of the 1st February, says:—It appears that the neck of the stone bull in front of the Kottayam Tirunakkara temple became broken, and the local officials reported the matter to the palace authorities, who ordered that a new head should be made of five metals and

NAZRANI DIPIKA,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

affixed to the body of the bull. Accordingly a carpenter was sent for to take the measurement. The carpenter scraped off the black oily dirt, the accumulation of years, and took the measurement. The next day, it seems, there appeared on the right side of the bull's belly a kind of swelling from which there exuded a stinking watery matter (*sic*). The temple people at once reported the matter to the local magistrate Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A., who, on examination, was convinced that it was a kind of tumour similar to those on living bodies. The chief priest having said that, in order to a cure, forty-one days' nivedya ceremonies would have to be performed, the magistrate wrote accordingly to the Diwan Peishkar, for whose examination he also sent on a tin containing some of the above "watery matter." We are lost in admiration at the ingenuity of people who are confident that they can even in these enlightened times succeed in making others believe such wonders, and we hope that the Diwan Peishkar will not be so easily duped as the simple-minded magistrate.

MANORAMA,
Feb. 5th, 1894.

63. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 5th February, says:—There was a theft in the Guruvayur temple and a good deal of jewels and money (gifts of devotees) was stolen. Certain of the temple servants were apprehended on suspicion and they not only confessed the theft, but also gave up a portion of the stolen property. The Zamorin and the Mallissiri Nambudri (co-trustees of the temple) had once, with a view of ascertaining the amount of the gifts deposited in the temple, counted and estimated the whole and found that there were jewels and coin to the value of eight lakhs of rupees. If this money had been invested in a British bank, it would have not only not been made away with by robbers, but would have been increased by the interest. We hope that the trustees will without delay invest all the temple money in a British bank and with the interest build close to the temple a chattram for the worshippers from distant places, who now are put to serious inconvenience for want of proper accommodation.

64. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper notices that the Government of India has decided that from the 1st April next only $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent interest will be paid on savings banks deposits instead of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. hitherto paid. The paper is unable to understand for what purpose the reduction has been made, but suggests that the maximum of the amount depositable should be raised from Rs. 200 to 300.

MALAYALA
MANORAMA,
Feb. 3rd, 1894.

65. The Malayala *Manorama* (Kottayam), of the 3rd February, in referring to the adultery case brought against Mr. Norton by one Mr. Sullivan, remarks that many people are sorry for such a case having been brought against Mr. Norton at this juncture.

The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 7th February, also refers to the above case and to the consequent resignation by Mr. Norton of his seat on the Supreme Legislative Council, and, naïvely asking what the adultery charge has to do with his seat on the council and what wrong the legislative council has done that he should refuse to be a member of it, hints that there must be something behind all this.

In connection with the same case, a correspondent in the last-named paper writes that, although people find amusement in this sort of reading, yet about this case against Mr. Norton they are very sorry. The correspondent further adds that, owing to this case, all the congressmen have hidden themselves in corners and that the resignation of Mr. Norton is only proper.

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