

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 29th March 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	653	19th March 1884.
2	"Tripurá Vártáaha"	Comillah	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....	21st ditto.
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	24th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	21st ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	22nd ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitáishí"	Burrisal	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	18th ditto.
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	19th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	756	
13	"Cháruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	17th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	526	23rd ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	21st ditto.
16	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	267	
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	22nd ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Játiya Suhríd"	Calcutta	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore	500	20th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	14th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	21st ditto.
23	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	850	24th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	421	16th ditto.
25	"Prájá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	287	
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong	.....
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beaulah	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	20th ditto.
30	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah	500	23rd ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	19th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	24th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	22nd ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá 24-Pergha.	1,000	24th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	22nd ditto.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	24th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	450	20th to 27th March 1884.
41	"Samvad Prabhákar"	Ditto	225	21st to 26th ditto.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	20th to 27th ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	20th to 26th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	21st, 25th and 26th March 1884.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	20th to 27th March 1884.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	22nd March 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	20th ditto.
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	20th ditto.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	24th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	2nd ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	21st ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
56	"Jarida-i-numaish"	Ditto	.....
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
58	"Assam News"	Ditto	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	250	8th ditto.
60	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	9th ditto.
61	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	92	6th ditto.
62	"Perusottam Patriká"	Pooree	330	10th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	
64	"Taraka"	Midnapore	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
65	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Patna	400	

then again is our own fault? Consequently, even without believing in fate, we are forced to blame it. Nothing has been settled even now regarding self-government. The Rent Bill has not been passed this year, and there is no hope that it will be soon passed; and we do not wish to pain the part which has been wounded in our heart by referring to the one law which has been passed. Having thus done all this, Lord Ripon has gone away to Simla with all his staff and following. All our hopes are driven far away. We have received one lesson; we have hope no more.

The exodus to Simla has become a fearfully injurious practice. It is attended with immense expenditure of money, impediment to business, and inconvenience; and yet the highest Government officials will not forego their own convenience. We find that as soon as the Governor-General goes away to Simla, the Calcutta newspapers begin to sharply denounce the Simla exodus, and blame it by putting forth many reasons against it. And yet the period of the Simla residence is gradually increasing. Formerly it was six months; now under a Liberal Government the period of the Simla residence has been fixed to be eight months. The Englishman has not yet learnt to be liberal for the benefit of others, especially of those who are not his own countrymen, by sacrificing his own convenience. It is for that reason that, for the sake of the comfort and the happiness of a handful of high Government officials, the custom of the Simla residence has been established to the great pecuniary loss of twenty-five crores of men and impediment to business.

India is an empire of vast extent. It cannot be seen in all its directions sitting in one place. The Governor-General and the other supreme officials of the Government of India have to look to all parts of India with equal attention; at least they ought to do so. It is perhaps for that reason that the Governor-General and his colleagues do not deem it convenient to reside on the level plains of Bengal. Consequently they have fixed the summits of Simla as the place of their residence. How can the large and vastly extended India be seen in all its directions except by standing on the high summits of the Himalayas? We are sinfully-inclined men, and we therefore attribute selfishness to the sacred character of the god-like Englishman.

SADHARANI,
March 23rd, 1884.

68. The same paper contains an article headed "Wasteful Expenditure." The Editor refers to the large expenditure incurred in according a fitting reception to the Prince of Wales and to the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught. But this he does not regard as useless expenditure. To the loyal people of India such an outlay of money does not appear extravagant. What they object to is the enormous expenditure incurred every year in making preparations for the reception of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Divisional Commissioners, and even Magisterial officers in places which these functionaries may happen to visit. Very little good accrues from their cursory visits; but the people have to suffer in their purse on that account. It may be asked with some reason why do the people pay? But this question may be answered by another, namely, that even if the people pay thorough ignorance, idle expectations, or in consequence of pressure put upon them, why does Government approve of such expenditure? Why does not Government express its dissatisfaction at such expenditure and declare the collection of subscriptions for such purposes improper?

SADHARANI.

69. The same paper remarks that the manner in which the affairs of the Calcutta University are being managed at present must be changed; otherwise its glory and prestige will soon be at an end. What the outcome of the recent strictures passed in the press on the management of the University

has been is not known to the public. The recent convocation speech of the Vice-Chancellor did not contain the least reference to the necessity of making any reforms in connection with the University. The first reform necessary is that the Principal of the Presidency College should cease to be the Registrar of the University. This officer has many duties to attend to, and being, moreover, paid a high salary, does not need to have his income supplemented by an allowance from the University. Under the present system his clerk must inevitably become the master of the situation. The University ought to have a separate Registrar. Secondly, the number of members of the Syndicate should be increased. This body is now composed of some half a dozen persons who occasionally meet in the drawing room of the Vice-Chancellor and there indulge in some friendly conversation for some minutes, and the result of their deliberations affects the whole class of students throughout India. This state of things is really alarming. Thirdly, there should be moderators for every subject. The moderators should not be made examiners nor selected from among the Professors and Principals of Colleges. Fourthly, the examiners should be selected from competent outsiders. Fifthly, the fellows elected should be men of culture. The list of fellows appointed recently has dispelled the notion that distinguished literary attainments are what every fellow is expected to possess. Sixthly, the text-books should be carefully selected. On this subject the remarks made by the *Indian Nation* are worthy of all approbation. As regards Bengali text-books in the Entrance Examination, the Editor would like to see particular works of particular writers appointed in lieu of the compilations now in use.

70. The same paper complains that the carriages on the Eastern Bengal Railway line are overcrowded with passengers, and that in this hot season drinking water is

The Eastern Bengal Railway.

not supplied to the Hindoo passengers, except at the Barrackpore station. Only a small number of carriages is attached to every train. This causes overcrowding. Most carriages are not furnished with lights at night. All these points should receive the prompt attention of the authorities.

71. The *Dacca Prākāsh*, of the 23rd March, says that experienced men can clearly see that people who in England would die of starvation come to India in large numbers where they pass their lives in ease and do just as they like. The higher officials look with an indulgent eye on bad rulers in order to induce their countrymen to come to India. The writer refers to Messrs. Kirkwood, D'Oyly, Sharp, Staley and Macguire, and observes that as long as the civilians will expect indulgence from superiors; as long as the Lieutenant-Governor will be chosen from among the civilians; as long as the India Council will retain its present constitution, there is no hope of putting a stop to the oppressions of civilians.

The civilians.

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72. The same paper gives hearty thanks to Mr. Reynolds for his noble utterances so favourable to the educated natives who are an eyesore to all high

Educated natives of India.

authorities in India.

73. The same paper says that the Finance Minister has not been able to repeal the license tax owing to the expected loss of the opium revenue. The same cause has

The budget.

led him to shelve the court-fee question. The Finance Minister allows the Secretary of State to pay the salaries of the European Military officers in gold, and dares not reduce a single pice of the enormous home charges. In spite of the free trade principle, England is levying a high rate of duty on imports from India, but the duties on the imports to India have been repealed. Difficulties would seem to multiply only when the license tax is proposed to be repealed. Can any one with all these facts before him say that India is governed by

SADHARANI,
March 23rd, 1884.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 23rd, 1884.

DACCA PRAKASH.

DACCA PRAKASH.

to believe that Bengalis have become so worthless and degraded. Nobody believed that any educated person would be found so perverse as to be eager to honour a ruler so hostile to natives as Mr. Thompson is. The Bengali Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality recently gave an address to Mr. Thompson, in the concluding portion of which they bestowed upon him some false panegyric. This is really detestable. They referred to Mr. Thompson's loyalty. Do his opposition to the Ilbert Bill and disregard of the Queen's Proclamation show his loyalty? Do his disregard of the claims of qualified native officials, the promotion granted by him to incompetent Europeans, his support of officers who make a distinction between natives and Europeans, and promotion given by him to Europeans possessing no other qualification than their hostility to a liberal policy show his high-mindedness? Is the bad name he has got by his many unjust acts during the last two years a proof of his untarnished reputation? The Commissioners of Howrah have lowered themselves in the estimation of all intelligent men in the country by improperly honouring Mr. Thompson.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 24th, 1884.

86. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 24th March, refers to the remarks made in the financial statement on the subject of the extension of railways in India. The editor

is glad to find that Government appears to see through the unreasonable demands of the mercantile community in this matter. It is the latter who will be the chief gainers by extension of railways, but they would have these constructed with borrowed capital, the interest on which the people would have to pay.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

87. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson is not a man to yield. It has now in a manner become self-evident that the post of Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal should be held only by a medical officer. The injury which resulted from the appointment by Sir George Campbell of the civilian, Mr. Heely, to this post has not yet been fully repaired, and yet Mr. Thompson has appointed to it temporarily his favourite civilian Mr. Westmacott. It is feared that Mr. Westmacott will stand in the way of the improvements which Dr. Lethbridge introduced with so much difficulty in the Jail Department. It is strange that a civilian has been appointed to a post, the duty of whose incumbent is to deal with the question of disease, life, and death.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

88. The same paper is glad to notice that the property qualification of voters in the Municipal Bill has been raised from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3. This will not exclude competent men from the franchise, whilst the worthless and the incompetent will be prevented from bringing discredit upon the elective system.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

89. The same paper suggests that Babu Bhudeb Mukerji should be appointed Registrar of the Calcutta University on Rs. 1,000 a month. Under the present arrangement, under which the Principal of the Presidency College becomes the Registrar, work is not properly done.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

90. The same paper complains that to humour the members of the Indian Medical Service it has been recently ruled by Government that henceforth no more than ten persons should be annually appointed to that service. This will practically close the doors of that service against the natives of India.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 24th, 1884.

91. The *Som Prakash*, of the 24th March, contains its fifth article on the Sonarpore police. The editor refers to an advertisement published by the District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, in which it is stated that a reward of Rs. 100 and a free pardon will be granted to any one who shall be able to furnish any information which may lead to the detection of the person