

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native NewspapersReport re — for fortnight
ending 29 Feb 1880

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 188

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

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
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Public (1888) Digest

From

The Pers Hindustani
Translator to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary
to Govt
Fort Saint George

Dated 7th }
Recd 9. } March/88

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani
Newspapers for the fortnight
ending the 29th Feby: 1888

Public (1888) Distt

From

The Pers Hindustani
Translator to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary
to Govt
Fort Saint George

Dated 7th }
Recd 9. } March/88



Report on Hindustani
newspapers for the fortnight
ending the 29th Feby. 1888

9

of the Income
increase of the
(16) Jarida
wishes to know

*The expedition
to Sikhim*

war.

(17) Sultan
says though we
Lady Dufferin

for the good
women of In
goes home &

(18) Jarida
publishes a

*The Mysore
Sati dispute*

in the recent
them for the pen
which the editor
absence.

(19) Khassim
considers the
*The Viceroy's
resignation*

the Income tax
perhaps his

friends, but
signs of
is a cautionment
taining Cause
Lord Lansdown;
have special
man and his
ward, not
Lord Dufferin's
see Lord Lansdown
Dufferin departing,
9th February
with regard to
that he made the
t of English
ce of the frontier
being done is like
material for its
is the Cause
The Salt tax ground
duced Europeans

the 23rd Feb.
written face of the
to such enormous
that of the Govt
notwithstanding

the figure of
that of the in
above is that
income is co.
Salaries of the
officials cu
in some of the
An English p
between the
Indian Govern
officials in Co
out the vast
of their respe
that the adm
of Cochran Co
of the Indian
draw superio

Res. Hind. Tran. Office }
Chepak T. March 88 }

Lo

Public (1888) Dept^y

From

The Pers^{ian} & Hindustani
Translator to Govt^y

To

The Chief Secretary
to Govt^y
Fort Saint George

Dated 7th }
Recd 9. } March/88

CHIEF SECRETARY
MARCH
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani
newspapers for the fortnight
ending the 29th Feb^y. 1888

8
903.
to not like to
le are being liked
there is a talk
why? every thing
have promised
me us from this
him.

to
as of the 9th Feb^y.
on "Am" saying
accept the aid
States would
of which would
It is better
towards the

the 25th Feb^y.
Order Guide
title in the Pioneer
and the regent
rajah Holkar.

the 18th February
to the Amis
Dufferin's resignation
much for the
his popularity
the imposition
of

CURRENT NO. 978
Public (1888) Digest

From

The Pers. Hindustani
Translator to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary
to Govt
Fort Saint George

Dated 7th }
Recd 9. } March/88



Report on Hindustani
newspapers for the fortnight
ending the 29th Febry: 1888

5

903-

except in a few
regret Lord
agree with them
being charged
of the Income
of the Salt tax,
him. Such thing
of praise. On
the Viceroy's
decreasing income
Burmese war
have paid and
tax, the pay of
decreased and
reimposed. I
out what he
Sultan. Perhaps
him from race
none of his
of praise. On
Sauls down an
India from the
Lord Dufferin.

(11) Shams-ul.

Imprisonment
for debt

note

Public servants who may
from to half their pay
clearly shows
young and inexperienced
To secretaries and
they get plenty
of the wants
do not consider
the poor especially
Dulness want, fall
Rece. debts are
the action of
with regard
injustice is
aid to the state
ion of the
representative
existing rules
By lends 100, he
responsibly the unlucky
and elected. It generally
Court are under
gations to the
to please them.
Mr. Albert
olution of
ich was published
into law and

903.
7
it is probable,
advantage from
lenders, have got
it. To imprison
right and it is
Colonies, when
will be relieved
lacking too much
Dufferin will
bill into force
establish a
xxx x We trust
will reconsider
published in
has no right
affairs. It sh
and leave their
The reason of
indebted than
fear of disson
give whatever
one yes throug
to obtain the re
(12) Filion-
An article pro
The Income
Tax
says, is ruining

8
to not like to
le are being bled
there is a talk
why? every thing
have promised
me us from this
him.

as of the 9th Feb.
m "Am" saying
accept the aid
States would
of which would
. It is better
towards the

the 25th Feb.
Urdu Guide
ticle in the Pioneer
and the neglect
rajah Solkar.

of the 18th February
so the Amis
Dufferin's resignation
much for the
his popularity
the imposition
of

4
903.
many not to tax
rarely done. Govt
aised the salt
maund and
ing 10 or 2 pie on
for the rupee. If
government salt
that they will be
ill get a crore
be, those who
ll make a difference
une with regard
to make the
den falls on the
selves, they
And it is a
at when even
taxes how much
ople of India
crease of taxation.

27th February says
the salt tax
Lord Dufferin.

the 15th Feb
Viceroy is independent
relay of State

8
to not like to
be are being bled
there is a talk
why? every thing
have promised
me us from this
him.

as of the 9th Feby.
on "Amir" saying
accept the aid
States would
of which would
It is better
towards the

the 25th Feby:
Urdu Guide
article in the Pioneer
and the regent-
rajah Holkar.

of the 18th February
as the Amir
Dufferin's resignation
much for the
his popularity
the imposition
of

903.
(1) Jarida
reproduces an
Afghanistan and
the Amir's ideas

and other frontier
control. Should
nominally under
and would con-
Government. With
it should come
commerce must

(2) Shams-ud-
The Amir's visit
to Jellalabad

on the reasons

(3) Khass
notes the Amir's
Afghan
Affairs

Amir wants
frontier state
and though there
it must come.
got his political
We do not know
quarrel with him
great folly. In

to not like
 le are being the Amir their
 there is a is, And the attack
 why? every day 60 or 70
 have promise Russia's troops
 ne us from hauma dan powers
 him. is it?

as of the 9th
 m "Am" say 20th February
 accept the cal and improper
 States house of Taj Bee
 of which ed of the manslaughter
 . It is he sentenced to 2
 towards every one is laughing
 was guilty of
 the 25th Feb. hanged. If
 Urdu Government will become
 tie in the bed take it up
 and the hedge favoured
 rajah. Holm European
 the incompetence
 of the 18th Feb. ed. p.
 the did this gross
 Dufferin's remain guilty of
 re much for ion 16th February
 his popula
 the impossibilities of failures
 inations. says

the result, of so
 will be that a
 a 10 rupee apy
 of workmen g
 the trades suff

(6) Sultan-ul-

Tase

discreetness of mea

(7) Khassim
 says, Lord

Increase of
 Salt duty

satisfied when
 as to please to
 the salt duty to
 the income tax,
 money why not
 If a Europe
 as much as a

into the lower
 of right to nat
 the treasury is
 The end of it
 location will ruin

(8) Sultan-ul-

4
 my not to tax
 rarely done. Govt
 raised the salt-
 maund and
 up 1 or 2 pie on
 for the rupee. If
 government salt
 that they will be
 will get a crore
 be, those who
 will make a difference
 time with regard
 its make the
 when falls on the
 ourselves, they
 and it is a
 when even
 taxes how much
 people of India
 of taxation.

The February says
 the salt tax
 Lord Dufferin.

The 15th Feb
 Ministry of independent
 iminations, says

Public

No 03.
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Hindustani

fortnight ending

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- (2) The Amirs visit to Jellalabad ... 1
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- (6) Tax ... 3
- (f) Nil

- (g) Nil

- (h) Nil

- (i) Nil

- (j) Salt

- (7) Increase of salt duty ... 4

- (8) Do - Do - ... 4

- (9) Do - Do - ... 4

(k) General

- (10) Lord Dufferin's resignation and his successor ... 5

III Legislation

- (11) Imprisonment for debt ... 5

- (12) The Income Tax ... 7

IV Native States

- (13) Russia and the Native States ... 8

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams ul Akhbar	Triplicane, Madras	Rs 400 700	20 th and 27 th February/88
2	Arida-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta Madras	Rs 575 640	18 th and 25 th February/88
3	Guzhar ul Ayn	Triplicane, Madras	100	
4	Filim-i-Hairath	Triplicane Madras	Rs 450 100	20 th Feb/88

St. George.

Public (1888) Dept.

CURRENT NO. 967

From

W. Deming Esq.,
Malayalam Language Dept.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George.

Dated 7th 3 March 1888.
Recd.

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on— for the Second

Fortnight of February 1888.

RECEIVED SECRETARY
2 MAR 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

fact is spent for the
capable of planning
February, urged that
as possible, such as,
ation, &c. The irregu-
entirely, the reforms
fullest, and the attention
the text dwell upon.

issue of the paper
ed by the formation
score, and hoped that
p to this objection

"Patilla" of the 25th
to communicate a letter
to the

and the location of

agency in view of public
in the dress of

Deming.

Language Dept.

him, by the Chamber
of the 15th February, as
liberal in such matters
on Education, &c. &
for not establishing
which is believed to be

8. Referring to the
various other parts
21st February, a special
tion & sanitation in

9. Referring to the
Collector of Malabar
and Warranangal
25th February, hopes
was much as it abo
ants to represent
arrangement, to the Co
the people will obto
the new Collector.

10. At para 6
many obstacles the
increase the number
to solve the regular
irregularities in such
of diminishing, of la

11. Referring to
Legislative Council,
a paragraph in the
how it is possible to
beheld.

12. Referring to

time table for the trains

annexed to every a
p-oils, a paragraph
y, viz. so it is possible
it not be lowered for
only.

uation of the Vice-
this paragraph is
that his name will
inhabitant in
a fall.

du paria & redesign the
the "Kerala Vignam"
is not stay out his
to enable him to com-
that his views of

to the people as was
served that what
length of purpose
Skill, and the article
even with, during the
best to settle the

his successor, as his

precluded by Govern-
ment House at Simla,
such matters as sup-

just for damages against



I
II
1. at Correspond
and the Kerala Patrika
ultimately caused
of the charts (a kind
the course to in London
letter contains a large
with the main journals,
official class of
prints. That a
that such grants as
improve the position

2. The Kerala Patrika
pleasure the excellence
Native High School
withing a little better
observes that the
the institution has
is somewhat collapsed
played by the teacher

3. at Correspond
February, with a view

for the second fort.

Dates of papers - at the
circled and examined
during the fortnight

	of Copies of each
21 st Feb.	about 700
18 th & 25 th Feb.	900
15 th Feb.	600

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II. Home Administration

(a) Police - vol. 1

(b) Courts:

✓ Civil and Criminal

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(d) Education - vol. 1

✓ Success of the C.A.

(e) Local and Municipal

(f) Land Revenue and

(g) Forests - vol. 1

(h) Railways.

✓ Charges suggested

Malabar.

(i) Public Works

(j) Salt - vol. 1

(k) General.

✓ (1) Proposal to

Law p-oils, &c

✓ (2) Remarks about

✓ (3) Lord Dufferin

✓ (4) Unnecessary

✓ (5) On Sanitation

✓ (6) Collection of

✓ (7) Irregularities

III. Legislation.

✓ Constitution of

IV. Native States.

✓ (1) Remarks on the

✓ (2) Services in the

✓ (3) at the time

V. Prospects of the C.A.

VI. Miscellaneous.

✓ Opinions invited

of the Council.

expenditure always ^{is} to
come. The main cause of ^{the}
a great portion of the
incurred on account of the
rulers and European
and that the expenditure
departments is fearful.
Baber draws a comparison
salaries of the officials of the
ment and that of the French
in China and points
difference between the figure
state salaries and observe
administration and management
China is much better than that
Government - whose rulers
salaries and allowances.

Colonel
Persian and Hindustani
Translator to Government

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Lord Ripon made
to whom there are now
differences. The Viceroy wants
Chitral, which will cer-
tainly be popular, a man must
qualities. He is a young
actions will be straight for-
crooked and tortuous like
and we are as pleased to
coming as we are to see Lord
(20) Tilius. i. Hairath of the 2
has another extract saying
Lord Dufferin Lord Dufferin the
Burma was for the benefit
merchants; though the defence
was necessary, the way it is
cutting down a tree to get
iron defence. The Income tax
of general dissatisfaction.
the poor and he has intro-
to look after native States.
(21) Sultan ul Akbar of
states that no Government
Excessive expenditure in India
earth permit
expenditure in
of India. It is strange that
introduction of less taxed

and Petroleum taxes

Salt tax

Kh. i. Rozgar of the 18th Feby

the object of the Sikhim demonstration and hope

it does not mean another

ul. Akbar of the 16th Feby

we can not praise Lord

Dufferin or regret his departure

we thank Lady Dufferin

work she has done for the

India and that when she

will continue her endeavours

Kh. i. Rozgar of the 25th Feby

"Fatwah" absolving the

Impore Sais from the charge

of heresy brought against them

disputes and apologizes to

publication of the correspondence

for states occurred in his

ul. Akbar of the 13th Feby

resignation is due to the

disapproval of some of his

acts by the Secretary of State

or Salt or Petroleum duties or

with the Amirs

English, though they are

so and besides people

for the various funds - then

of increasing the Income tax,

is quiet. The Native States

help. Let the Viceroy relieve

tax and we shall be less

Native States

(13) Khassim-ul-Akbar

has an extract probably from

Russia and the Native States that not to

of the Native

he to offend them, the results

be apparent when was came

to adopt a policy of trust

Native States

(14) Jaridah-i-Rozgar of

reproduces article from

Indore noticing the article

in the bad state of Indore

of his duties by the Maharaja

Miscellaneous

(15) Jaridah-i-Rozgar of

has an extract which says

Lord Dufferin's resignation

regrets Lord

as he has done

Good of India, but fears

has received orders from the

those court officials who
 are indebted to the
 give their opinion against
 a man for debt. Can not
 not done in England or by
 this is abolished here debtors
 and Creditors will cease pe
 interest. We trust Lord
 at once bring the Ilberts
 throughout India and by
 kindly memorial of his rule
 the Governor of Madras
 these rules which were in
 his absence. Government
 to interfere in people's private
 could take its servants service
 private matters alone. If
 government servants are made
 Any one else is that for
 dismissal or Suspension, they
 to the Sahukars ask ten fo
 which at last they have
 relief of the Insolvency Act.
 since the 29th Febry.
 probably an unacknowledged
 extract. has the usual abuse
 of the Income tax, which it
 or salt or Petroleum duties or
 with the Am...

a
 regard to those of its serv
 under stoppages amounting
 and says "The above ora
 the cruelty of Government. Ye
 officers are now appointed as
 under Secretaries, by which
 of money and do not think
 of the less influential, and
 how the money lenders grind
 Government servants, who the
 into their hands or how the
 realized + + + +. Looking at
 the Courts and Government
 the debtors, the cruelty and
 apparent, for as regards pa
 of the debtors or the oppress
 Creditors. Shylock has his
 in the Courts now and the
 help him every way. If he
 takes 500 or more. Especia
 Government servants are off
 happens, the members of the
 will think of or under ob
 Sahukars and so strive to
 It is nearly 2 years since
 brought in a bill for the ab
 imprisonment for debt, wh
 it has been brought in

the matters. The English people to
Dufferin's departure, we can
The Burmah war, its expense
to India. The reintroduction
tax and at last the increase
will all make people remember
go can not be called deserving
allow there was a deficit
ld have provided for it by
necessary expenditure. If the
was necessary, England should
instead of increasing the Salt
high officials should have been
the Manchester goods duties
Lord Dufferin should have carried
aid when taking leave of the
the English papers praise
sympathy but we can see
public acts that are worthy
we hear good accounts of Lord
and we trust he will relieve
burdens imposed on it by

Legislation

Akhbar of the 27th February
under the head of "The Cruelty
of Government to its indebted subjects"
has lately issued by Government
the duties or
with the Amir

a maxim of Political Economy
necessaries of life, and it is
however have to
have 1/2 rupees a
the retailers instead of putting
seers give 2 3/4 seers less
the Indians wish to eat. Go
what will they eat, then,
less faithful. Government
or two and the result will
were the most faithful with
in their fidelity. It is the same
to kerosine oil, the merchant
more profit. Since this has
poor who can not help them
become disgusted with life
matter for consideration, the
educated people dislike
more will the uneducated
look with disgust on this in

(9) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the
Increase of
Salt tax the increase of
will be a bad memorial of
"General"

(10) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of
Lord Dufferin's resignation
and his successor says the
of the

much education in a few years
B. A. will be satisfied with
content and as all classes
in for examinations now on
the.

Municipal"
Akbar of the 16th February
complaints after late on slaughter
houses (Bangalore) and consequently

"Salt"
Akbar of the 6th February
has done every thing contrary
to Lord Ripon who recognized
the fact that India would be
Government was carried out so
the people. At present to increase
when the people are groaning under
is very wrong; if they wanted
decrease the pay of Europeans.
employed he gets 1/2 to twice
the rate, and besides they are put
appointments which belong
times from whose pockets
filled by all kinds of tricks
will be that the increase
of the country.

Russians would make
ind, as the Shah already
India would become very
thousand men are less than
alone and when the other
join Russia, how shall we resist

Home Administration
"Courts"

(4) Shams-ul Akbar of the
under the head of "House
Justice" commenting on the case
A light sentence
for murder who was convicted
of a child and
years imprisonment, says, &
at this; no doubt the woman
murder and should have been
murderers get off so cheaply,
common. The High Court should
again. It is probable the judge
this woman in order to save
murders in future and
of the jury is shown for they
what the judge wanted and
injustice and found the woman
manslaughter instead of murder

(5) Sultan-ul Akbar of the
Result of
Education
referring to the
the recent University Exam

Foreign Politics

Bel. i. Rozgar of the 25th Feby.
 article from "Urdu Guide" says
 the Amir is intent on obtaining
 the sovereignty of Bajur, Swat
 States which are under our
 he succeed, Chitral, which is
 Cashmir would be separated
 under Russian influence &
 we have to consider that if
 into the Amir's hands, British
 suffer.

Atkhar of the 27th February
 has a long article from the
 "Imperial Paper" speculating
 of the Amir's visit to Sallalabad
 Atkhar of the 20th Feby.
 proceedings at Sallalabad
 and says England wants a
 Cantonment in Chitral and to
 establish his authority in the
 of Chitral, Bajur and Swat.
 is no open rupture at present
 We do not know where the Amir
 cal ideas, probably from Russia
 why Lord Dufferin wants to
 in over such a trifle, which
 the result of a quarrel would be

many of the 20th Feby.

6	Thassim-ul-Akbar	6 th 9 th 13 th 20 th 23 rd and 27 th Feb/88	3999	6 th 9 th 13 th 20 th 23 rd and 27 th Feb/88
7	Sultan-ul-Akbar	16 th and 23 rd July/88	Hot-Moon	16 th and 23 rd July/88

Replican, Madras

Bangalore

Bangalore

of

Replican

Replican

Report
on

Newspapers

the

29th Feb / 88

Items

(14) Indore " " " " " 8

V Miscellaneous

VI Miscellaneous

(15) Lord Dufferin's resignation 859

(16) The expedition to Sikkim " 9

(17) Lady Dufferin " " " 1

(18) The Mysore Sauts dispute " " 1

(19) The Viceroy's resignation " " 1

(20) Lord Dufferin " " " " 10

(21) Excessive expenditure
in India " " " " 1067

received of the
of
many

for the same, which nothing is
 of such persons as are poor and
 was based, the "Kerala Vitham" of the 2
 the funds be spent for more useful
 disseminating English and vernacular educa-
 tion is prevailing in the Postal De-
 partment in the Public Works De-
 partment to be paid to the State, a

13. A Correspondent in the same
 refers to the public annoyance caused
 of lotteries in various parts of India
 the local Government will put a stop
 practice.

14. A Correspondent in the "Kerala"
 February, requests the Dewan of Cochin
 to order the teacher of the school at Ch

V. Prospects of the Crops
 the people - well.

VI. Miscellaneous.

15. The "Kerala Patrika" of the 18th 28
 appears on the question of reform
 Malayali ladies.

Cont. Malayalam Translator's
 Office,
 Suranangalam, 7th March
 1888.

Malaya

Sum of 1000

- (15)
- (16)
- (17)
- (18)
- (19)
- (20)
- (21)

Elago Tirumalpad, The High Ance

OF 188

crises that the Government are all
these, while they much grudge expenditure
the Government are also found fault with
schools for the education of Sanskrit
the mother of all languages.

Cholera now prevailing in Cochin and
of Malabar, the "Kerala Patrika" of the
to the authorities to pay sufficient atten-
those localities.

proposal of Mr. Writobolam, the
to conduct the gamebandy of Ernad and
self this year, the "Kerala Patrika" of the
that some good will result from their
opportunities to the poor which
their grievances consequent on the dis-
direct personally. It is also hoped that
in some redress in this respect from

in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 25th Feb-
with the desire of Government to
of Post offices in rural tracts and to
by which they are worked, the
Post offices in Malabar have, instead
increased.

II. Legislation.

the fact that, of the members of the Viceregal
are Europeans and the other 4 are natives,
Kerala Patrika" of the 25th February asks
the natives to get their interests pro-

V. Native States.

the least expenditure in Cochin on food

to suggest certain changes in the
remaining in Malabar.

(i) Public Works - nil.

(f) Salt - nil.

(K) General.

4. Referring to the proposal of Gov-
duty, on Kerosene and some other items,
in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 18th February
to conceive on what articles duties will
the relief of Government from its p-

5. Referring to Lord Dufferin's re-
royalty at the end of this year, and
the same issue of the paper observed
even he should be asked by the po-
Collection with the increased duty o-

6. Referring to the proposal of Lord
Viceregal at the end of this year,
of the 21st February regrets that he does
full term of office in India in order to
place the schemes he has begun, and
office has not been so far favorable
originally proposed. It is further ob-
India wants a Viceroy is more of State
and vice versa than of Diplomatic
Concludes with a hope that Lord Duf-
course of the next ten months, also his
financial and other difficulties for his
predecessor did for him.

7. Referring to the heavy sum ex-
pendt in the construction of the Gou-
in the annual Exodus to the hills, and in
posting Mr. Logan in respect of the

Foreign Politics—*et.*

Home Administration.

(a) Police—*et.*

(b) Courts.

ent in the "Vijaya Chintamani" of the 15th

of the 18th February, is detailing the evil

to both gauris and tenants by the grant

lot of (case), could ensure the phase taken by

and recognizing such grants. The former

question to the tenants to pull on peacefully

while the latter observed that it is the

to obtain such grants, and

decision or a special enactment ruling

is not be recognized, will to some extent

to the able condition of the people.

(c) Jails—*et.*

(d) Education—*et.*

of the 18th February, is noticing with

the results produced by the Calicut

of 188 during the past two years and in

by the success to that institution in future,

possibly disadvantage it possesses, viz., that

is not yet been recognized by Government,

the success by the diligence and industry dis-

the for in their work.

(e) Local and Municipal—*et.*

(f) Land Revenue and State Revenue—*et.*

(g) Forests—*et.*

(h) Railways.

ent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 18th

to afford greater convenience to the

ent in Malayalam Newspapers
of February, 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.
1	Kerala Mitram.	Cochin
2	Kerala Patrika.	Calicut
3	Vijaya Chintamani (Kerala Mayukham)	Do

of the Report on the ...
of the ... 1888.

Page.

upon ...

... High School.
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Public (1888) Department.

From *S. Mangesha Rao, Esquire.*
Aj. Canjarese Translator
to Government,
TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 8

Dated 1st of March 1888.

Received 2^d of March. 1888.

Subject. 2 MAR 20

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ^{fortnight} week ending 29th February. 1888.

with surprise the statement of the Honorable Raja
Peary Mohan Mukerji that the additional duty
on salt had given "very general satisfaction." I
am at a loss to understand what the Honorable
Member meant by that expression. Did the
Honorable Member speak on behalf of the
whole of India, or did he confine himself to his
the Unrepresented } own Province? In either case I think
Presidency of Madras. } he was quite incorrect. It is very
unfortunate that this Presidency is not properly
represented in that august body, and the European
Member could not sufficiently appreciate the
importance of the subject. It is a great pity that
our veteran statesman Raja Sir J. Madhava Row
declined the invitation of the Viceroy to a seat
in the Council. So long as our Presidency is not
fairly represented in the Council we cannot very
well expect justice to the opinions of the thirty
millions of this part of India.

Canarese Translator's Office }
Madras, 29th February, 1888 }

S. Mangesa Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator,
Government.

right of appeal from the decisions of the Village Munsif points out some defects therein. Section 47 confers on the Village Munsif unduly large powers in regard to the character of the suits entertainable by him. The expression "claims for money due on bond or other contract" appears to include a claim even on a hypothecation bond. Proviso to this section does not sufficiently restrict his powers in the matter of rent suits and bestows on him a larger jurisdiction than that possessed by a District Munsif on the small cause side in respect of such suits. Sections 29, 49, and 63 are dangerous provisions liable to be abused by the class of men generally appointed as Village Munsifs. Section 65 provides for appeal to the District Munsif but it does not appear on what materials the District Munsif is to dispose of the appeal as Section 59 allows the Village Munsif to take down no depositions in writing except in cases in which evidence is taken under a commission or at the residence of the deponent.

III Legislation:-

6. A correspondent to the Vijayadhwaja of the 13th Instant, under the heading, "The Unrepresented Presidency" says:-

When reading the discussions in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of the enhancement of salt duty I noticed

other. It is rather unfortunate for the Syed that so soon after his inconsiderate speech an occasion should have arisen for recognizing the necessity for the elective system.

Coming nearer home to ourselves we cannot but observe that since the strict prohibition of the manufacture of earth-salt the breed of cattle in the leased Districts has considerably degenerated, and this present enhancement of salt duties will greatly aggravate the evil as it will place it utterly beyond the means of the ryots to provide salt for their cattle and will materially affect the prosperity of the agricultural classes generally.

(K) General

4. The Vijayadhwaja of the 23rd Instant in speaking of the Administration of Lord Dufferin says that the annexation of Burma which has added to the financial difficulties of Lord Dufferin of India, the imposition of the Income Tax and the enhancement of Salt duty are dark spots in the regime of Lord Dufferin.

III Legislation

5. The Vijayadhwaja of the 16th Instant while recognizing the salient points of the Village Munsifs Courts Bill, such as that of vesting the power of appointing Village Munsifs in the Collector, unhampered by considerations of hereditary claims, and that of giving a right

The Vijayadhwaja of 13th February.

The Vijayadhwaja of 16th February.

appreciate his kindly feelings when he declared of course, it is with extreme reluctance that any one in my position can give his consent to any increase to the burdens of the people of India. But fortunately it has now become my lot, upon two several occasions to be compelled to add to the taxation of the country. But we fear he had not the courage to look in the right direction for the supply of funds which he so badly wanted. When Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji adroitly hinted at the possibility of hinting recruiting the financiers of the country from an admittedly proper source Mr. Westland lost the equilibrium of his mind and dogmatically asserted that the suggestion was out of the question. To the Finance Minister the very idea of re-imposing the cotton goods duties which were once abolished in the interest of a few Manchester merchants was outrageous and intolerable. We certainly do not understand his dread to approach the subject. This arbitrary conduct of the Finance Minister should open the eyes of even Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of Alighur to the importance of the introduction of the elective system in the Legislative Councils. On subjects of such magnitude as the enhancement of duty on salt there is no possibility of any difference of opinion between the Mahomedan and the Hindu, as salt is as much a necessary of life for the one as for the other.

Government have now acknowledged the importance of Boarding houses the editor earnestly hopes that speedy measures would be adopted for establishing them. The question of caste may present some difficulties but the larger outlay that may be needed on this account will be more than repaid by the undoubted benefits arising from such institutions.

(j) Salt.

3. The Tijayadhwaja of the 13th instant has the following under the heading, "The Increase of Salt Duty." The Tijayadhwaja of 13th February.

A tax on a necessary of life does not fall evenly on the rich and the poor. It touches lightly the pocket of the rich but presses hard on the poor. It should be the policy of every good Government to, as far as possible, lighten, and not add to, the poor man's burdens. In India, and especially in the Southern Presidency salt is an absolute necessary of life, and we cannot but regret to find the Government of such a wise Statesman as Lord Dufferin so precipitately enhancing the already heavy duty on this most indispensable article of food. The sudden announcement of the order of Government without their affording an opportunity to the public of expressing their views evidently shows that the Government were fully aware of the highly objectionable character of the measure, but were not prepared to consult the wishes of the people. We quite believe the sincerity of the Viceroy and fully appreciate

II Home Administration:

(a) Police.

The Vijayadhwaja of
13th February.

1. The Vijayadhwaja of the 13th instant says: Since the beginning of the year no case has come up for the sessions from ^{the} Anantapur District. This Bellary Criminal Sessions } state of the Sessions file is really very surprising. Either the criminal classes have all migrated to other Districts finding no occupation here or our guardians of Peace are not sufficiently energetic in the discharge of their duty.

(d) Education:

The Vijayadhwaja of
16th February.

2. Speaking of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Subject of Moral Education in India the Vijayadhwaja of the 16th instant remarks that under the present system the teacher knows very little of his pupils beyond the pale of Moral Training } the school house and that the latter in schools } are either exposed to the contaminating influences of an ill-managed hotel or, if they live with their orthodox parents, rarely listen to their moral teachings. A boarding house in connexion with every school would make the relation between master and pupil closer; and with the residence of the teacher either in it or close to it would bring about much of ^{that} moral influence that our youths are in need of. As the Government

List of Newspapers.

Number	Names of the Newspaper	Place of Publication	How often issued.	Number of subscribers	Dates of Papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	The Carnatic Prakashika	Bangalore	Weekly	450	February, 13, 20.
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	February, 11, 18.
3	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary.	Weekly		February, 13, 16, 23.
4	The Indaravana	Udipi	Monthly		January.

Confidential]

CURRENT NO. 903. [No 8 of 1888.

Report
on
Canara Newspapers
for the
Fortnight ending the 29th February 1888.

Contents

	Page.
I Foreign Politics - - - - -	Nil
II Home Administration :-	
(a) <u>Police</u>	
1 Bellary Criminal Sessions - - - - -	1
(b) Courts - - - - -	Nil
(c) Jails - - - - -	Nil
(d) <u>Education</u>	
2 Moral Training in Schools - - - - -	ib
(e) Local and Municipal - - - - -	Nil
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement - - - - -	Nil
(g) Forests - - - - -	Nil
(h) Railways - - - - -	Nil
(i) Public Works - - - - -	Nil
(j) <u>Salt</u>	
3. Increase of Salt Duty - - - - -	2
(k) <u>General</u>	
4. The Administration of Lord Dufferin - - - - -	4
III <u>Legislation</u>	
5. The Village Munsiff's Courts' Bill - - - - -	ib
6. The Unrepresented Presidency - - - - -	5
IV Native States - - - - -	Nil
V Prospects of the crops and the Condition of the People - - - - -	Nil
VI <u>Miscellaneous</u> - - - - -	Nil

Public
CURRENT NO. 928

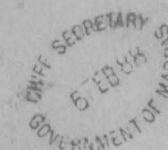
From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 5th March 1888.
Received



Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu
Newspapers for the fortnight ending
the 29th February 1888.

(c) - Local and Municipal.

2. Among the Country news in the Andhraprakāsika, *Andhraprakāsika*,
On the appointment of a Second clerk in the *Feb. 18th, 1888.*
Penukonda Taluk Board Office. of the 18th February,

is found a complaint about the entertainment of a Second clerk in the Penukonda Taluk Board Office while the First clerk has little, or nothing to do. It would be preferable if the members of the Taluk Board spend the money on sanitary matters.

(k) - General.

3. The Editor of the Andhraprakāsika, of the 18th, *Andhraprakāsika*,
About Gandhyala Parvataswara Sastri *Feb. 18th, 1888.*
not being confirmed in his post. February, regrets

that at the last retribution of offices, Gandhyala Parvataswara Sastri has neither been made a Deputy Collector nor confirmed as Huzur Terishtadar, though he has been for

four years Acting Huzur Terishtadar in the Godavari District and his superior qualifications &c. were acknowledged by Messrs. Foster, Happel, Thompson and other gentlemen.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras, 5th March 1888.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.



Report on Telugu Newspapers for the

the fortnight ending the 29th February 1888.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of Publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received, and examined during the fortnight.
1.	Weekly. Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500	18 th & 25 th February 1888.

Home Administration.

II

(1) - Education.

(a)

Andhraprakāsika,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

The Andhra

On the last Matriculation
Examination.

Examination" that

as the papers were

the examination. We

their prospects to po

mal practices of o

dates should be, all

which a small fee

great number of n

prakāsika, of the 25th February, complains

in, an article headed "The Matriculation

many innocent candidates were plucked

in Buddapah, and elsewhere known before

all prepared candidates should not lose

the examination on account of the

thers. The previous unsuccessful candi-

owed to undergo another examination, for

should be paid, or those who have obtained

marks should be declared to have passed.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 29th February 1888.

Contents.

	Page	Page
I. Foreign Politics.		
Nil.	(j) Salt.	
	Nil.	
II. Home Administration -	(k) General.	
(a) Police	About Zandhyala Parvataswara Sastri	
Nil.	not being confirmed in his post.	
(b) Courts.	III. Legislation.	
Nil.	Nil.	
(c) Jails.	IV. Native States.	
Nil.	Nil.	
(d) Education		
✓ On the last Matriculation Examination.	V. Prospects of the crops and the	
(e) Local and Municipal.	condition of the people.	
✓ On the appointment of a Second clerk	Nil.	
in the Penikonda Taluk Board Office.	VI. Miscellaneous.	
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.	Nil.	
Nil.		
(g) Forests.		
Nil.		
(h) Railways.		
Nil.		
(i) Public Works.		
Nil.		

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamil Translator
to Government,
To

No. 30 of 1888.

Dated 7th March 1888.

Received



Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 29th February
1888.

V. Prospects of the crops
and
the condition of the people.

Nothing deserving notice.

VI Miscellaneous.

15. The Coodeymission of the 18th February speaking of the resignation of Lord Dufferin makes these remarks:- It is possible that a slight discontent may be felt because Lord Dufferin annexed Burmah, raised the salt tax, nominated Commissions whose labours have hitherto borne no fruit, and did nothing towards establishing the representative system, though he acknowledged the necessity for it. But we will rather rejoice that Burmah has been annexed solely for the defence of India. It is not wise to blame Lord Dufferin for the enhancement of the salt-tax, because he was obliged by the force of circumstances and much against his will to do so. It is a matter for congratulation that no evil befell the people during his administration, but it is to be regretted that so able a statesman as he is has not done some great good to the country.

Ch. Clemens

Tamil Translator to Government.

Kellore 7th March 1888.

III. Regulation

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States

Nothing deserving notice.

III. Regulation

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States

Nothing deserving notice.

The draining of money from India should be stopped. The English officials should permanently reside in this country; then only will they be able to understand the wants and grievances of the people here. Government should reduce the expenses of the Army. Natives should be appointed to many high offices. Measures should be adopted to improve trade. Because import duties were abolished Government have lost much revenue, and native goods are unable to compete with English goods. This is the cause of the poverty of the Indian traders. The Government should now make a new departure, and fraying more, should take justice as their one rule of action, and procure in diminishing the expenditure. It is not in the least just for the Englishmen in this country to carry away whatever they can lay hold of in the manner of one who considers that whatever is rescued from a house on fire is so much gained, and pamper the people of England. Government will long prosper only when the country is prosperous and the people happy. The people too will then cherish affection for the Government. But if Government multiply their expenditure, oppress the people by taxation, and carry on the administration without consulting their opinions in any way, it may possibly end in evil. The people now are taxed to the utmost they can bear; and to levy more taxes on them can never be just.

Taxes in India.

13. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany* of the 25th February publishes the opinions of Mr. William Digby and Sir W. Wedderburn, as to the taxes in India being numerous and oppressive.

Village Postmasters.

14. The *Amrita Bhasini* of the 23rd February thinks it desirable to raise the salaries of the village postmasters so as to place them above temptation, and to appoint those as postmasters who know English.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

carriages on the beach? They are not. They are the English only. O God! thy endurance is great. When art thou going to open thy eyes to behold the poverty of the people and succour them? The ryots are obliged to sell their property to pay the land revenue, because they get no profit from the cultivation of their land. To have said is the salt tax so as to fall as a burden on the people in such a poor condition is comparable to the action expressed in these words - "To a King who obtains his taxes by oppressing his subjects, even the obtaining of milk by sipping from the udder of a cow is a virtue." Is not the injustice of Government plainly evident from the very fact that they buy salt from the manufacturers at annas 2 a maund and sell the same at Rs. 2½ a maund?

(K). General.

The system of
taxation in India.

11 The Swadhamitram of the 18th February says:- In every country administered by a just Government it will be considered proper to impose taxes on the rich to a greater extent than on the poor, for only the rich are benefited by the organization of the Police, the establishment of judicial courts, the Railway, the telegraph etc. But if the Government of a country is in the hands of the upper classes, will they be so foolish as to impose taxes upon themselves? They keep all privileges to themselves, but impose the burden of taxation on the poor. The revenue collected in this country is to a very large extent derived from taxing the poor, the officials and traders contributing comparatively little. The only tax that affects the upper classes directly is the income tax. Though it is proper that they should contribute their share of the public revenue, yet Government are averse to tax them. Fearing the clamour of English officials and traders, Government let them off without raising the income tax, but raise the salt tax instead which oppresses the poor classes. If a tax be imposed on English manufactured goods imported into the country, it will fall on the richer classes as they only are the consumers of them. The action of Government in raising a tax which affects the poor, instead of imposing a tax such as mentioned above for fear of provoking the European merchants, betrays injustice and want of courage.

Indian Finance.

12. The Swadhamitram of the 22nd February writes:- India is poverty-stricken. Government endeavours in every way to obtain revenue by taxation, and whatever taxes are levied, they are insufficient to meet the deficit. The present Government is imposing new taxes year after year. The question of Indian finance is always a distressing problem to the rulers. Curtailment of expenditure should be the order of the day. Establishment expenses should be reduced. It is not now necessary to pay the officials who come from England high salaries as formerly.

The

The enhancement of the
salt-tax.

9. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 25th February says:— The English have been enriched by the exports of cotton from India and by the abolition of import duties on price goods. To have raised the salt tax in India is like returning evil for good. It is comparable to a serpent biting the man who rescued it from fire.

The enhancement of the
salt-tax.

10. The Swadeshamitron of the 25th February says as follows:— The former rulers of the country decided that the salt tax should not be raised even at the time when a mound of salt was sold for less than a rupee and a half. Can it be just of Government, at a time when the people are eight times poorer than before, to have raised the salt tax and plunged the people in grief and despair? Will not those who are wise call it a despotic Government, which without duly considering the condition of the people makes them suffer in every way? Though it should be stated (which it should not) that we must bear all the losses of a Government undertaking useless things, yet can it be well of the British rule to have let off rich men and zemindars and raised the salt tax which affects mainly the well-being of the agots, and their cattle? Cannot the income-tax be raised instead? or the English articles imported into this country be taxed? That only can be called a just Government which relieves the poorer classes from their distress and derives its revenue by taxing the upper and middle classes. The reason of Government for levying this tax and oppressing the people is simply to favour the people of their own nation by leaving them untaxed. When the tax is high, and the people cannot afford to buy salt for their cattle, and the cattle perish in great numbers, who are the losers? The people themselves. And what foolishness is it that Government do not consider the fact that the well-being of a Government depends on the aid of the people? As this is so, can it be just to have no thought for the welfare of the people? It is highly foolish of us to bestow no thought on the measures thus adopted by Government without question. They oppress us in this manner, either thinking that we are rich, or maintaining the false idea that our poor people are yet in a condition to bear any taxes that may be imposed. Whatever the cause may be, it is extremely necessary that we should come forward and inform upon the English that we will no longer bear the injustices of Government and that though we bore every thing without murmur before through our foolishness, yet we are now endowed with strength to lay our grievances before Government and effect a remedy for them. 'O poor people,' do not be dispirited, but take courage. As the poor people work from morning till night for a bare subsistence and undergo various hardships the person who should make smooth the difficulties of Government? Are they the persons who are going to get high appointments in the Civil, Military, and other departments in Upper Burma which was recently captured and so whatever injustices they like and tell in their

The severity of the forest laws.

6. The Swadeshamitran of the 18th February has the following from a correspondent:— The hardship caused by the Forest officers to the people is unspeakable. It would be better if Government blew the inhabitants of each village at the mouth of the cannon, and reserved the sacred lands as forests. Is it not because the people are allowed to live that they complain? The tears shed by the people because of the severity of the forest laws and the cruelty of the forest officers will not go in vain. They will turn to a sharp sword to cut by the root this Government. Ponder well over the sage maxim "If the ryots prosper, royalty will prosper." O Government, endeavour to amend this law unjust like that of Aurangzeeb.

(h.) Railways.

Improvement in Railway carriages.

7. The Amrita Bhasini of the 23rd February makes suggestions especially as to having privies for all carriages.

(i.) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

8. The Swadeshamitran of the 18th February says— We publish below a letter from a cultivator who is sick of life because of the salt tax. There are many like him who censure Government for increasing this tax. If there were sufficient representative members in the Legislative Council elected by the people, would they have allowed such a thing to fall like a thunderbolt on the heads of the poor? If Government want revenue are there not other articles that can be taxed without the poor being tortured? The cultivator writes as follows:— "While the papers have been complaining of the severity of the salt law, all on a sudden the price of salt is raised. What an unjust Government is this? It would almost smother the Government of Duff appear a good Government. How is the ryot to buy salt sufficient for his family and cattle? Oh God! This British Government gives as much room now to be censured as it was praised formerly. Is it an evil of the time? Are there no sabbas, no editors, and no learned men to raise their voice against this injustice? Can Government do them as they please torturing the Hindoos to be dolls who pay whatever taxes are levied? Is there not God even? Instead of thus dropping us up alive little by little and torturing us, let the English kill us at once and themselves roll in prosperity. O cholera! seek to avenge the Government. It is better to fall a prey to death than suffer this torment."

I. Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice.

II Home Administration.

(a) Police

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts

Delay in giving copies of decrees.

1. The Goodandeymitram of the 25th February complains that some village Moonsiffs delay giving copies of decrees to the parties even for two years.

(c) Jails

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The Municipality of Tripatore.

2. The Amrita Bhodiny of the 16th February complains of the irregular attendance of the members of the Municipal Board of Tripatore, Salem District, and of the imperfect Municipal administration of that town.

Sanitation of Villages.

3. The Swadeshamitram of the 18th February suggests to the Local Fund Board of South Arcot the advisability of appointing the village schoolmasters who have been trained in Normal Schools to attend to the sanitation of their respective villages. The same paper of the 22nd February complains in general terms of the unsanitary condition of villages.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue Settlement in South Arcot.

4. The Swadeshamitram of the 22nd February speaks of the settlement of the revenue in this District as excessive.

(g) Forests.

The severity of the forest laws.

5. The Swadeshamitram of the 18th February has the following from a correspondent:- Whom are we to appeal to against the injustices done by the Forest Rangers, guards and watch men? They impound cattle by tens and hundreds at a time. The ryots and cattle keepers in fear of this bribe the guards and watch men. Government are content to obtain revenue any how. If Government would instead of this join partnership with dacoits, they could get more money.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Arunodayam...	Tanjavur	580	February 1888.
2	Satya Thoothan...	Madras	5000	November and December 1887 and January and February 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	Brahma Myanna Bhodiny...	Bangalore	110	15 th February 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
4	Travancore Abhinam...	Nagercoil	350	20 th February 1888.
	Weekly.			
5	Hindoo Janabhoosham...	Madras.	200	18 th and 25 th February 1888.
6	Vettikodiyon...	Do	200	18 th February 1888.
7	Tarangay-Naison...	Do	150	18 th and 25 th February 1888.
8	Tatwavinichiny...	Do	140	19 th and 26 th February 1888.
9	Amrita Bhodiny...	Tripatore	366	16 th and 23 rd February 1888.
10	Beshabhinam...	Tirupattur	350	18 th February 1888.
11	Goodandeymitram...	Combarom	500	18 th and 25 th February 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
12	Swadeshamitram...	Madras	1120	18 th , 22 nd , 25 th and 29 th February 1888.
13	Dravidavartanam...	Do	250	16 th February 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 29th February 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. Delay in giving
Copies of decrees.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. The Municipality of Tripatore.
3. Sanitation of villages.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

4. Revenue Settlement in
South Arcot.

(g) Forests.

5. The severity of the forest laws.
6. — do —

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

7. Improvement in Railway
carriages.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

8. The enhancement of the salt tax
9. — do —
10. — do —

(k) General.

11. The system of taxation in India.
12. The Indian Finance.
13. Taxes in India.
14. Village postmasters.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

*Nil.*V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of
the people.*Nil.*

VI. Miscellaneous.

15. Lord Dufferin's administration.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

CURRENT NO. 1028
[No. 30 of 1888.]

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 29th February 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. *Delay in giving
copies of decrees.*

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. *The Municipality of Tripatore.*
3. *Sanitation of villages.*

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

4. *Revenue Settlement in
South Arcot.*

(g) Forests.

5. *The severity of the forest laws.*
6. *do*

II. Home Administration—continued.

(h) Railways.

7. *Improvement in railway
carriages.*

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

8. *The enhancement of the salt tax*
9. *do*
10. *do*

(k) General.

11. *The system of taxation in India.*
12. *The Indian Finance.*
13. *Taxes in India.*
14. *Village postmasters.*

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

V. Prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

15. *Lord Dufferin's administration.*

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 29th February 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Aroonodyam"	Tranquebar	580	February 1888.
2	"Satiya Thoothan"	Madras	5,000	Nov. and Dec. 1887, Jan. and Feb. 1888.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
3	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore	110	15th February 1888.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
4	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th February 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	18th and 25th February 1888.
6	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	200	18th
7	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	150	18th and 25th
8	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	19th and 26th
9	"Amrita Bhodiny"	Tirupatūr	366	16th and 23rd
10	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupapuliyūr	350	18th
11	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakonam	500	18th and 25th
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
12	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,120	18th, 22nd, 25th, and 29th February 1888.
13	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	16th February 1888.
TELUGU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
14	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th and 25th February 1888.
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
15	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	13th and 20th February 1888.
16	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodiny" ..	Do.	30	11th and 18th
17	"The Vijayadhwaia"	Bellary	..	13th, 16th and 23rd February 1888.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
18	"The Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	January 1888.
MALAYALAM.				
19	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st February 1888.
20	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	18th and 25th February 1888.
21	"Vijnanachintamani (Kerala Mayukham)"	Do.	600	15th February 1888.
HINDUSTANI.				
22	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	20th and 27th February 1888.
23	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	18th and 25th
24	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	
25	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	20th February 1888.
26	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	Not known.	15th and 25th February 1888.
27	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	6th, 9th, 13th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Feb. 1888.
28	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	16th and 23rd February 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 25th February, reproduces an article from *Urdu Guide* saying that the Amir is intent on obtaining the sovereignty of Bajur, Swat and other frontier States which are under our control. Should he succeed, Chitral, which is nominally under Cashmir, would be separated and would come under Russian influence, and Government will have to consider that, if it should come into the Amir's hands, British commerce must suffer.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

2. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th February, has a long article from the *Imperial Paper* speculating on the reasons of the Amir's visit to Jellalabad.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

3. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th February, notes the Amir's proceedings at Jellalabad and says England wants a cantonment in Chitral and the Amir wants to establish his authority in the frontier States of Chitral, Bajur and Swat, and though there is no open rupture at present, it must come. We do not know where the Amir got his political ideas, probably from Russia. We do not know why Lord Dufferin wants to quarrel with him over such a trifle, which is great folly. The result of a quarrel would be the Russians would make the Amir their friend, as the Shah already is; and the attack on India would become very easy. Our sixty or seventy thousand men are less than Russia's troops alone, and when the other Muhammadan powers join Russia, how shall we resist?

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

4. The *Vijayadhwaia*, of the 13th instant, says:—Since the beginning of the year no case has come up for the sessions from the Anantapur district. This state of the sessions file is really very surprising. Either the criminal classes have all migrated to other districts, finding no occupation here, or our guardians of peace are not sufficiently energetic in the discharge of their duty.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 13th, 1888.

(b) Courts.

5. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 25th February, complains that some village munsifs delay giving copies of decrees to the parties even for two years.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

6. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, in detailing the evils ultimately caused to both janmis and tenants by the grant of *melcharts* (a kind of lease), condemn the share taken by the courts in enforcing and recognising such grants. The former letter contains a suggestion to the tenants to pull on peaceably with their janmis, while the latter observes that it is the official class of tenants that obtain such grants, and opines that a decision or a special enactment ruling that such grants will not be recognised, will, to some extent, improve the present miserable condition of the people.

VIJNACHINTAMANI,
Feb. 15th, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th February, under the head of "Nonsensical and Improper Justice," commenting on the case of Taj Bee, who was convicted of the manslaughter of her child and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, says every one is laughing at this; no doubt the woman was guilty of murder and should have been hanged. If murderers get off so cheaply, murder will

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

become common. The High Court should take it up again. It is probable the Judge favored this woman in order to favor European murderers in future, and the incompetence of the jury is shown, for they, no doubt, saw what the Judge wanted, and did this gross injustice and found the woman guilty of manslaughter instead of murder.

(d) Education.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th February, complains, in an article headed "The Matriculation Examination," that many innocent candidates were plucked as the papers were, in Cuddapah and elsewhere, known before the examination. Well prepared candidates should not lose their prospects to pass the examination on account of the malpractices of others. The previous unsuccessful candidates should be allowed to undergo another examination, for which a small fee should be paid, or those who have obtained a great number of marks should be declared to have passed.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

9. Speaking of the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject Moral training in schools. of Moral Education in India, the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th instant, remarks that, under the present system, the teacher knows very little of his pupils beyond the pale of the school-house, and that the latter are either exposed to the contaminating influences of an ill-managed hotel or, if they live with their orthodox parents, rarely listen to their moral teachings. A boarding house in connexion with every school would make the relation between master and pupil closer, and, with the residence of the teacher either in it or close to it, would bring about much of that moral influence that our youths are in need of. As the Government have now acknowledged the importance of boarding houses, the editor earnestly hopes that speedy measures would be adopted for establishing them. The question of caste may present some difficulty; but the larger outlay that may be needed on this account will be more than repaid by the undoubted benefits arising from such institutions.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

10. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, in noticing with pleasure Success of the Calicut native high school. the excellent results produced by the Calicut native high school during the past two years and in wishing a still better success to that institution in future, observes that the only disadvantage it possesses, viz., that the institution has not yet been recognised by Government, is somewhat compensated by the diligence and industry displayed by the teachers in their work.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

11. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, referring to the number of Result of education. failures in the recent University examinations, says the result of so much education in a few years will be that a B.A. will be satisfied with a 10-rupee appointment, and, as all classes of workmen go in for examinations now, the trades suffer.

(e) Local and Municipal.

AMRITA BHODINY,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

12. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 16th February, complains of the irregular attendance of the members of the Municipal Board of Tirupatūr, Salem district, and of the imperfect municipal administration of that town.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th and 22nd,
1888.

13. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, suggests to the Local Sanitation of villages. Fund Board of South Arcot the advisability of appointing the village schoolmasters who have been trained in normal schools to attend to the sanitation of their respective villages. The same paper, of the 22nd February, complains in general terms of the insanitary condition of villages.

14. Among the country news in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th February, is found a complaint about the entertainment of a second clerk in the Penukonda Taluk Board office while the first clerk has little or nothing to do. It would be preferable if the members of the Taluk Board spend the money on sanitary matters.

On the appointment of a second clerk in the Penukonda Taluk Board office.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

15. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, complains of the tax on slaughter-houses (Bangalore) and consequent dearth of meat.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

Tax.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue settlement in South Arcot.

16. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd February, speaks of the settlement of the revenue in this district as excessive.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

(g) Forests.

17. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, has the following from a correspondent:—Whom are we to appeal to against the injustices done by the forest rangers, guards and watchmen? They impound cattle by tens and hundreds at a time. The ryots and cattle-keepers, in fear of this, bribe the guards and watchmen. Government are content to obtain revenue anyhow. If Government would, instead of this, join partnership with dacoits, they could get more money.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

18. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, has the following from a correspondent:—The hardship caused by the severity of the Forest laws. Forest officers to the people is unspeakable. It would be better if Government blew the inhabitants of each village at the mouth of the cannon, and reserved the sacked lands as forests. Is it not because the people are allowed to live that they complain? The tears shed by the people because of the severity of the Forest laws and the cruelty of the Forest officers will not go in vain. They will turn to a sharp sword to cut by the root this Government. Ponder well over the sage maxim, "If the ryots prosper, royalty will prosper." O! Government, endeavour to amend this law unjust like that of Aurungzeb.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

(h) Railways.

Improvement in railway carriages.

19. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 23rd February, makes suggestions especially as to having privies for all carriages.

AMRITA BHODINY,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

Changes suggested in the time-table for trains running in Malabar.

20. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, with a view to afford greater convenience to the public, suggests certain changes in the time-table for the trains now running in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

(i) Salt.

21. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, says: We publish below a letter from a cultivator who is sick of life because of the salt tax. There are many like him who censure Government for increasing this tax. If there were sufficient representative members in the Legislative Council elected by the people, would they have allowed such a thing to fall like a thunderbolt on the heads of the poor? If Government want revenue, are there not other articles that can be taxed without the poor being tortured? The cultivator writes as follows:—"While the papers have been complaining of the severity of the salt law, all on a sudden the price of salt is raised.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

What an unjust Government is this? It would almost make the Government of Duff appear a good Government. How is the ryot to buy salt sufficient for his family and cattle? Oh! God! This British Government gives as much room now to be censured as it was praised formerly. Is it an evil of the time? Are there no sabhas, no editors, and no learned men to raise their voice against this injustice? Can Government do thus as they please, taking the Hindus to be dolls who pay whatever taxes are levied? Is there not God even? Instead of thus chopping us up alive little by little and torturing us, let the English kill us at once and themselves roll in prosperity. Oh! cholera! seek to aid the Government. It is better to fall a prey to death than suffer this torment."

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

22. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 25th February, says:—The English have been enriched by the exports of cotton from India and by the abolition of import duties on piece-goods. To have raised the salt tax in India is like returning evil for good. It is comparable to a serpent biting the man who rescued it from fire.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

23. The *Swadeshmitran*, of the 25th February, says as follows:—The former rulers of the country decided that the salt tax should not be raised even at the time when a maund of salt was sold for less than a rupee and-a-half. Can it be just of Government, at a time when the people are eight times poorer than before, to have raised the salt tax and plunged the people in grief and despair? Will not those who are wise call it a despotic Government, which, without duly considering the condition of the people, makes them suffer in every way? Though it should be settled (which it should not) that we must bear all the losses of a Government undertaking useless things, yet can it be well of the British rule to have let off rich men and zemindars and raised the salt tax, which affects mainly the well-being of the ryots and their cattle? Cannot the income tax be raised instead, or the English articles imported into this country be taxed? That only can be called a just Government which relieves the poorer classes from their distress and derives its revenue by taxing the upper and middle classes. The reason of Government for levying this tax and oppressing the people is simply to favor the people of their own nation by leaving them untaxed. When the tax is high, and the people cannot afford to buy salt for their cattle, and the cattle perish in great numbers, who are the losers? The people themselves. And what foolishness is it that Government do not consider the fact that the well-being of a Government depends on the aid of the people? As this is so, can it be just to have no thought for the welfare of the people? It is highly foolish of us to bestow no thought on the cruel measures thus adopted by Government without question. They oppress us in this manner, either thinking that we are voiceless, or entertaining the false idea that our poor people are yet in a condition to bear any taxes that may be imposed. Whatever the cause may be, it is extremely necessary that we should come forward and impress upon the English that we will no longer bear the injustices of Government, and that, though we bore everything without murmur before, through our foolishness, yet we are now endowed with strength to lay repeatedly before Government our grievances, and effect a remedy for them. Oh! poor people! do not be dispirited, but take courage. Are the poor people who work from morning till night for a bare subsistence, and undergo various hardships, the persons who should make smooth the difficulties of Government? Are they the persons who are going to get high appointments in the Civil, Military and other departments in Upper Burmah, which was recently captured, and do whatever injustices they like and loll in their carriages on the beach? They are not. They are the English only. Oh! God! Thy endurance is great. When art thou going to open thy eyes to behold the poverty of the people and succour them? The ryots are obliged to sell their property to pay the land revenue, because they get no profit from the cultivation of their

lands. To have raised the salt tax so as to fall as a burden on the people in such a poor condition is comparable to the action expressed in these words: "To a king who obtains his taxes by oppressing his subjects, even the obtaining of milk by ripping open the udder of a cow is a virtue." Is not the injustice of Government plainly evident from the very fact that they buy salt from the manufacturers at annas 2 a maund and sell the same at Rs. 2½ a maund?

24. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 13th instant, has the following under the heading "The Increase of Salt Duty":—A tax on a necessary of life does not fall evenly on

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 13th, 1888.

the rich and the poor. It touches lightly the pocket of the rich, but presses hard on the poor. It should be the policy of every good Government to, as far as possible, lighten, and not add to, the poor man's burdens. In India, and especially in the southern presidency, salt is an absolute necessary of life, and we cannot but regret to find the Government of such a wise statesman as Lord Dufferin so precipitately enhancing the already heavy duty on this most indispensable article of food. The sudden announcement of the order of Government without their affording an opportunity to the public of expressing their views evidently shows that the Government were fully aware of the highly objectionable character of the measure, but were not prepared to consult the wishes of the people. We quite believe the sincerity of the Viceroy and fully appreciate his kindly feelings when he declared: "Of course, it is with extreme reluctance that any one in my position can give his consent to any increase to the burdens of the people of India. Unfortunately, it has now become my lot, upon two several occasions, to be compelled to add to the taxation of the country." But we fear he had not the courage to look in the right direction for the supply of funds which he so badly wanted. When Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji adroitly hinted at the possibility of recruiting the finances of the country from an admittedly proper source, Mr. Westland lost the equilibrium of his mind and dogmatically asserted that the suggestion was out of the question. To the Finance Minister the very idea of re-imposing the cotton goods duties, which were once abolished in the interests of a few Manchester merchants, was outrageous and intolerable. We certainly do not understand his dread to approach the subject. This arbitrary conduct of the Finance Minister should open the eyes of even Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan of Alighur to the importance of the introduction of the elective system in the Legislative Councils. On subjects of such magnitude as the enhancement of duty on salt, there is no possibility of any difference of opinion between the Muhammadan and the Hindu, as salt is as much a necessary of life for the one as for the other. It is rather unfortunate for the Saiyad that so soon after his inconsiderate speech an occasion should have arisen for recognising the necessity for the elective system.

Coming nearer home to ourselves, we cannot but observe that, since the strict prohibition of the manufacture of earth-salt, the breed of cattle in the Ceded Districts has considerably degenerated, and this present enhancement of salt duties will greatly aggravate the evil as it will place it utterly beyond the means of the ryots to provide salt for their cattle and will materially affect the prosperity of the agricultural classes generally.

25. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th February, says Lord Dufferin has done everything contrary to Lord Ripon, who recognised the fact that India would be satisfied

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 6th, 1888.

when Government was carried on so as to please the people. At present to increase the salt duty when the people are groaning under the income tax, is very wrong; if they wanted money, why not decrease the pay of Europeans? If a European is employed he gets 1½ to twice as much as a native, and, besides, they are put into the lower appointments which belong of right to natives from whose pockets the treasury is filled by all kinds of tricks. The end of it will be that the increase of taxation will ruin the country.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

26. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, says it is a maxim of political economy not to tax necessities of life, and it is rarely done. Government, however, have raised the salt tax $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a maund, and the retailers, instead of putting 1 or 2 pie on a seer, give $2\frac{3}{4}$ seers less for the rupee. If the Indians wish to eat Government salt, what will they eat? This, that they will be less faithful. Government will get a crore or two, and the result will be those who were the most faithful will make a difference in their fidelity. It is the same with regard to kerosine oil; the merchants make the more profit. Since this burden falls on the poor who cannot help themselves, they become disgusted with life, and it is a matter for consideration, that when even educated people dislike taxes, how much more will the uneducated people of India look with disgust on this increase of taxation.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

Increase of salt tax.

27. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th February, says the increase of the salt tax will be a bad memorial of Lord Dufferin.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

28. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, says:—In every country administered by a just Government it will be considered proper to impose taxes on the rich to a greater extent than on the poor, for only the rich are benefited by the organisation of the police, the establishment of judicial courts, the railway, the telegraph, &c. But if the Government of a country is in the hands of the upper classes, will they be so foolish as to impose taxes upon themselves? They keep all privileges to themselves, but impose the burden of taxation on the poor. The revenue collected in this country is, to a very large extent, derived from taxing the poor, the officials and traders contributing comparatively little. The only tax that affects the upper classes directly is the income tax. Though it is proper that they should contribute their share of the public revenue, yet Government are averse to tax them. Fearing the clamour of English officials and traders, Government let them off without raising the income tax, but raise the salt tax instead, which oppresses the poorer classes. If a tax be imposed on English manufactured goods imported into the country, it will fall on the richer classes, as they only are the consumers of them. The action of Government in raising a tax which affects the poor, instead of imposing a tax such as mentioned above for fear of provoking the European merchants, betrays injustice and want of courage.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

29. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd February, writes:—India is Indian finance. poverty stricken. Government endeavour in every way to obtain revenue by taxation, and whatever taxes are levied, they are insufficient to meet the deficit. The present Governor-General is imposing new taxes year after year. The question of Indian finance is always a distressing problem to the rulers. Curtailment of expenditure should be the order of the day. Establishment expenses should be reduced. It is not now necessary to pay the officials who come from England high salaries as formerly. The draining of money from India should be stopped. The English officials should permanently reside in this country; then only will they be able to understand the wants and grievances of the people here. Government should reduce the expenses of the army. Natives should be appointed to many high offices. Measures should be adopted to improve trade. Because import duties were abolished Government have lost much revenue, and native goods are unable to compete with English goods. This is the cause of the poverty of the Indian traders. The Government should now make a new departure, and, fearing none, should take justice as their one rule of action, and persevere in diminishing the expenditure. It is not in the least just for the Englishmen in this country to carry away whatever they can lay hold of in the manner of one who considers that whatever is rescued from a house on fire is so much gained, and pamper

the people of England. Government will long prosper only when the country is prosperous and the people happy. The people, too, will then cherish affection for the Government. But if Government multiply their expenditure, oppress the people by taxation, and carry on the administration without consulting their opinions in any way, it may possibly end in evil. The people now are taxed to the utmost they can bear; and to levy more taxes on them can never be just.

30. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 25th February, publishes the opinions of Mr. William Digby and Sir W. Wedderburn, as to the taxes in India being numerous and oppressive.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

31. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 23rd February, thinks it desirable to raise the salaries of the village postmasters so as to place them above temptation, and to appoint those as postmasters who know English.

AMRITA BHODINY,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

32. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th February, regrets that, at the last redistribution of offices, Zandhyala Parvataswara Sastri has neither been made a Deputy Collector nor confirmed as Huzur Sheristadar, though he has been for four years acting Huzur Sheristadar in the Godavari district and his superior qualifications, &c., were acknowledged by Messrs. Foster, Happel, Thompson and other gentlemen.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

33. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 23rd instant, in speaking of the administration of Lord Dufferin, says that the annexation of Burma (which has added to the financial difficulties of India,) the imposition of the income tax and the enhancement of salt duty are dark spots in the regime of Lord Dufferin.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

34. Referring to the proposal of Government to levy a duty on kerosine and some other lamp oils, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, finds it impossible to conceive on what articles duties will not be levied for the relief of Government from its poverty.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

35. Referring to Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty at the end of this year, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, observes that his name will ever be remembered even by the poor inhabitants in connection with the increased duty on salt.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

36. Referring to the proposal of Lord Dufferin to resign the Viceroyalty at the end of this year, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st February, regrets that he does not stay out his full term of office in India in order to enable him to complete the schemes he has begun, and that his tenure of office has not been so far favorable to the people as was originally supposed. It is further observed that what India wants in a Viceroy is more of strength of purpose and nice discernment than of diplomatic skill, and the article concludes with a hope that Lord Dufferin will, during the course of the next ten months, do his best to lessen the financial and other difficulties for his successor, as his predecessor did for him.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

37. Referring to the heavy sums expended by Government in the construction of the Government House at Simla, in the annual exodus to the Hills, and in such matters as supporting Mr. Logan in respect of the suit for damages against him by the Nilambur Elaya Tirumalpad, the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th February, observes that the Government are very liberal in such matters as these, while they much grudge expenditure on

VIJNANACHINTAMANI,
Feb. 15th, 1888.

38. Referring to the cholera now prevailing in Cochin and various other parts of Malabar, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st February, appeals to the authorities to pay sufficient attention to sanitation in those localities.

39. Referring to the proposal of Mr. Winterbotham, the Collector of Malabar, to conduct the jamabandi of Ernad and Walluvanad himself this year, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, hopes that some good will result from this, inasmuch as it affords opportunities to the poor inhabitants to represent their grievances, consequent on the disarmament, to the Collector personally. It is also hoped that the people will obtain some redress in this respect from the new Collector.

40. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, observes that, with the desire of Government to increase the number of post offices in rural tracts and to ensure the regularity with which they are worked, the irregularities in such post offices in Malabar have, instead of diminishing, of late increased.

41. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th February, says the Viceroy is independent of the Secretary of State except in a few matters. The English papers regret Lord Dufferin's resignation and his successor. The English papers regret Lord Dufferin's departure; we cannot agree with them. The Burma war, its expenses being charged to India; the re-introduction of the income tax, and, at last, the increase of the salt tax, will all make people remember him. Such things cannot be called deserving of praise. We allow there was a deficit. The Viceroy should have provided for it by decreasing unnecessary expenditure. If the Burmese war was necessary, England should have paid, and, instead of increasing the salt tax, the pay of high officials should have been decreased and the Manchester goods duties re-imposed. Lord Dufferin should have carried out what he said when taking leave of the Sultan. Perhaps the English papers praise him from race sympathy, but we can see none of his public acts that are worthy of praise. We hear good accounts of Lord Lansdowne, and we trust he will relieve India from the burdens imposed on it by Lord Dufferin.

42. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th instant, while recognising the salient points of the Village Munsifs' Courts Bill, such as that of vesting the power of appointing village munsifs in the Collector, unhampered by considerations of hereditary claims, and that of giving a right of appeal from the decisions of the village munsif, points out some defects therein. Section 17 confers on the village munsif unduly large powers in regard to the character of the suits entertainable by him. The expression "claims for money due on bond or other contract" appears to include a claim even on a hypothecation bond. Proviso 4 to this section does not sufficiently restrict his powers in the matter of rent suits, and bestows on him a larger jurisdiction than that possessed by a district munsif on the small cause side in respect of such suits. Sections 29, 49 and 63 are dangerous provisions, liable to be abused by the class of men generally appointed as village munsifs. Section 65 provides for appeal to the district munsif, but it does not appear on what materials the district munsif is to dispose of the appeal as section 59 allows the village munsif to take down no depositions in writing except in cases in which evidence is taken under a commission or at the residence of the deponents.

44. Referring to the fact that, of the members of the Viceregal Legislative Council, nine are Europeans and the other four are natives, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, asks how it is

possible for the natives to get their interests protected.

45. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th February, under the head of "The Cruelty of Government to its indebted Servants," notices the rules lately issued by Government with regard to those of its servants who may be under stoppages amounting to half their pay, &c., and says:—"The above order clearly shows the cruelty of Government. Young and inexperienced officers are now appointed as Secretaries and Under Secretaries, by which they get plenty of money and do not think of the wants of the less influential, and do not consider how the money lenders grind the poor, especially Government servants, who, through want, fall into their hands, or how the debts are realised * * * *. Looking at the action of the courts and Government with regard to debtors, the cruelty and injustice is apparent, for no regard is paid to the state of the debtors or the oppression of the creditors. Shylock has his representative in the courts now, and the existing rules help him every way. If he lends 100, he takes 500 or more. Especially the unlucky Government servants are affected. It generally happens, the members of the court are under the thumb of or under obligations to the sowkars, and so strive to please them. It is nearly two years since Mr. Ilbert brought in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which was published, but it has not been brought into force and it is probable those court officials who get advantage from and are indebted to the money lenders have given their opinion against it. To imprison a man for debt cannot be right, and it is not done in England or the Colonies. When this is abolished here debtors will be relieved and creditors will cease taking too much interest. We trust Lord Dufferin will at once bring the Ilbert's Bill into force throughout India and establish a kindly memorial of his rule * * * *. We trust the Governor of Madras will reconsider these rules which were published in his absence. Government has no right to interfere in people's private affairs. It should take its servants' services and leave their private matters alone. The reason Government servants are more indebted than any one else is that, for fear of dismissal or suspension, they give whatever the sowkars ask, ten for one, &c., through which at last they have to obtain the relief of the Insolvency Act.

20th February, in an article, probably an

46. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 29th February, in an article, probably an unacknowledged extract, has the usual abuse of the income tax, which, it says, is ruining India and is disapproved of by English too, though they do not like to say so, and besides people are being bled for the various funds. Then, there is a

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

talk of increasing the income tax. Why? Everything is quiet. The Native States have promised help. Let the Viceroy relieve us from this tax, and we shall all bless him.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

47. Referring to the lavish expenditure in Cochin on feeding-houses for Brahmins, while nothing in fact is spent for the relief of such persons as are poor and incapable of earning their bread, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st February, urges that the funds be spent for more useful purposes, such as diffusing English and vernacular education, &c. The irregularities prevailing in the Postal Department, the reforms required in the Public Works Department, and the attention to be paid to sanitation in that State, are next dwelt upon.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

48. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the public annoyance caused by the formation of lotteries in various parts of Travancore, and hopes that the Local Government will put a stop to this obnoxious practice.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

49. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, requests the Dewan of Cochin to nominate a better teacher for the middle school at Chittoor.

KHAASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 9th, 1888.

50. *Khaassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, has an extract, probably from *Am*, saying that not to accept the aid of the Native States would be to offend them, the result of which would be apparent when war came. It is better to adopt a policy of trust towards the Native States.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

51. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th February, reproduces an article from *Urdu Guide* noticing the article in the *Pioneer* on the bad state of Indore, and the neglect of his duties by the Maharaja Holkar.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

52. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 18th February, speaking of the resignation of Lord Dufferin, makes these remarks:—
Lord Dufferin's administration. It is possible that a slight discontent may be felt because Lord Dufferin annexed Burma, raised the salt tax, nominated Commissions whose labors have hitherto borne no fruit, and did nothing towards establishing the representative system, though he acknowledged the necessity for it. But we will rather rejoice that Burma has been annexed solely for the defence of India. It is not wise to blame Lord Dufferin for the enhancement of the salt tax, because he was obliged by the force of circumstances and much against his will to do so. It is a matter for congratulation that no evil befell the people during his administration, but it is to be regretted that so able a statesman as he is has not done some great good to the country.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

53. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, invites public opinion on the question of reforms in the dress of Malayali ladies.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th February, has an extract which says the Amir regrets Lord Dufferin's resignation as he has done much for the good of India, but fears his popularity has received a blow from the imposition of the income and petroleum taxes and the increase of the salt tax.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

55. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th February, wishes to know the object of the Sikhim demonstration, and hopes it does not mean another war.

56. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, says though we cannot praise Lord Dufferin or regret his departure, we thank Lady Dufferin for the good work she has done for the women of India, and trust when she goes home she will continue her endeavours.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

57. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th February, publishes a "Fatnah" absolving the Mysore Saits from the charge of heresy brought against them in the recent disputes, and apologises to them for the publication of the correspondence, which, the editor states, occurred in his absence.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

58. *Khaassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th February, considers the resignation of the Viceroy's resignation is due to the disapproval of some of his acts by the Secretary of State—the income tax or salt or petroleum duties, or perhaps his dealings with the Amir, with whom Lord Ripon made friends, but with whom there are now signs of differences. The Viceroy wants a cantonment in Chitral, which will certainly cause trouble. We have hopes of Lord Lansdowne. To be popular, a man must have special qualities. He is a young man and his actions will be straightforward, not crooked and tortuous like Lord Dufferin's, and we are as pleased to see Lord Lansdowne coming as we are to see Lord Dufferin departing.

KHAASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 13th, 1888.

59. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 29th February, has another extract saying, with regard to Lord Dufferin, that he made the Burmah war for the benefit of English merchants; though the defence of the frontier was necessary, the way it is being done is like cutting down a tree to get materials for its own defence. The income tax is the cause of general dissatisfaction. The salt tax grinds the poor, and he has introduced Europeans to look after Native States.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

60. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd February, states that no Government on the face of the earth permits such enormous expenditure as that of the Government of India. It is strange that, notwithstanding the introduction of new taxation every year, the figure of expenditure always exceeds that of the income. The main cause of the above is that a great portion of the income is consumed on account of the salaries of the rulers and European officials, and that the expenditure in some of the departments is fearful. An English paper draws a comparison between the salaries of the officials of the Indian Government and that of the French officials in Cochin China, and points out the vast difference between the figures of their respective salaries and observes that the administration and management of Cochin China is much better than that of the Indian Government, whose rulers draw superior salaries and allowances.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

Public No. 287, Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Home,
Foreign,
Finance and Commerce,
Revenue and Agriculture,

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th March 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 29th February 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Aroonodyam"	Tranquebar	580	February 1888.
2	"Satiya Thoothan"	Madras	5,000	Nov. and Dec. 1887, Jan. and Feb. 1888.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
3	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	110	15th February 1888.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
4	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th February 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	18th and 25th February 1888.
6	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	200	18th
7	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	150	18th and 25th
8	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	19th and 26th
9	"Amrita Bhodiny"	Tirupatūr	366	16th and 23rd
10	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupapuliyūr	350	18th
11	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakonam	500	18th and 25th
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
12	"Swadeshmitran"	Madras	1,120	18th, 22nd, 25th, and 29th February 1888.
13	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	16th February 1888.
TELUGU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
14	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th and 25th February 1888.
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
15	"The Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	13th and 20th February 1888.
16	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodiny"	Do.	30	11th and 18th
17	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	13th, 16th and 23rd February 1888.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
18	"The Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	January 1888.
MALAYALAM.				
19	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st February 1888.
20	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	18th and 25th February 1888.
21	"Vijnanachintamani (Kerala Mayukham)"	Do.	600	15th February 1888.
HINDUSTANI.				
22	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	20th and 27th February 1888.
23	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	18th and 25th
24	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	
25	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	
26	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	Not known.	20th February 1888.
27	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	15th and 25th February 1888.
28	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	6th, 9th, 13th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Feb. 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 25th February, reproduces an article from *Urdu Guide* saying that the Amir is intent on obtaining the sovereignty of Bajur, Swat and other frontier States which are under our control. Should he succeed, Chitral, which is nominally under Cashmir, would be separated and would come under Russian influence, and Government will have to consider that, if it should come into the Amir's hands, British commerce must suffer.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

2. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th February, has a long article from the *Imperial Paper* speculating on the reasons of the Amir's visit to Jellalabad.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

3. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th February, notes the Amir's proceedings at Jellalabad and says England wants a cantonment in Chitral and the Amir wants to establish his authority in the frontier States of Chitral, Bajur and Swat, and though there is no open rupture at present, it must come. We do not know where the Amir got his political ideas, probably from Russia. We do not know why Lord Dufferin wants to quarrel with him over such a trifle, which is great folly. The result of a quarrel would be the Russians would make the Amir their friend, as the Shah already is; and the attack on India would become very easy. Our sixty or seventy thousand men are less than Russia's troops alone, and when the other Muhammadan powers join Russia, how shall we resist?

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

4. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 13th instant, says:—Since the beginning of the year no case has come up for the sessions from the Anantapur district. This state of the sessions file is really very surprising. Either the criminal classes have all migrated to other districts, finding no occupation here, or our guardians of peace are not sufficiently energetic in the discharge of their duty.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 13th, 1888.

(b) Courts.

5. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 25th February, complains that some village munsifs delay in giving copies of decrees to the parties even for two years.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

6. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, in detailing the evils ultimately caused to both janmis and tenants by the grant of *melcharts* (a kind of lease), condemn the share taken by the courts in enforcing and recognising such grants. The former letter contains a suggestion to the tenants to pull on peaceably with their janmis, while the latter observes that it is the official class of tenants that obtain such grants, and opines that a decision or a special enactment ruling that such grants will not be recognised, will, to some extent, improve the present miserable condition of the people.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI,
Feb. 15th, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th February, under the head of "Nonsensical and Improper Justice," commenting on the case of Taj Bee, who was convicted of the manslaughter of her child and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, says every one is laughing at this; no doubt the woman was guilty of murder and should have been hanged. If murderers get off so cheaply, murder will

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

become common. The High Court should take it up again. It is probable the Judge favored this woman in order to favor European murderers in future, and the incompetence of the jury is shown, for they, no doubt, saw what the Judge wanted, and did this gross injustice and found the woman guilty of manslaughter instead of murder.

(d) Education.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th February, complains, in an article headed "The Matriculation Examination," that many innocent candidates were plucked as the papers were, in Cuddapah and elsewhere, known before the examination. Well prepared candidates should not lose their prospects to pass the examination on account of the malpractices of others. The previous unsuccessful candidates should be allowed to undergo another examination, for which a small fee should be paid, or those who have obtained a great number of marks should be declared to have passed.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

9. Speaking of the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of Moral Education in India, the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th instant, remarks that, under the present system, the teacher knows very little of his pupils beyond the pale of the school-house, and that the latter are either exposed to the contaminating influences of an ill-managed hotel or, if they live with their orthodox parents, rarely listen to their moral teachings. A boarding house in connexion with every school would make the relation between master and pupil closer, and, with the residence of the teacher either in it or close to it, would bring about much of that moral influence that our youths are in need of. As the Government have now acknowledged the importance of boarding houses, the editor earnestly hopes that speedy measures would be adopted for establishing them. The question of caste may present some difficulty; but the larger outlay that may be needed on this account will be more than repaid by the undoubted benefits arising from such institutions.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

10. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, in noticing with pleasure the excellent results produced by the Calicut native high school during the past two years and in wishing a still better success to that institution in future, observes that the only disadvantage it possesses, viz., that the institution has not yet been recognised by Government, is somewhat compensated by the diligence and industry displayed by the teachers in their work.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

11. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, referring to the number of failures in the recent University examinations, says the result of so much education in a few years will be that a B.A. will be satisfied with a 10-rupee appointment, and, as all classes of workmen go in for examinations now, the trades suffer.

(e) Local and Municipal.

AMRITA BHODINY,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

12. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 16th February, complains of the irregular attendance of the members of the Municipal Board of Tirupatūr, Salem district, and of the imperfect municipal administration of that town.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th and 22nd,
1888.

13. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, suggests to the Local Fund Board of South Arcot the advisability of appointing the village schoolmasters who have been trained in normal schools to attend to the sanitation of their respective villages. The same paper, of the 22nd February, complains in general terms of the insanitary condition of villages.

14. Among the country news in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th February, is found a complaint about the entertainment of a second clerk in the Penukonda Taluk Board office while the first clerk has little or nothing to do. It would be preferable if the members of the Taluk Board spend the money on sanitary matters.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

15. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, complains of the tax on slaughter-houses (Bangalore) and consequent dearness of meat.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue settlement in South Arcot.

16. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd February, speaks of the settlement of the revenue in this district as excessive.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

(g) Forests.

17. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, has the following from a correspondent:—Whom are we to appeal to against the injustices done by the forest rangers, guards and watchmen? They impound cattle by tens and hundreds at a time. The ryots and cattle-keepers, in fear of this, bribe the guards and watchmen. Government are content to obtain revenue anyhow. If Government would, instead of this, join partnership with dacoits, they could get more money.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

18. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, has the following from a correspondent:—The hardship caused by the Forest officers to the people is unspeakable. It would be better if Government blew the inhabitants of each village at the mouth of the cannon, and reserved the sacked lands as forests. Is it not because the people are allowed to live that they complain? The tears shed by the people because of the severity of the Forest laws and the cruelty of the Forest officers will not go in vain. They will turn to a sharp sword to cut by the root this Government. Ponder well over the sage maxim, "If the ryots prosper, royalty will prosper." O! Government, endeavour to amend this law unjust like that of Aurungzeeb.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

(h) Railways.

Improvement in railway carriages.

19. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 23rd February, makes suggestions especially as to having privies for all carriages.

AMRITA BHODINY,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

Changes suggested in the time-table for trains running in Malabar.

20. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, with a view to afford greater convenience to the public, suggests certain changes in the time-table for the trains now running in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

(i) Salt.

21. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, says: We publish below a letter from a cultivator who is sick of life because of the salt tax. There are many like him who censure Government for increasing this tax. If there were sufficient representative members in the Legislative Council elected by the people, would they have allowed such a thing to fall like a thunderbolt on the heads of the poor? If Government want revenue, are there not other articles that can be taxed without the poor being tortured? The cultivator writes as follows:—"While the papers have been complaining of the severity of the salt law, all on a sudden the price of salt is raised.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

What an unjust Government is this? It would almost make the Government of Duff appear a good Government. How is the ryot to buy salt sufficient for his family and cattle? Oh! God! This British Government gives as much room now to be censured as it was praised formerly. Is it an evil of the time? Are there no sabhas, no editors, and no learned men to raise their voice against this injustice? Can Government do thus as they please, taking the Hindus to be dolls who pay whatever taxes are levied? Is there not God even? Instead of thus chopping us up alive little by little and torturing us, let the English kill us at once and themselves roll in prosperity. Oh! cholera! seek to aid the Government. It is better to fall a prey to death than suffer this torment."

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

22. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 25th February, says:—The English have been enriched by the exports of cotton from India and by the abolition of import duties on piece-goods. To have raised the salt tax in India is like returning evil for good. It is comparable to a serpent biting the man who rescued it from fire.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th February, says as follows:—The former rulers of the country decided that the salt tax should not be raised even at the time when a maund of salt was sold for less than a rupee and-a-half. Can it be just of Government, at a time when the people are eight times poorer than before, to have raised the salt tax and plunged the people in grief and despair? Will not those who are wise call it a despotic Government, which, without duly considering the condition of the people, makes them suffer in every way? Though it should be settled (which it should not) that we must bear all the losses of a Government undertaking useless things, yet can it be well of the British rule to have let off rich men and zemindars and raised the salt tax, which affects mainly the well-being of the ryots and their cattle? Cannot the income tax be raised instead, or the English articles imported into this country be taxed? That only can be called a just Government which relieves the poorer classes from their distress and derives its revenue by taxing the upper and middle classes. The reason of Government for levying this tax and oppressing the people is simply to favor the people of their own nation by leaving them untaxed. When the tax is high, and the people cannot afford to buy salt for their cattle, and the cattle perish in great numbers, who are the losers? The people themselves. And what foolishness is it that Government do not consider the fact that the well-being of a Government depends on the aid of the people? As this is so, can it be just to have no thought for the welfare of the people? It is highly foolish of us to bestow no thought on the cruel measures thus adopted by Government without question. They oppress us in this manner, either thinking that we are voiceless, or entertaining the false idea that our poor people are yet in a condition to bear any taxes that may be imposed. Whatever the cause may be, it is extremely necessary that we should come forward and impress upon the English that we will no longer bear the injustices of Government, and that, though we bore everything without murmur before, through our foolishness, yet we are now endowed with strength to lay repeatedly before Government our grievances, and effect a remedy for them. Oh! poor people! do not be dispirited, but take courage. Are the poor people who work from morning till night for a bare subsistence, and undergo various hardships, the persons who should make smooth the difficulties of Government? Are they the persons who are going to get high appointments in the Civil, Military and other departments in Upper Burmah, which was recently captured, and do whatever injustices they like and loll in their carriages on the beach? They are not. They are the English only. Oh! God! Thy endurance is great. When art thou going to open thy eyes to behold the poverty of the people and succour them? The ryots are obliged to sell their property to pay the land revenue, because they get no profit from the cultivation of their

lands. To have raised the salt tax so as to fall as a burden on the people in such a poor condition is comparable to the action expressed in these words: "To a king who obtains his taxes by oppressing his subjects, even the obtaining of milk by ripping open the udder of a cow is a virtue." Is not the injustice of Government plainly evident from the very fact that they buy salt from the manufacturers at annas 2 a maund and sell the same at Rs. 2½ a maund?

24. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 13th instant, has the following under the heading "The Increase of Salt Duty":—A tax on a necessary of life does not fall evenly on the rich and the poor. It touches lightly the pocket of the rich, but presses hard on the poor. It should be the policy of every good Government to, as far as possible, lighten, and not add to, the poor man's burdens. In India, and especially in the southern presidency, salt is an absolute necessary of life, and we cannot but regret to find the Government of such a wise statesman as Lord Dufferin so precipitately enhancing the already heavy duty on this most indispensable article of food. The sudden announcement of the order of Government without their affording an opportunity to the public of expressing their views evidently shows that the Government were fully aware of the highly objectionable character of the measure, but were not prepared to consult the wishes of the people. We quite believe the sincerity of the Viceroy and fully appreciate his kindly feelings when he declared: "Of course, it is with extreme reluctance that any one in my position can give his consent to any increase to the burdens of the people of India. Unfortunately, it has now become my lot, upon two several occasions, to be compelled to add to the taxation of the country." But we fear he had not the courage to look in the right direction for the supply of funds which he so badly wanted. When Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji adroitly hinted at the possibility of recruiting the finances of the country from an admittedly proper source, Mr. Westland lost the equilibrium of his mind and dogmatically asserted that the suggestion was out of the question. To the Finance Minister the very idea of re-imposing the cotton goods duties, which were once abolished in the interests of a few Manchester merchants, was outrageous and intolerable. We certainly do not understand his dread to approach the subject. This arbitrary conduct of the Finance Minister should open the eyes of even Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan of Alighur to the importance of the introduction of the elective system in the Legislative Councils. On subjects of such magnitude as the enhancement of duty on salt, there is no possibility of any difference of opinion between the Muhammadan and the Hindu, as salt is as much a necessary of life for the one as for the other. It is rather unfortunate for the Saiyad that so soon after his inconsiderate speech an occasion should have arisen for recognising the necessity for the elective system.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 13th, 1888.

Coming nearer home to ourselves, we cannot but observe that, since the strict prohibition of the manufacture of earth-salt, the breed of cattle in the Ceded Districts has considerably degenerated, and this present enhancement of salt duties will greatly aggravate the evil as it will place it utterly beyond the means of the ryots to provide salt for their cattle and will materially affect the prosperity of the agricultural classes generally.

25. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th February, says Lord Dufferin has done everything contrary to Lord Ripon, who recognised the fact that India would be satisfied

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 6th, 1888.

when Government was carried on so as to please the people. At present to increase the salt duty when the people are groaning under the income tax, is very wrong; if they wanted money, why not decrease the pay of Europeans? If a European is employed he gets 1½ to twice as much as a native, and, besides, they are put into the lower appointments which belong of right to natives from whose pockets the treasury is filled by all kinds of tricks. The end of it will be that the increase of taxation will ruin the country.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

26. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, says it is a maxim of political economy not to tax necessities of life, and it is rarely done. Government, however, have

raised the salt tax $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a maund, and the retailers, instead of putting 1 or 2 pie on a seer, give $2\frac{3}{4}$ seers less for the rupee. If the Indians wish to eat Government salt, what will they eat? This, that they will be less faithful. Government will get a crore or two, and the result will be those who were the most faithful will make a difference in their fidelity. It is the same with regard to kerosine oil; the merchants make the more profit. Since this burden falls on the poor who cannot help themselves, they become disgusted with life, and it is a matter for consideration, that when even educated people dislike taxes, how much more will the uneducated people of India look with disgust on this increase of taxation.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

Increase of salt tax.

27. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th February, says the increase of the salt tax will be a bad memorial of Lord Dufferin.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

28. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th February, says:—In every country administered by a just Government it will be considered proper to impose taxes on the rich to a greater extent than on the poor, for only the rich are benefited by the organisation of the police, the establishment of judicial courts, the railway, the telegraph, &c. But if the Government of a country is in the hands of the upper classes, will they be so foolish as to impose taxes upon themselves? They keep all privileges to themselves, but impose the burden of taxation on the poor. The revenue collected in this country is, to a very large extent, derived from taxing the poor, the officials and traders contributing comparatively little. The only tax that affects the upper classes directly is the income tax. Though it is proper that they should contribute their share of the public revenue, yet Government are averse to tax them. Fearing the clamour of English officials and traders, Government let them off without raising the income tax, but raise the salt tax instead, which oppresses the poorer classes. If a tax be imposed on English manufactured goods imported into the country, it will fall on the richer classes, as they only are the consumers of them. The action of Government in raising a tax which affects the poor, instead of imposing a tax such as mentioned above for fear of provoking the European merchants, betrays injustice and want of courage.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

29. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 22nd February, writes:—India is poverty stricken. Government endeavour in every way to obtain revenue by taxation, and

whatever taxes are levied, they are insufficient to meet the deficit. The present Governor-General is imposing new taxes year after year. The question of Indian finance is always a distressing problem to the rulers. Curtailment of expenditure should be the order of the day. Establishment expenses should be reduced. It is not now necessary to pay the officials who come from England high salaries as formerly. The draining of money from India should be stopped. The English officials should permanently reside in this country; then only will they be able to understand the wants and grievances of the people here. Government should reduce the expenses of the army. Natives should be appointed to many high offices. Measures should be adopted to improve trade. Because import duties were abolished Government have lost much revenue, and native goods are unable to compete with English goods. This is the cause of the poverty of the Indian traders. The Government should now make a new departure, and, fearing none, should take justice as their one rule of action, and persevere in diminishing the expenditure. It is not in the least just for the Englishmen in this country to carry away whatever they can lay hold of in the manner of one who considers that whatever is rescued from a house on fire is so much gained, and pamper

the people of England. Government will long prosper only when the country is prosperous and the people happy. The people, too, will then cherish affection for the Government. But if Government multiply their expenditure, oppress the people by taxation, and carry on the administration without consulting their opinions in any way, it may possibly end in evil. The people now are taxed to the utmost they can bear; and to levy more taxes on them can never be just.

30. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 25th February, publishes the opinions of Mr. William Digby and Sir W. Wedderburn, as to the taxes in India being numerous and oppressive.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

31. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 23rd February, thinks it desirable to raise the salaries of the village postmasters so as to place them above temptation, and to appoint those as postmasters who know English.

AMRITA BHODINY,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

32. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th February, regrets that, at the last redistribution of offices, Zandhyala Parvataswara Sastri has neither been made a Deputy Collector nor confirmed as Huzur Sheristadar, though he has been for four years acting Huzur Sheristadar in the Godavari district and his superior qualifications, &c., were acknowledged by Messrs. Foster, Happel, Thompson and other gentlemen.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

33. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 23rd instant, in speaking of the administration of Lord Dufferin, says that the annexation of Burma (which has added to the financial difficulties of India,) the imposition of the income tax and the enhancement of salt duty are dark spots in the regime of Lord Dufferin.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

34. Referring to the proposal of Government to levy a duty on kerosine and some other lamp oils, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, finds it impossible to conceive on what articles duties will not be levied for the relief of Government from its poverty.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

35. Referring to Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty at the end of this year, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, observes that his name will ever be remembered even by the poor inhabitants in connection with the increased duty on salt.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

36. Referring to the proposal of Lord Dufferin to resign the Viceroyalty at the end of this year, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st February, regrets that he does not stay out his full term of office in India in order to enable him to complete the schemes he has begun, and that his tenure of office has not been so far favorable to the people as was originally supposed. It is further observed that what India wants in a Viceroy is more of strength of purpose and nice discernment than of diplomatic skill, and the article concludes with a hope that Lord Dufferin will, during the course of the next ten months, do his best to lessen the financial and other difficulties for his successor, as his predecessor did for him.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

37. Referring to the heavy sums expended by Government in the construction of the Government House at Simla, in the annual exodus to the Hills, and in such matters as supporting Mr. Logan in respect of the suit for damages against him by the Nilambur Elaya Tirumalpad, the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 15th February, observes that the Government are very liberal in such matters as these, while they much grudge expenditure on

VIJNACHINTAMANI,
Feb. 15th, 1888.

education, &c. The Government are also found fault with for not establishing schools for the education of Sanskrit, which is believed to be the mother of all languages.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

38. Referring to the cholera now prevailing in Cochin and various other parts of Malabar, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st February, appeals to the authorities to pay sufficient attention to sanitation in those localities.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

39. Referring to the proposal of Mr. Winterbotham, the Collector of Malabar, to conduct the jamabandi of Ernad and Walluvanad himself this year, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, hopes that some good will result from this, inasmuch as it affords opportunities to the poor inhabitants to represent their grievances, consequent on the disarmament, to the Collector personally. It is also hoped that the people will obtain some redress in this respect from the new Collector.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

40. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, observes that, with the desire of Government to increase the number of post offices in rural tracts and to ensure the regularity with which they are worked, the irregularities in such post offices in Malabar have, instead of diminishing, of late increased.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 15th, 1888.

41. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th February, says the Viceroy is independent of the Secretary of State except in a few matters. The English papers regret Lord Dufferin's resignation and his successor. Dufferin's departure; we cannot agree with them. The Burma war, its expenses being charged to India; the re-introduction of the income tax, and, at last, the increase of the salt tax, will all make people remember him. Such things cannot be called deserving of praise. We allow there was a deficit. The Viceroy should have provided for it by decreasing unnecessary expenditure. If the Burmese war was necessary, England should have paid, and, instead of increasing the salt tax, the pay of high officials should have been decreased and the Manchester goods duties re-imposed. Lord Dufferin should have carried out what he said when taking leave of the Sultan. Perhaps the English papers praise him from race sympathy, but we can see none of his public acts that are worthy of praise. We hear good accounts of Lord Lansdowne, and we trust he will relieve India from the burdens imposed on it by Lord Dufferin.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

42. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th instant, while recognising the salient points of the Village Munsifs' Courts Bill, such as that of vesting the power of appointing village munsifs in the Collector, unhampered by considerations of hereditary claims, and that of giving a right of appeal from the decisions of the village munsif, points out some defects therein. Section 17 confers on the village munsif unduly large powers in regard to the character of the suits entertainable by him. The expression "claims for money due on bond or other contract" appears to include a claim even on a hypothecation bond. Proviso 4 to this section does not sufficiently restrict his powers in the matter of rent suits, and bestows on him a larger jurisdiction than that possessed by a district munsif on the small cause side in respect of such suits. Sections 29, 49 and 63 are dangerous provisions, liable to be abused by the class of men generally appointed as village munsifs. Section 65 provides for appeal to the district munsif, but it does not appear on what materials the district munsif is to dispose of the appeal as section 59 allows the village munsif to take down no depositions in writing except in cases in which evidence is taken under a commission or at the residence of the deponents.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 13th, 1888.

43. A correspondent to the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 13th instant, under the heading "The Unrepresented Presidency," says:—When reading the discussions in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of the enhancement of salt duty, I noticed with surprise the statement of the Honorable Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji that the additional duty on salt had given "very general satisfaction." I am at a loss to understand what the Honorable Member meant by that expression. Did the Honorable Member speak on behalf of the whole of India, or did he confine himself to his own province? In either case, I think he was quite incorrect. It is very unfortunate that this presidency is not properly represented in that august body, and the European Member could not sufficiently appreciate the importance of the subject. It is a great pity that our veteran statesman Raja Sir T. Madhava Row declined the invitation of the Viceroy to a seat in the Council. So long as our presidency is not fairly represented in the Council we cannot very well expect justice to the opinions of the thirty millions of this part of India.

44. Referring to the fact that, of the members of the Viceregal Legislative Council, nine are Europeans and the other four are natives, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, asks how it is possible for the natives to get their interests protected.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

45. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th February, under the head of "The Cruelty of Government to its indebted Servants," notices the rules lately issued by Government with regard to those of its servants who may be under stoppages amounting to half their pay, &c., and says:—"The above order clearly shows the cruelty of Government. Young and inexperienced officers are now appointed as Secretaries and Under Secretaries, by which they get plenty of money and do not think of the wants of the less influential, and do not consider how the money lenders grind the poor, especially Government servants, who, through want, fall into their hands, or how the debts are realised * * * *. Looking at the action of the courts and Government with regard to debtors, the cruelty and injustice is apparent, for no regard is paid to the state of the debtors or the oppression of the creditors. Shylock has his representative in the courts now, and the existing rules help him every way. If he lends 100, he takes 500 or more. Especially the unlucky Government servants are affected. It generally happens, the members of the court are under the thumb of or under obligations to the sowkars, and so strive to please them. It is nearly two years since Mr. Ilbert brought in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which was published, but it has not been brought into force and it is probable those court officials who get advantage from and are indebted to the money lenders have given their opinion against it. To imprison a man for debt cannot be right, and it is not done in England or the Colonies. When this is abolished here debtors will be relieved and creditors will cease taking too much interest. We trust Lord Dufferin will at once bring the Ilbert's Bill into force throughout India and establish a kindly memorial of his rule * * * *. We trust the Governor of Madras will reconsider these rules which were published in his absence. Government has no right to interfere in people's private affairs. It should take its servants' services and leave their private matters alone. The reason Government servants are more indebted than any one else is that, for fear of dismissal or suspension, they give whatever the sowkars ask, ten for one, &c., through which at last they have to obtain the relief of the Insolvency Act.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

46. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 29th February, in an article, probably an unacknowledged extract, has the usual abuse of the income tax, which, it says, is ruining India and is disapproved of by English too, though they do not like to say so, and besides people are being bled for the various funds. Then, there is a

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

talk of increasing the income tax. Why? Everything is quiet. The Native States have promised help. Let the Viceroy relieve us from this tax, and we shall all bless him.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

47. Referring to the lavish expenditure in Cochin on feeding-houses for Brahmins, while nothing in fact is spent for the relief of such persons as are poor and incapable of earning their bread, the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st February, urges that the funds be spent for more useful purposes, such as diffusing English and vernacular education, &c. The irregularities prevailing in the Postal Department, the reforms required in the Public Works Department, and the attention to be paid to sanitation in that State, are next dwelt upon.

48. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the public annoyance caused by the formation of lotteries in various parts of Travancore, and hopes that the Local Government will put a stop to this obnoxious practice.

49. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, requests the Dewan of Cochin to nominate a better teacher for the middle school at Chittoor.

50. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th February, has an extract, probably from *Am*, saying that not to accept the aid of the Native States would be to offend them, the result of which would be apparent when war came. It is better to adopt a policy of trust towards the Native States.

51. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th February, reproduces an article from *Urdu Guide* noticing the article in the *Pioneer* on the bad state of Indore, and the neglect of his duties by the Maharaja Holkar.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 18th February, speaking of the resignation of Lord Dufferin, makes these remarks:—It is possible that a slight discontent may be felt because Lord Dufferin annexed Burma, raised the salt tax, nominated Commissions whose labors have hitherto borne no fruit, and did nothing towards establishing the representative system, though he acknowledged the necessity for it. But we will rather rejoice that Burma has been annexed solely for the defence of India. It is not wise to blame Lord Dufferin for the enhancement of the salt tax, because he was obliged by the force of circumstances and much against his will to do so. It is a matter for congratulation that no evil befell the people during his administration, but it is to be regretted that so able a statesman as he is has not done some great good to the country.

53. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th February, invites public opinion on the question of reforms in the dress of Malayali ladies.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th February, has an extract which says the Amir regrets Lord Dufferin's resignation as he has done much for the good of India, but fears his popularity has received a blow from the imposition of the income and petroleum taxes and the increase of the salt tax.

55. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th February, wishes to know the object of the Sikhim demonstration, and hopes it does not mean another war.

56. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th February, says though we cannot praise Lord Dufferin or regret his departure, we thank Lady Dufferin for the good work she has done for the women of India, and trust when she goes home she will continue her endeavours.

57. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th February, publishes a "Fatnah" absolving the Mysore Saits from the charge of heresy brought against them in the recent disputes, and apologises to them for the publication of the correspondence, which, the editor states, occurred in his absence.

58. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th February, considers the resignation is due to the disapproval of some of his acts by the Secretary of State—the income tax or salt or petroleum duties, or perhaps his dealings with the Amir, with whom Lord Ripon made friends, but with whom there are now signs of differences. The Viceroy wants a cantonment in Chitral, which will certainly cause trouble. We have hopes of Lord Lansdowne. To be popular, a man must have special qualities. He is a young man and his actions will be straightforward, not crooked and tortuous like Lord Dufferin's, and we are as pleased to see Lord Lansdowne coming as we are to see Lord Dufferin departing.

59. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 29th February, has another extract saying, with regard to Lord Dufferin, that he made the Burmah war for the benefit of English merchants; though the defence of the frontier was necessary, the way it is being done is like cutting down a tree to get materials for its own defence. The income tax is the cause of general dissatisfaction. The salt tax grinds the poor, and he has introduced Europeans to look after Native States.

60. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd February, states that no Government on the face of the earth permits such enormous expenditure as that of the Government of India. It is strange that, notwithstanding the introduction of new taxation every year, the figure of expenditure always exceeds that of the income. The main cause of the above is that a great portion of the income is consumed on account of the salaries of the rulers and European officials, and that the expenditure in some of the departments is fearful. An English paper draws a comparison between the salaries of the officials of the Indian Government and that of the French officials in Cochin China, and points out the vast difference between the figures of their respective salaries and observes that the administration and management of Cochin China is much better than that of the Indian Government, whose rulers draw superior salaries and allowances.

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FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th March 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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