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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th March 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.			
	Once in two months.			
1	"Sootha Iroothaya Thoonay" ..	Madras	1,000	March and April 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Mauthar Mitry"	Madras	500	March 1888.
3	"Satiya Thoothan"	Do.	5,000	Do.
4	"Nyaunaumritam"	Do.	..	January 1888.
5	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	29th February 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
6	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st March 1888.
7	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	Do.
8	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore	110	Do.
9	"Swadesha Vythian"	Vellore	..	Do.
10	"Por Suttam"	Coimbatore	2,300	Do.
11	"Sreelocaranjany"	Vellore	..	1st and 15th Jan., 1st and 15th Feb. and 1st March 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th March 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	"Hindu Janabhooshany"	Madras	200	3rd and 10th March 1888.
14	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	200	25th February and 3rd March 1888.
15	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	150	3rd and 10th March 1888.
16	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	4th and 11th March "
17	"Amrita Bhodiny"	Tirupatúr	366	1st and 8th March "
18	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	25th February and 9th March 1888.
19	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	3rd and 10th March 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	3rd, 7th, 10th and 14th March 1888.
21	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	250	19th, 23rd and 26th February and 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th March 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
22	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	3rd and 10th March 1888.
	Monthly.			
23	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	350	10th March 1888.
24	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapur	200	9th " "
25	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	9th " "
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
26	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	27th February, 5th and 12th March 1888.
27	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodiny" ..	Do.	30	25th " 3rd and 10th " "
28	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	1st and 8th March 1888.
	Monthly.			
29	"The Sudarsana"	Udipi	..	February 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	3rd and 10th March 1888.
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
32	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	5th and 12th March 1888.
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	3rd and 10th " "
34	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	None received. " "
35	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	Do.
36	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	5th March 1888.
37	"Khasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	1st, 5th and 8th March 1888.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	1st and 8th March 1888.

2

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

KERALA MITRAM, March 1st, 1888.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone's remarks regarding the political influence of Hindu religious and social ideas.

The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, reproduces certain remarks made by Mr. Herbert Gladstone (while speaking on a recent occasion in England about Indian affairs) regarding the political influence of Hindu religious and social ideas.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

COODANDEYMITRAN, March 10th, 1888.

Police Inspectors.

2. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 10th March, attacks Police Inspectors in the mofussil.

VIJAYADHWAJA, March 8th, 1888.

The espionage of the Indian Police.

3. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, in a leading article, strongly condemns the circular issued by the officer at the head of the police in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and says that it casts an unmerited slur on the loyalty and fidelity of the people of an important province of the empire and puts into the hands of the ill-paid and illiterate members of the police force a terrible weapon of annoyance and oppression. Another grave objection pointed out to the circular is that it may create an incorrect idea among foreign nations as regards the relations subsisting between the governors and the governed in this country.

KERALA MITRAM, March 1st, 1888.

Illiterate character of a great percentage of the members of the Madras police force.

4. Referring to a statement that only 73 per cent. of the members of the police force in the Madras Presidency know how to read and write, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, asks why illiterate persons are entertained in the service.

(d) *Education.*

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 12th, 1888.

Report on the instruction of Muhammadans and endowments.

5. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th March, gives the report of the committee on this subject and adds certain remarks on the state of schools in Madras. Amongst these is the following: "We hear there is very little instruction at Harris' School at this time and no one of its pupils passed the matriculation test this year. The Rev. Goldsmith is the Principal, but he thinks of nothing but religious matters. He should turn his attention to the instruction of the pupils, by which he will get a name. There is no use in wandering about preaching and disputing in the streets. The Rev. Sell never did so."

JALNAI SAKHUN, Mar. 6th, 1888.

The Madrasa-i-Azam and the Hindu scholars.

6. *Jalnai Sakhun*, of the 5th March, remarks, on certain propositions made by the Head Master to the Director of Public Instruction in which it was suggested it would be a good thing to admit Hindus to the two higher classes, that Muhammadan and Hindu boys would never get on together; the former being full of spirit, would certainly "bully" the latter, which would cause troubles difficult to get over.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 14th, 1888.

Water-supply of Dindigul.

7. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 14th March, writes about proposed water-supply of Dindigul. Soobyanore water though not potable is useful for other purposes, and should be introduced into Dindigul.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 10th, 1888.

8. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th March, describes how persons desirous of becoming Municipal Councillors propitiate the tax-payers to vote for them at elections and how rudely they treat the tax-payers when they have gained their object.

How Municipal Councillors manage to obtain votes.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

9. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, remarks that sufficient notice was not given in the papers and otherwise that lights were required on moonlight nights (Bangalore).

Fining coachmen for driving without lights.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

VETTIKODEYON, Feb. 25th, 1888.

10. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 25th February, hopes that Mr. Garstin's proposals about revenue collection will be of advantage to the ryots.

Revenue collection.

COODANDEYMITRAN, March 10th, 1888.

11. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 10th March, says that the revenue settlement proposed to be introduced in Tanjore will benefit only rainfed cultivation.

Revenue settlement in Tanjore.

(h) Railways.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, March 3rd, 1888.

12. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd March, remarks, in a leading article which discusses the detention of two female passengers whose South Indian Railway tickets were in the possession of their friends in another carriage, that the majority of the lower railway servants are uneducated and poorly paid, and that the employment of such persons leads to these inconveniences. Government should issue an order that only qualified men should be appointed as station masters, &c.

About the unfitness of the inferior employés in the South Indian Railway Company.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 3rd, 1888.

13. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd March, observes that the idea of opening a new railway station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr is very commendable.

A new station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr desirable.

(i) Salt.

SREELOCARANJANY, Feb. 1st, 1888.

14. The *Sreelocaranjany*, of the 1st February, regrets the enhancement of the salt tax as it mainly affects the poor, and asks why should not Government obtain the money they require by imposing taxes on the richer classes. It is because of this that a Congress has arisen to make complaints that Government do not understand the wants and sorrows of the people.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

SWADESHABHIMANY, March 1st, 1888.

15. The Salem *Swadeshabimany*, of the 1st March, adopts the views of the *Swadeshamitran* with regard to the imposition of the salt tax and complains of enhanced salt duties.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

AMRITA BHODINY, March 1st, 1888.

16. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 1st March, says that the enhancement of the salt tax is very severely felt by the poor and hopes that Lord Dufferin will reconsider the subject and endeavour to reduce the tax.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

SANMARGADARSINI, Feb. 1888.

17. The editor of the *Sanmargadarsini*, of February, complains about the high price at which salt is sold and asks how much salt for one pie can a poor cooly get who earns only two annas a day and expends besides one pie, respectively, on tamarind and oil. No one would have expected that the just administration of the British Government would inflict such a hardship.

On the high price of salt.

(k) General.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Feb. 25th, 1888.

18. The *Deshabhimauny*, of the 25th February, contains the following:—

Lord Dufferin's administration.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion that with the natives Lord Dufferin has been anything but popular. The impetus that was given to native enterprise in every direction by the Marquis of Ripon has, in the regime of his successor, received a very cold treatment. The second year of his administration was marked by an aggressive policy in the annexation of Burma, which has no parallel in the wildest acts of a number of unscrupulous Governors-General during the time of the East India Company. The Indian soldier and the Indian peasant still bleed to enrich a few lapidaries and cotton-mill owners of England. The finances of India have been brought to a most deplorable crisis by the short-sighted policy of Lord Dufferin. Unwilling, as it were, to do things by halves, he has marked the close of his Indian career by a most injudicious use of the executive power vested in him as Viceroy and Governor-General. We, of course, refer to the enhancement of the salt tax. In our humble opinion he has not endeared himself to the Hindus, who alone contribute not a little towards the welfare of England.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Feb. 25th, 1888.

19. The *Deshabhimauny*, of the 25th February, remarks that in every Government it is usual to impose taxes only for promoting the good of the subjects, and it is necessary to make known to the people the object for which the taxes are imposed. Then the people, too, will contentedly pay the taxes. Now it does not appear why the salt tax has been enhanced. Can it be just to have imposed on India all the expenses of the annexation of Burma? In England no taxes can be imposed and no measures undertaken by Government without the consent of the people. But in India the Government can do as they please without heeding public opinion, and they exercise their powers accordingly. The expenditure in India is greater than its income. The Finance Committee merely abolished appointments carrying very low salaries, but made no retrenchment in the salaries of those who are uselessly paid five or six thousand rupees.

Taxation in India.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, March 3rd, 1888.

20. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 3rd March, publishes the views of Mr. William Digby about the abolition of import duties and recommends their re-imposition. It says that England is rich and can afford to pay.

Re-imposition of import duties.

VETTIKODEYON, March 3rd, 1888.

21. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 3rd March, says that the Governor ought to spend only three months in the Hills during the summer season and then go on tour through the presidency.

Stay of Government on the hills.

TARANGA NESON, March 3rd, 1888.

22. The *Taranga Neson*, of the 3rd March, says as follows:—We do not understand the justice of entailing on India the expenditure on account of Burma, while the English were bound to administer Burma, independent of India, like Ceylon, &c. But there can be no doubt that they were actuated to do so by avarice and selfishness. It is certain that the English from beginning to end had the idea of being first in the field to annex Burma before other European powers for the advancement of their commerce in that country. The English Government have, with the consent of Lord Dufferin, perpetrated this injustice because they considered that the subjugation of the Burmans and any contingent war that may happen with China on account of the annexation of Burma will cost immense sums of money and that if Burma was saddled on India, the dumb Hindus will pay them all without grumbling openly though weeping in secret. Whilst it was the duty of Lord Dufferin to protest against this, he joined with the Secretary of State for India and stated that India was in a position to bear all the expenditure on account of Burma. It was because of this that the money of India was all gone and a necessity arose for enhancing the salt tax. Suppose a tax on such a necessary article

The annexation of Burma.

of food as salt was imposed in England, what agitation will not be prevailing there throughout the country? But our countrymen weep in their houses attributing everything to Providence in case any taxes are imposed or any injustice committed. The Government will not heed our weeping in secret; they will do nothing unless the people form assemblies in various places and petition Government to remedy their wants.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 10th, 1888.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th March, is glad to hear that the Indian financial budget for 1888-89 is to be submitted to the Parliament long before the close of the session. The practice hitherto had been to lay the budget before the Parliament at the close of session, when most of the members had left London, and the few members who remain hurry through the work and pass the budget without any discussion.

The Indian budget.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 14th, 1888.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 14th March, hopes that Government will obtain most of their stores from India alone instead of from England, and thus encourage native industry and manufacture.

Public stores.

SANMARGADARSINI, Feb. 1888.

25. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of February, advises, in its reference to the suicide of a post clerk of Peddapuram (Godávari district), who had embezzled Rs. 95, the postal authorities to appoint only respectable men who can give security.

Suggestion to appoint only respectable men in the Postal Department.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, March, 1888.

26. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of March, complains about Europeans and East Indians being employed in the Salt and Abkári Department in preference to Natives. The editor cites two instances in which two Eurasian Inspectors were convicted for criminal breach of trust.

About Europeans and East Indians being preferred as officials in the Salt and Abkári department.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, March 10th, 1888.

27. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th March, recommends, with respect to the notice from the Commissioner of Police about the destruction of dogs from the 15th instant, that it would be preferable to collect the stray dogs in a certain place and kill them with chloroform as is done in Chudderghaut near Hyderabad.

On the destruction of stray dogs.

VIJAYADHWAJA, March 8th, 1888.

28. The same paper says: The appointment of Temporary Deputy Collectors in this presidency has been discontinued and nineteen Deputy Collectors have been permanently entertained. Each Temporary Deputy Collector used to have a head clerk on Rs. 40, a second clerk on Rs. 20, and two peons; but a permanent Deputy Collector now is to have a head clerk on Rs. 45, two clerks on Rs. 20 each, one on Rs. 15, an attender on Rs. 7, and three peons. We do not know why the Government have thus nearly doubled the expenditure when the cry is everywhere for a reduction of expenditure. What do they mean by levying an income tax and increasing the tax on salt in one direction, and increasing the pay of officers in the other? This is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Increase of the establishments under Deputy Collectors.

KERALA MITRAM, March 1st, 1888.

29. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, after making various conjectures as to the cause of Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty before the completion of his full term of office, and finding them futile in each case, observes that if His Excellency should go away without completing the schemes he has begun, the public would consider him as having made promises which he had no intention of ever fulfilling.

Lord Dufferin's resignation before the completion of his term of office.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 3rd, 1888.

30. Referring to the committee, consisting of the district munsif, two of the vakils of his court, and the tahsildar, formed for fixing the rates of compensation for improvements, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd March, observes that this is a business

Remarks on the committee for fixing the rates of compensation for improvements.

on which opinions would differ much and quotes instances to show such differences. It is further said that the munsif's court vakils would not give any opinion contrary to the views of the munsif, and suggested that if the committee is to serve any useful purpose, landlords and tenants should also be made members thereof. And it is hoped that the District Judge and the High Court will endeavour to carry out this suggestion.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 10th, 1888.

31. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th March, in noticing with pleasure the salary system introduced in the case of the clerks of the Registration Department, thanks Mr. Hamnett, the Inspector-General, for the various reforms effected during his time, and observes that a change from partial to full salary system in the case of Sub-Registrars is all the reform now required in that department. A hope is expressed that this will be done before the retirement of Mr. Hamnett.

Approval of the salary system in the case of the clerks of the Registration Department.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st, 1888.

32. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, requests the Deputy Magistrate of Cochin to put a stop to some gambling carried on to the annoyance of the public in various parts of British Cochin.

The Deputy Magistrate of Cochin to put a stop to some gambling carried on in British Cochin.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 5th, 1888.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th March, remarks on the report of the Select Committee on the Debtors Act:—"We trust His Excellency the Viceroy will make the Ilbert's Bill applicable to all India and bring it into force at once. We had hoped this would have been done as a memento of the Jubilee. Thousands are involved in the Sahukars' net and Government should help them. Mr. Elliott's opinion, that the courts should have the power of confining debtors under 50 rupees for six weeks or over for six months is quite wrong and it would be decidedly unjust to treat them as criminals and to leave the power of discharge in the hands of the jailor when the batta was not paid. The law in force in England and the Colonies should be brought in here and we hope Lord Dufferin and his Council will take pity on the unfortunate debtors.

Imprisonment for debt.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, March 5th, 1888.

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, says:—We have frequently suggested that a reform is necessary in the Council of the Maha Raja but no attention has been paid to our suggestions. Now that a vacancy has been caused in the Council by the death of one of the members, we wish that the Council will be constituted on a new principle which will meet the views of the Government of India on the subject. The Maha Raja should be the President of the Council and the heads of the various departments should form the Members. Then perhaps the Council would become a really useful body, competent to advise the Government on all important matters.

Reform in the Council of the Maha Raja of Mysore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, March 5th, 1888.

35. The same paper says:—We are very sorry that Sir Bernard has declined to come out as Resident of Mysore. We believe he was a man of an excellent heart as he strongly objected to the introduction into the province of the policy relating to native armies pressed upon him by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State. We are now naturally anxious as to who will be our next Resident. Many believe that Sir Harry Prendergast will be confirmed. We hope the Government would confirm him.

The British Residentship of Mysore.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st, 1888.

36. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, finds fault with one Anantaramayyar, the Acting Second-class Magistrate of Cochin, in the Cochin State, for not attending the office regularly. His predecessors are praised for their regularity, and a wish is expressed that Kittunni Menon may be reposted to that place.

Certain conduct of the Acting Second-class Magistrate of Cochin criticised.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st & 11th, 1888. KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 3rd, 1888.

37. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 11th March, and a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd instant, condemn as ridiculous the resolution of the Travancore Government in passing certain restrictions on the State officials in furnishing contributions to newspapers. An opinion is also expressed that should the Travancore Government have recourse to unfair means to obtain possession of any newspaper contributions proceeding from its officials and passing through British post offices, Travancore would soon become British territory.

A resolution of the Travancore Government in the matter of contributions to newspapers by the State officials condemned.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st, 1888.

38. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, complains of the corruption practised by various officers of the Salt Department in Cochin and Travancore, in connection with the salt found in ashes.

Corruption of officers of the Salt Department in Cochin and Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 11th, 1888.

39. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th March, highly approves of the selection of Mr. Baker Fenn to be an Additional Judge of the Zillah Court of Anchikaymal.

Mr. Baker Fenn's appointment as an Additional Judge of the Zillah Court of Anchikaymal approved.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 11th, 1888.

40. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the same issue, regrets to observe that the district munsif of Vatakancheri had two of his peons severely beaten; that, although the scene took place at a spot near the local police station, the police took no notice of it, and that such persons as the munsif are placed in independent charge.

The district munsif of Vatakancheri found fault with for getting his peons beaten.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

41. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, trusts a Muhammadan will be appointed to the vacant place on the Council of State.

Mysore Council.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 8th, 1888.

42. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th March, laments the frequent changes of Residents; considers Sir H. Prendergast should be confirmed, now Sir C. Bernard is not coming out, as he is very popular, or if Government do not see their way to separating the Judicial Department, for which, unfortunately, Sir Harry is not qualified, that Mr. Fitzpatrick should be appointed.

The Mysore Residency.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

VIJAYADHWAJA, March 1st, 1888.

43. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 1st instant, says:—The district of Bellary has never been conspicuous for agricultural industry. This backwardness is, we think, attributable chiefly to two causes—first, the indolence, ignorance and poverty of the agricultural classes, and, secondly, the scarcity of the rains. Extensive tracts of land, which can be turned to good account at a moderate cost, are lying waste. Individual capitalists who can lay out large sums of money to bring such extensive tracts under cultivation are very few in the district and people must form themselves into companies for such undertakings. The Government should, at the same time, offer such facilities for such expensive enterprises and the natural irrigation resources in the district should be placed at the disposal of such companies free of taxation. Hundreds of jungle streams, which run to waste at present, may be converted into fertilising agencies. We hope our suggestions will receive due consideration from our countrymen and the Government.

Agriculture in the Bellary district.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 9th, 1888.

44. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th March, comments on an article in the London *Times* saying the poverty of the Muhammadans is a danger to Government, that it cannot be denied that such is the case for when India was under Muhammadan rule, the Muhammadans were wealthy. Poets and doctors, &c, flourished, and the brave troops were rewarded and lived at ease and the rich were liberal to the poor. Under the British Government all this has disappeared and the condition of the Muhammadans is that of absolute poverty. How is it possible this should not turn them against Government. They should be educated, and, when educated, should be given a part in the Government and receive special facilities for employment and then Government would have no happier or more faithful subjects. When they lost the rule, they became plunged in the sleep of carelessness with the result that they lost all share in the service of the State. The *Times* proposes a remedy that Muhammadans should be educated and employed according to their ability, and we affirm that Government would get better service from them than from any one in the world, especially those agitators who have become rich in Government service. We entreat Government, who know our poverty, to remedy it as above suggested and by royal favor, which is due from a conqueror, place the people under obligation, which they will not be slow to repay by faithful service.

The poverty of Muhammadans a menace to Government.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SREELOCARANJANY, Feb. 15th, 1888.

45. The *Sreelocaranjany*, of the 15th February, advises the Muhammadans and Christians to join the movement of the Native Congress, and not endeavour to throw discredit on it.

The Native Congress.

COODANDEYMITRAN, March 3rd, 1888.

46. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 3rd March, impresses on its readers the necessity of forming sabhas for discussing the wants and grievances of the people, and expresses the opinion that such sabhas will be a means of inducing the authorities to attend to the public welfare.

Public Sabhas.

VETTIKODEYON, March 3rd, 1888.

47. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 3rd March, recommends the opening of the library attached to the Museum during Sundays also.

The library of the Madras Museum.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 3rd, 1888.

48. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd March, contains the following with reference to the agricultural exhibition at Bellary:—The country is not yet so much advanced as to benefit by such exhibitions. One may see that the exhibits displayed are generally the curiosities which rich men have in their possession, and not the products of industrial art turned out specially for the purpose of being exhibited at the exhibitions. By giving the prizes in the case of field produce, after inspection of them while yet standing in the fields, and by encouraging mechanics and artisans to produce the best articles they can, a suitable impetus can be given to agricultural and industrial development.

Agricultural exhibitions.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 7th, 1888.

49. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th March, defends Lord Ripon and his administration from the attacks of the Anglo-Indian Press, in the course of which these remarks occur. Let us suppose that Lord Ripon did not attempt to do the justice which was contemplated by the "Ilbert's Bill," and what will be the state of the country? Like to the saying "it is better to live in a forest infested by wild tigers than in a country ruled by despotic kings," the people will be discontented with Government, and though they themselves cannot attempt at a rebellion, will they not be praying to God day and night for an invasion by a foreign king to happen? Will it be favorable to the English Government or good to India itself?

The vindication of Lord Ripon.

Swadeshamitran, March 10th, 1888.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th March, says that Government and Government officers have themselves to blame if they complain that the educated natives and the people give them trouble. It is useless to charge the educated natives that they are instrumental in agitating the people, for if Government learned beforehand the legitimate desires and wants of the people and showed that they were anxious to grant them privileges suitable to them, there will be no occasion for such agitation. The fact is that because the authorities do not attend to the people's wants and do not evince a desire to act according to their legitimate wishes, the educated natives who understand the method of English Government have to point out to their countrymen the means of having their wants remedied.

Political agitation in India.

Hindujanasamskarini, March, 1888.

51. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of March, remarks, with respect to the intended resignation of Lord Dufferin, that Lord Ripon was popular through his acts, while the former was remarkable only for his kind words but not for his kind deeds. During the administration of Lord Dufferin heavy expenses were incurred by fortifying the Indian frontier against the Russian attack, which outlay finally led to the re-introduction of the income tax. King Theebaw of Burma was deposed to please some European merchants, and Burma was annexed to India. The tax on salt was raised to meet the expenses of the administration of Burma and India. Much money was lost by home remittances owing to the decline in the value of the rupee. Lord Dufferin acted thus apparently as a friend of the Natives of India, while he was in fact the real friend of Europeans.

Remarks on the administration of Lord Dufferin.

Hindujanasamskarini, March, 1888.

52. The same journal, when speaking of Lady Dufferin's Fund, says that Lady Dufferin should have raised funds for any other useful object, *e.g.*, for the education of Hindu women or for the preparation of suitable books, rather than for the employment of Lady Doctors which provides only European ladies with appointments.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, March 3rd, 1888.

53. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodiny*, of the 3rd instant, says:—We hear from an English paper that since the Empress of Russia had made it a point never to use any article of foreign manufacture, all the courtiers and others have followed her example and thus great encouragement was given to local industries. The Empress was therefore presented with a silver sewing machine by the people. In our country the rulers have no regard at all for products of local manufacture and the efforts of a few of the people to encourage native industries have turned out useless. As is the ruler so are the subjects.

Encouragement of local industries.

Vijayadhwaja, March 8th, 1888.

54. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, says that great inconvenience has been caused to the public by the abolition of the pettah post office. In this office nearly 150 covers were registered on an average every day and the existence of the office in this commercially busy part of the town was a great help to men of business. Now this office having been abolished the whole work of registration of covers is to be done by a single man in the fort post office, and consequently many people have to wait till the next day to get their letters registered.

The abolition of the Bruce-pettah branch post office.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 5th, 1888.

55. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th March, has an article from *Am* blaming Captain Hearsay for his defence of Dhuleep Singh against Government and saying the result of such defence can be good for no one.

Dhuleep Singh and his English defenders.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 1st, 1888.

56. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, says the Wesleyan Mission complains that the Roman Catholics make use of St. Thomas' Hospital, Bangalore, as a means of perverting the inmates and hold up Protestantism to ridicule, and mention things from which it seems the Roman

Hospital management and religion.

Catholics who established this hospital and got State aid and then joined the Government hospital with it, did this with religious intentions. We regret there is no other Pettah hospital but this. Government should inquire into this, and, if it is true, the municipal aid and Government doctors should be withdrawn.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 1st, 1888.

57. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, considers Government should take the views of Indian vernacular papers as representing public opinion, not those of the Anglo-Indian Press, though there are certain vernacular papers that, through a self-seeking policy, ruin the reputation of the Vernacular Press.

Public opinion.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 1st, 1888.

58. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March:—Lord Dufferin says he goes home for private reasons, that if there were fears of attack from outside he would remain. We thank the noble Lord for saving us from outside enemies; but he has given us over to the inner enemies of taxation, &c., from whom there is no escape.

Lord Dufferin.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 1st, 1888.

59. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, has an article from the *Alam-i-tasvir* on the dangers to be apprehended from the Congress and its desire to have delegates from Native States (though their rulers are not so foolish) all of which can only lead to a repetition of the events of 1887.

National Congress.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 8th, 1888.

60. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th March, regrets the *Am* newspaper should have published an article reflecting on the Maha Raja's liberality during his recent tour.

The *Am* and the Maha Raja of Mysore.

Public No. 375-A, 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,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

Fort St. George,
7th April 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 42 OF 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th March 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Police Inspectors.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Water supply of Trichinopoly.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue collection.

Revenue settlement in Tanjore.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

5. The enhancement of the salt-tax.

6. Do.

7. Do.

(k) General.

8. Lord Dufferin's administration.

9. Taxation in India.

10. Re-imposition of import duties.

11. Utility of Government in the Hills.

12. The Annexation of Burmah.

13. The Indian Budget.

14. Public stores.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

15. The native press.

16. Public Sabhahs.

17. The library of the Madras Museum.

18. Agricultural exhibitions.

19. The vindication of Lord Ripon.

20. Political agitation in India.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Once in two months.			
1	Sattia Sanjeevia Thinamy	Madras	1000	March and 1st April 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	Manthar Mithy	Do	500	March 1888.
3	Satyathoothan	Do	5000	March 1888.
4	Nyaunamritam	Do	—	January 1888.
5	Brahma Vidhya	Chidambram	300	29th February 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
6	Calamidhy	Coimbatore	280	1st March 1888.
7	Swadesha Thinamy	Salem	70	1st March 1888.
8	Brahma Nyana Bhodiny	Bangalore	110	1st March 1888.
9	Swadesha Vedyan	Vellore	—	1st March 1888.
10	Sri Sattiam	Coimbatore	2300	1st March 1888.
11	Seelvearanjany	Vellore	—	1st & 15th January; 1st & 15th February and 1st March 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	Travancore Abhimany	Nazerait	350	1st and 10th March 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	Hindu Jana Bhodhany	Madras	200	3rd and 10th March 1888.
14	Vettikodiyon	Do	200	25th February and 3rd March 1888.
15	Tarangady Nasion	Do	150	3rd and 10th March 1888.
16	Tatwanivechiny	Do	140	4th and 11th March 1888.
17	Amrita Bhodiny	Tirupatore	366	1st and 8th March 1888.
18	Deshabhimany	Tirupatoljur	350	25th February and 9th March 1888.
19	Coodandeypnitan	Combaconum	500	3rd and 10th March 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	Swadeshamitran	Madras	1000	3rd; 7th; 10th and 14th March 1888.
21	Dravidavartamany	Do	250	19th; 23rd and 26th February and 1st, 4th; 8th and 11th March 1888.

I Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Police Inspectors. 1. The Conservancy Act of the 10th March states the Police Inspectors as the Engineers.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Water supply of Erodigul. 2. The Swadeshamitran of the 14th March writes about proposed water supply of Erodigul. Sholyanaar water though not potable is useful for other purposes and should be introduced into Erodigul.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue Collection. 3. The Nellai Nesigan of the 20th February hopes that the Revenue proposals about Revenue Collection will be of advantage to the ryots.

Revenue Settlement in Tanjore. 4. The Coodandeypnitan of the 25th March says that the Revenue Settlement proposed to be introduced in Tanjore will benefit only a few fixed cultivators.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works
Nothing

(j) Salt.

5. The Secretary of the [illegible] February regrets the enhancement of the Salt tax as it materially affects the poor, and asks why should not Government levy an increase by imposing taxes on the richer classes. It is [illegible] Congress has arisen to make complaint that Government does not understand the wants and requirements of the people. — The enhancement of the Salt tax.

6. The Salem Swadeshi Meeting of the 1st March adopts the views of the Swadeshi mission with regard to the imposition of the Salt tax and complains of enhanced Salt duties. — The enhancement of the Salt tax.

7. The Amrita Bazar of the 1st March says that the enhancement of the Salt tax is very much felt by the poor and hopes that Lord Dufferin will reconsider the matter and endeavour to replace the tax. — So

(k) General.

8. The Hindu Patriot of the 27th February has the following:— There seems to be a consensus of opinion that with the native Lord Dufferin has done nothing but popular. The impression that was given to native minds by [illegible] by the many acts of Despotism that in the regime of his predecessor received a very cold treatment. The second year of his administration was marked by an aggression [illegible] in the administration of Burmah, which has no parallel in the history of the British Governors-General during the time of the East India Company. The Indian soldier and the Indian peasant still bleed to enrich a few capitalists and cotton mill owners of England. The finances of India have been brought to a most deplorable crisis by the short sighted policy of Lord Dufferin. Wriggling, as it were, to do things by halves he has marked the close of his Indian career by a most injudicious use of the executive power vested in him as Viceroy and Governor-General. — Lord Dufferin's administration.

9

General etc of course deprecate the enhancement of the Salt tax. In our humble opinion he has not endeavoured himself to the [illegible] who alone contribute not a little towards the welfare of England.

Taxation in India. — 9. The Bombay Samachar of the 26th February remarks that in every Government it is usual to impose taxes only for promoting the good of the subjects and it is necessary to make known to the people the objects for which the taxes are imposed, then the people will contentedly pay the taxes. But it does not appear why the Salt tax has been enhanced. Can it be just to have to spend on India all the expenses of the annexation of Burmah? In England no taxes can be imposed and no measures enacted by Government without the consent of the people. But in India the Government can do as they please without heeding public opinion, and they exercise their power accordingly. The expenditure on Indian grounds than its income. The Finance Committee may [illegible] appointments carrying big salaries but they have made no retrenchment in the salaries of those who are already paid five or six thousand rupees.

Re-imposition of import duties. — 10. The Hindoo Janakbandhu of the 3rd March publishes the views of Mr. William Digby about the abolition of import duties and recommends their re-imposition. It says that England is rich and can afford to pay.

Stay of Government on the Bills. — 11. The Bell Hatkari of the 1st March says that the Governor ought to [illegible] in the Bills during the session usually and then go on [illegible] through the Presidency.

Annexation of Burmah. — 12. The Tenangay Mitra of the 1st March says as follows:— We have understood the Justice of annexing to India the expenditure on account of Burmah, which the English are bound to administer Burmah independent of India like Ceylon &c. But there can be no doubt that they were actuated to do so by avarice and selfishness. It is certain that the English from beginning to end had the idea of being first in the field to annex Burmah before other European powers for the advancement of their commerce in that country. The English Government have, with the consent of

of Lord Dufferin, perpetrated this injustice, because they considered that the subjugation of the Burmans and any contingent war that may happen with China on account of the annexation of Burmah will cost immense sums of money and that if Burmah was entitled on India, the Indian Natives will pay them all without grumbling openly though weeping in secret. Whilst it was the duty of Lord Dufferin to protect against this, he joined with the Secretary of State for India and stated that India was in a position to bear all the expenditure on account of Burmah. It was because of this that the money of India was all gone and necessarily accounts for enhancing the Salt tax. Suppose a tax on such a necessary article of food as salt was imposed in England, what agitation will not be prevailing there throughout the country? But our countrymen are so submissive attributing everything to providence or else they blame themselves or any injustice committed. The Government will not hear our weeping in secret, they will do nothing to stop the people from assemblies in various places and petition Government to remedy their wants.

The Indian Budget

13. The Swadeshamitran of the 10th March is glad to hear that the Indian Financial Budget for 1887-88 is to be submitted to the Parliament long before the close of the session. The practice hitherto had been to lay the Budget before the Parliament at the close of session, when most of the members have left London and the few members who remain hurry through the work and pass the Budget without any discussion.

Public Stores.

14. The Swadeshamitran of the 4th March hopes that Government will obtain most of their stores from India themselves instead of from England and thus encourage native industry and manufacture.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

V. [illegible] of the crops and the [illegible]

[illegible] notice.

The Native Congress.

15. The Hindu of the 15th February advises the Mahomedans to keep aloof from the movement of the native Congress, and not [illegible] to have anything to do with it.

Pulli Sabhas.

16. The Coimbatore edition of the 3rd March in process of time readers the necessity of forming sabhas for discussing the wants and grievances of the people, and expresses the opinion that such sabhas will be a means of inducing the authorities to attend to the public welfare.

The Library of the Madras Museum.

17. The Hindu Nesigan of the 3rd March recommends the opening of the library attached to the Museum during Sundays also.

Agricultural exhibitions.

18. The Swadeshamitran of the 3rd March contains the following with reference to the Agricultural exhibition at Bellary. The country is not yet considered advanced enough to benefit by such exhibitions. One may see that the exhibits displayed are generally the curiosities which rich men have in their possession, and not the products of industrial art turned out specially for the purpose of being exhibited at the exhibitions. By giving the prizes in the case of field produce, after inspection of them while yet standing in the fields, and by encouraging mechanics and artizans to produce the best articles they can, a suitable impetus can be given to agricultural and industrial development.

Vindication of Lord Ripon.

19. The Swadeshamitran of the 7th March defends Lord Ripon and his administration from the attacks of the Anglo-Indian Press, in the course of which these remarks occur. Let us suppose that

that Lord Ripon did not attempt to do the justice which was contemplated by the "Ilbert Bill", and what will be the state of the country? Like to the saying "it is better to live in a forest [illegible] than in a country ruled by despotic King [illegible] contented with Government and though [illegible] themselves [illegible] at a rebellion, will they not be praying to God [illegible] for an invasion by a foreign King to happen? with [illegible] able to the English Government or good to India itself?

Political agitation in India.

20. The Swadeshamitran [illegible] says that Government and Government officers [illegible] if they complain that the educated natives and the people give them trouble. It is useless to charge the educated natives that they are instrumental in agitating the people for if Government learnt beforehand the legitimate desires and wants of the people and showed that they were anxious to grant them privileges suitable to them, there will be no occasion for such agitation. The fact is that because the authorities do not attend to the people's wants and do not evince a desire to act according to their legitimate wishes, the educated natives who understand the method of English Government have to point out to their countrymen the means of having their wants remedied.

C. A. Naidoo
Tamil Translator

Tamil Translator's office
Madras.
22nd March 1883

Tamil Translations to Govt.

CURRENT NO.

DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT NO.

From

The Tamil Translator
to Government.
Nellore

No.

Dated 22nd March 1888

Received

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Report on
Tamil Newspapers for the
fortnight ending 15th March 1888

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th March 1888.

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(f) Land Revenue and Settlements.
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(g) Forests.
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(h) Railways.
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(i) Public Works.
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(j) Salt.
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About Europeans and East-Indians being preferred as officials in the Salt and Abkari Department.
On the destruction of stray dogs.

III. Legislation.
Nil.

IV. Native States.
Nil.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.
Remarks on the administration of Lord Dufferin.
Lady Dufferin's Fund.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th March 1888.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
	Weekly.			
1.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras.	570	3d & 10th March 1888
	Monthly.			
2.	Vivēkavardhani	Rajamundry	350	10th March 1888
3.	Sanmārgadarśini	Pittapore.	200	9th March 1888
4.	Hitōpajanasamskārini	Madras.	950	9th March 1888

II Home Administration.

(h) Railways.

Andhraprakāsika, March 3d, 1888.

About the unfitness of the inferior employés in the South Indian Railway Company.

The Editor of the Andhraprakāsika, of the 3d March, remarks in a leading article which discusses the detention of two female passengers, whose South Indian Railway tickets were in the possession of their friends in another carriage, that the majority of the lower Railway servants are uneducated and poorly paid, and that the employment of such persons leads to these inconveniences. Government should issue an order that only qualified

men should be appointed as Station Masters &c.

(j). Salt.

2. The Editor of the Sanmārgadarśini, of February, Complaint about the high price of Salt.

Sanmārgadarśini, February, 1888.

about the high price at which salt is sold and asks how much salt for one pie can a poor cooly get who earns only 2 Annas a day and expends besides one pie respectively on tamarind and oil. No one would have expected that the just administration of the British Government would inflict such a hardship.

(k) General.

3. The Sanmārgadarsini, of February, advices in its reference to the suicide of a Post clerk of Peddapuram (Godavari District) who had embezzled 95 Rupees,

Sanmārgadarśini, February, 1888.

Suggestion to appoint only respectable men in the Postal Department.

the Postal authorities to appoint only respectable men who can give security.

CORRECT NO.

Public (1888) Dept.

From

The Telugu Translator

to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

Dated 19th March 1888.
Received 15th

Subject.

Forwarding Report on

Telugu Newspapers for

the fortnight ending the

15th March 1888

women, or for the preparation of suitable books rather than for the employment of Lady Doctors which provide only European ladies with appointments.

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Gantes Appa Rao

Telugu Translator
to Government.

Telugu Translator's office,
Madras 19th March 1888.

Hindujanasamskārini, March, 1888.

4. The Hindujanasamskārini, of March,

14

About Europeans and East Indians being preferred as officials in the Salt and Abkari Department.	Complains about Europeans and East Indians being employed in the Salt and Abkari Department in preference to natives.

The Editor cites two instances in which two Eurasian Inspectors were convicted for criminal breach of trust.

Andhraprakāsika, March, 10th, 1888.

5. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 10th March,

On the destruction of stray dogs.	recommends, with respect to the notice from the Commissioner of Police about the destruction of dogs from the 15th Instant, that it would be preferable to collect the stray dogs in a certain place, and kill them with chloroform as is done in Chadderghat near Hyderabad.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Hindujanasamskārini, March, 1888.

6. The Hindujanasamskārini, of March,

Remarks on the administration of Lord Dufferin.	remarks with respect to the intended resignation of Lord Dufferin, that Lord Ripon was

popular through his acts while the former was remarkable only for his kind words but not for his kind deeds. During the administration of Lord Dufferin heavy expenses were incurred by fortifying the Indian frontier against the Russian attack, which outlay finally lead to the re-introduction of the Income-tax. King Theebaw of Burmah was deposed to please some European merchants and Burmah was annexed to India. The tax on Salt was raised to meet the expenses of the administration of Burmah and India. Much money was lost by home remittances owing to the decline in the value of the Rupee. Lord Dufferin acted thus apparently as a friend of the natives of India while he was in fact the real friend of Europeans.

7. The same journal when speaking of Lady Dufferin's Fund.

Hindu Manasamkaram, March, 1888.

Lady Dufferin's Fund says that Lady Dufferin should have raised funds for any other useful object, e.g., for the education of Hindu

CURRENT NO. 1091

Confidential [7] [No 10. of 1888.

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(g) Forests	Nil
(h) Railways	Nil
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List of Newspapers.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication	When established.	Number published	Dates of Papers received & examined for the fortnight
1	The Carnataca Kaeanshica	Bangalore	Weekly	450	Feb. 27 & March 5, 12
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	Weekly	30	Feb. 25 & March 3, 10.
3	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	Weekly	.	March 1, 8.
4	The Sudersana	Udipi.	Monthly	.	February.

II Home Administration—
(a) Police

The Vijayadhwaja of March 8th, 1888.

The Espionage of the Indian Police.

1. The Vijayadhwaja of the 8th instant in a leading article strongly condemns the Circular issued by the Officer at the head of the Police in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and says that it casts an unmerited slur on the loyalty and fidelity of the people of an important province of the Empire and puts into the hands of the ill-paid and illiterate members of the Police force a terrible weapon of annoyance and oppression. Another grave objection pointed out to the Circular is that it may create an incorrect idea among foreign nations as regards the relations subsisting between the Governors and the governed in this country.

II Home Administration—
(c) General.

The Vijayadhwaja of March 8th 1888.

Increase of the Establishments under Deputy Collectors.

2. The same paper says:- The appointment of Temporary Deputy Collectors in this Presidency has been discontinued and nineteen Deputy Collectors have been permanently entertained. Each Temporary Deputy Collector used to have a Head Clerk on Rupees 40, a Second Clerk on Rs 20 and two

heads. But a permanent Deputy Collector now is to have a Head Clerk on Rs. 45, two clerks on Rs. 20 each, one on Rs. 15, an attender on Rs 9 and three peons. We do not know why the Government have thus nearly doubled the expenditure when the cry is everywhere for a reduction of expenditure. What do they mean by levying an income tax and increasing the tax on salt in one direction and increasing the pay of Officers in another? This is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

IV Native States

43. The Carnatacea Prakasini(a) of the 5th Instant says:- We have frequently suggested that a reform is necessary in the Council of the Maharajah but no attention has been paid to our suggestions. Now that a vacancy has been caused in the Council by the death of one of the members, we wish that the Council will be constituted on a new principle which will meet the views of the Government of India in the subject. The Maharajah should be the President of the Council and the heads of the various departments should form the members. Then perhaps the Council would become a really useful body competent to advise the Government on all important matters.

The Carnatacea Prakasini(a) of March 5th 1888. / Reform in the Council of the Maharajah of Mysore

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IV Native States.

4. The same paper says:- We are very sorry that Sir Bernard has declined to come out as Resident of Mysore. We believe he was a man of an excellent heart as he strongly objected to the introduction into the Province of the policy relating to native armies pressed upon him by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State. We are now naturally anxious as to who will be our next Resident. Many believe that Sir Harry Prendergast will be confirmed. We hope the Government would confirm him.

The Carnatacea Prakasini(a) of March 5th 1888. / The British Residentship of Mysore.

V Prospects of Crops &c.

5. The Vijayadhwaja of the 1st Instant says:- The District of Bellary has never been conspicuous for agricultural industry. This backwardness in Agriculture in the Bellary District, we think, attributable chiefly to two causes- First, the indolence, ignorance and poverty of the Agricultural class and Secondly, the scarcity of the rains. Extensive tracts of land which can be turned to good account at a moderate cost are lying waste. Individual capitalists who can lay out large sums of money to bring such extensive tracts under cultivation are very few in the District and people must form themselves into companies for such undertakings. The Government should at

The Vijayadhwaja of March 1st 1888. / Agriculture in the Bellary District.

the same time, offer such facilities for such expensive enterprises and the natural irrigational resources in the District should be placed at the disposal of such companies free of taxation. Hundreds of jungle streams which run to waste at present may be converted into fertilizing agencies. We hope our suggestions will receive due consideration from our countrymen and the Government.

VI. Miscellaneous.

6. The Mysore Vrittanta Badhini of the 3rd instant says:— We hear from an English paper that since the Empress of Russia had made it a point never to use any article of foreign manufacture, all the courtiers and others followed her example and thus great encouragement was given to local industries. The Empress was therefore presented with a silver sewing machine by the people. In our country the rulers have no regard at all for products of local manufacture and the efforts of a few of the people to encourage native industries have turned out useless. As is the ruler so are the subjects.

The Mysore Vrittanta Badhini of the 3rd March 1888.

Encouragement of local industries.

VII. Miscellaneous.

7. The Vijayadhwaja of the 8th instant says that great inconvenience has been caused to the public by the abolition of the Pettah Post Office. In this office nearly 150 covers were registered on an average every day and the existence of the office in this commercial busy part of the town was a great help to men of business. Now this office having been abolished the whole work of registration of covers is to be done by a single man in the Fort Post Office and consequently many people have to wait till the next day to get their letters registered.

The Vijayadhwaja of March 8th 1888.

The abolition of the Pettah Branch Post Office.

Canarese Translator's Office,
Madras 15th March 1888.

J. Rangiah Rao
Actg. Canarese Translator
to Government.

CURRENT NO. 1091

Public (1888) Department.

From S. Mangesa Rao, Esquire.
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 10.

Dated 15th March 1888

Received March 1888.

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 15th March 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY MADRAS

I. Foreign Politics.

1. The "Vrsala Vrittanu" of the 1st March reproduces certain remarks made by Mr. Mr. Gladstone (while speaking on a recent occasion in England about Indian affairs), regarding the political influence of Hindu religious and social ideas.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

2. Referring to a statement that only 73 per cent of the members of the Police force in the Madras Presidency know how to read and write, a correspondent in the "Vrsala Vrittanu" of the 1st March asks why illiterate persons are retained in the service.

(b) Courts — Nil.
(c) Jails — Nil.
(d) Education — Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal.

3. A correspondent in the "Vrsala Patrika" of the 10th March describes how persons desirous of becoming Municipal Councillors, prostitute the tax-payers to vote for them at elections and how readily they treat the tax payers when they have gained their object.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — Nil.
(g) Forests — Nil.
(h) Railways.

4. A correspondent in the "Vrsala Patrika" of the 3rd March observes that the idea of opening a new Railway Station between Kuttiparam and Tirur is very commendable.

(i) Public Works — Nil.
(j) Salt — Nil.
(k) General.

5. The "Vrsala Vrittanu" of the 1st March after

making various conjectures as to the cause of Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Vice-royalty before the completion of his full term of office, and finding, like in each case, observes that if his Excellency should so away, without completing the schemes he has begun, the public would consider him as having made promises which he had no intention of ever fulfilling.

6. Referring to the Committee consisting of the District Munsif, two of the Vakils of his Court, and the Tahsildar, formed for fixing the rates of Compensation for improvements, the "Kerala Patrika" of the 3rd March observes that this is a question on which opinions would differ much and quotes instances to show such differences. It is for this reason that the Munsif's Court Vakils would not give any opinion contrary to the views of the Munsif, and suggests that if the Committee is to serve any useful purpose, landlords and tenants should also be made members thereof. And it is hoped that the District Judge and the High Court will endeavour to carry out this suggestion.

7. The "Kerala Patrika" of the 10th March in noticing with pleasure the Salary System introduced in the case of the Clerks of the Registration Department, thanks Mr. Hamnett, the Inspector-General for the various reforms effected during his time, and observes that a change from partial to full Salary System in the case of Sub-Registrars, with all the reforms now required in that Department.

CURRENT NO 1300

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of March 1888.

Page.

I. Foreign Politics.

√ Hon. Herbert Gladstone's remarks regarding the political influence of Hindu religious and social ideas.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

√ Suitable character of a great proportion of the Members of the Madras Police Force.

(b) Courts—Nil.

(c) Jails—Nil.

(d) Education—Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

√ How Municipal Councillors manage to obtain votes.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—Nil.

(g) Forests—Nil.

(h) Railways.

√ Extension between Mettupalayam and Ootacamund desirable.

(i) Public Works—Nil.

(j) Salt—Nil.

(K) General.

√ (1) Lord Dufferin's resignation before the completion of his term of office.

√ (2) Remarks on the Committee for fixing the rates of Compensation for improvements.

√ (3) Approval of the Salary System in the case of the Clerks of the Registration Department.

√ (4) The Deputy Magistrate of Cochin to put a stop to some gambling carried on in British Cochin.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

√ (1) Certain conduct of the acting 2nd class Magistrate of Cochin, Criticised.

√ (2) Extradition of the Travancore Government

the matter of contributions & news stated to be, the State officials, condemned.

(3) Corruption of officers of the Salt Department in Cochin and Travancore.

(4) Mr. Baker Jesus's appointment as an additional Judge of the Zilla Court of Anjengo (Kayamal, approved).

(5) The District Munsif of Vatakancheri found fault with for getting his process beaten.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people — Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous — Nil.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of March 1888.

No.	Names of the papers.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	Average No. of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	3rd & 10th March.	about 900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st & 11th March	700

that hope is expressed that this will be done before the retirement of Mr. Hamilton.

8. A paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st March requests the Deputy Magistrate of Cochin to put a stop to some gambling carried on to the annoyance of the public in various parts of British Cochin.

III. Legislation — Nil.

IV. Native States.

9. The "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st March finds fault with one Mr. Kantaramayyar, the acting Second Class Magistrate of Cochin in the Cochin State, for not attending the office regularly. His predecessors are praised for their regularity, and a wish is expressed that Mr. Kunjuni Menon may be restored to that place.

10. An article in each of the issues of the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st and 11th inst. and a paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 3rd instant, condemn as ridiculous, the resolution of the Travancore Government imposing certain restrictions on the State officers in furnishing Contributions to Newspapers. The opinion is also expressed that should the Travancore Government take measures to maintain means to obtain possession of any Newspaper Contributions proceeding from its officials and passing through British Post offices, Travancore would soon become a British Territory.

11. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitra"

March Complaints of the Corruption practised by various officers of the Salt Depts. Travancore in Cochin and Travancore, in Connection with the Salt found in ashes.

12. The "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th March highly approves of the Selection of Mr. Babu Rama to be an additional Judge of the Zilla Court of Anchi Kaymal.

13. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the same issue regrets to observe that the District Munsiff of Vatakancheri had 2 of his Peons severely beaten, that although the Crime took place at a short distance from the local Police Station, the Police took no notice of it, and that such persons as the Munsiff had placed in independent charge.

V.

VI.

E. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people.

VII. Miscellaneous.

Govt. Translator's Office, Ootacamund, 31st March 1888.

N. Krishnan

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1888) Depte.

CURRENT NO. 1300

From

W. Duncanque Esq.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 31st March 1888.
Rect. 3rd April "

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on— for the first
Fortnight of March 1888.

Report
On
Mahratam Newspapers
for the
for Night ending 15th/16th March /88

CURRENT NO. 1245

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List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspapers	Place of Publication	Reported Number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane, Madras	700	5th and 12th March/88
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapettah Madras	6640	3rd and 10th March/88
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane, Madras	100	Nonerec[eived]
4	Islam-i-Saiyath	Triplicane, Madras	100	do
5	Salna-i-Sakhun	Triplicane Madras	150	5th March/88
6	Khyrssin-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	399	1st 5th and 8th March/88
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	unknown	1st and 8th March/88

Home Administration

"Education"

(1) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 12th March gives the report of the Committee on this subject and adds certain remarks on the state of Schools in Madras, amongst these is the following "We hear there is very little instruction at this School at this time and no one of its pupils passed the Matriculation last this year. The Revd Goldsmith is the principal but he thinks of nothing but religious matters. He should turn his attention to the instruction of the pupils, by which he will get a name. There is no use in wandering about preaching and disputing in the streets. The Revd Sell never did so.

Report on the instruction of Muhammadans & Hindus etc.

(2) Jalnai Sakhun of the 5th March remarks on certain propositions made by the Head Master to the Director of Public Instructions in which it was suggested, it would be a good thing to admit Hindoos to the 2 Styles Classes; that Muhammadan and Hindu boys would never get on together, the former being full of spirit would certainly "bully" the latter which would cause troubles, difficult to get over.

The Madrasa-i-Azam and the Hindu Scholars

"Municipal"

(3) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 1st March

remarks that sufficient notice was not given
Fining Coachmen for driving without lights.
in the papers and otherwise that lights were required on moonlight nights (Bangalore).

Legislation

(4) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 5th March remarks on the report of the Select Committee
Imprisonment for debt
on the Debtors Act "We trust His Excellency the Viceroy will make the Illbert Bill applicable to all India and bring it into force at once. We had hoped this would have been done as a memento of the Jubilee. Thousands are confined in the Sahukars net and Govt. should help them. Mr. Elliott's opinion that the Courts should have the power of confining debtors under 50 rupees for 6 weeks or ones for 6 months is quite wrong and it would be decidedly unjust to treat them as criminals and to leave the power of discharge in the hands of the Jailer when the batta was not paid. The law in force in England and the Colonies should be brought in here and we hope Lord Dufferin and his Council will take pity on the unfortunate debtors.

Native States

(5) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 1st March trusts

trusts a Muhammadan will be appointed
Mysore Council
to the vacant place on the Council of State.

(6) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 8th March laments the frequent changes of Residents;
The Mysore Residency
considers Sir A. Brandreth should be confirmed, now Sir C. Bernard is not coming out, as he is very popular or if Government do not see their way to separating the Judicial Department for which, unfortunately Sir Mary is not qualified, that Mr. Fitzpatrick should be appointed.

Condition of the People

(7) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 8th March comments on an article in the London Times
The poverty of Muhammadans a menace to Government
saying the poverty of the Muhammadans is a danger to Government, that it cannot be denied that such is the case for when India was under Muhammadan rule, the Muhammadans were wealthy. Polis and Doobis &c. flourished and the brave troops were rewarded and lived at ease and the rich were liberal to the poor. Under the British Government all this has disappeared and the condition of the Muhammadans is that of absolute poverty

How is it possible this should not turn them against Government. They should be educated and when educated should be given a part in the Government and receive special facilities for employment and then Government would have no happier or more faithful subjects. When they lost the rule, they became plunged in the sleep of carelessness with the result that they lost all share in the service of the State. The Times proposes a remedy that Muhammadans should be educated and employed according to their ability and we affirm that Government would get better service from them than from any one in the world especially those agitators who have become rich in Government service. We entreat Government, who know our poverty to remedy it as above suggested and by royal favour which is due from a conqueror, place the people under obligation, which they will not be slow to repay by faithful service.

Miscellaneous

(8) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 5th March has an article from "Am" blaming Captain Kearsey for his defence of Dulip Singh against Government and saying the result of such defence can be good for no one

Dulip Singh and his English defenders

5

(9) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 1st March says the Wesleyan Mission complains that the Roman Catholics make use of Sunil Thomas Hospital Bangalore as a means of perverting the inmates and hold up Protestantism to ridicule and mention things from which it seems the Roman Catholics who established this Hospital and got State aid and then joined the Govt. Hospital with it, did this with religious intentions. We regret there is no other Pettah Hospital but this. Government should enquire into this and if it is true the Municipal aid and Government Doctors should be withdrawn.

Hospital management and religion

30

(10) Do - Do considers Government should take the views of Indian vernacular papers as representing public opinion, not those of the Anglo Indian Press, though there are certain vernacular papers that through a self-seeking policy ruin the reputation of the vernacular Press.

Public Opinion

(11) Do - Do Lord Dufferin says he goes home for private reasons, that if there were fear of attack from outside he would remain. We thank the noble Lord for saving us from outside

Lord Dufferin

enemies; but he has given one to the direst enemies of taxation viz. from whom there is no escape.

(12) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 1st March has an article from the "Alamé-i-nasvir" on the dangers to be apprehended from the Frontier Congress and its desire to have delegates from Native States (though their rulers are not so foolish) all of which can only lead to a repetition of the events of 1887.

National Congress

(13) Khasasin-ul-Akhbar of the 8th March regrets the "Ava" Newspaper should have published an article reflecting on the Maharajah's liberality during his recent tour.

The "Ava" and the Maharajah of Mysore

Persian & Hindustani Translator's Office Chepauk 24 March 1888

Colonel

Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Fort Saint George

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.			
	Once in two months.			
1	"Sootha Iroothaya Thoonay" ..	Madras	1,000	March and April 1888.
	Monthly.			
2	"Manthar Mitry"			
3	"Satiya Thoothan"	Madras		
4	"Nyaunaumritam"	Do.	500	March 1888.
5	"Brahma Vidhya"	Do.	5,000	Do.
		Chidambaram	..	January 1888.
	Bi-monthly.	.. ..	300	29th February 1888.
6	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore		
7	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	280	1st March 1888.
8	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	70	Do.
9	"Swadesha Vythian"	Vellore	110	Do.
10	"Por Suttam"	Coimbatore	..	Do.
11	"Sreelocaranjany"	Vellore	2,300	Do.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th March 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	"Hindu Janabhooshany"			
14	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras		
15	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	3rd and 10th March 1888.
16	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	200	25th February and 3rd March 1888.
17	"Amrita Bhodiny"	Do.	150	3rd and 10th March 1888.
18	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupatúr	140	4th and 11th March ,,
19	"Coodandeymitran"	Tirupápuliyúr	366	1st and 8th March ,,
	.. ..	Kumbakónam	350	25th February and 9th March 1888.
	Bi-weekly.	.. ..	500	3rd and 10th March 1888.
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras		
21	"Dravidavartamauny"	Do.	1,000	3rd, 7th, 10th and 14th March 1888.
		.. .. ..	250	19th, 23rd and 26th February and 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th March 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
22	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	3rd and 10th March 1888.
	Monthly.			
23	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry		
24	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapur	350	10th March 1888.
25	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	200	9th ,, ,,
			950	9th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
26	"The Karnataka Prakasika"			
27	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodiny" ..	Bangalore ..		
28	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Do.	450	27th February, 5th and 12th March 1888.
	Monthly.	Bellary	30	25th ,, 3rd and 10th ,, ,,
29	"The Sudarsana"		..	1st and 8th March 1888.
	.. .. ..	Udipi	..	February 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"			
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Calicut		
	.. .. ..	Cochin	900	3rd and 10th March 1888.
		.. .. ..	700	1st and 11th ,, ,,
	HINDUSTANI.			
32	"Shams-ul-Akhbar" ..			
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Triplicane, Madras		
34	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Royapetta, do. ..	700	5th and 12th March 1888.
35	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Triplicane, do. ..	640	3rd and 10th ,, ,,
36	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	100	None received.
37	"Khasim-ul-Akhbar"	Do. do. ..	100	Do.
38	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	150	5th March 1888.
	.. ..	Do.	399	1st, 5th and 8th March 1888.
			Not known.	1st and 8th March 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, reproduces certain remarks made by Mr. Herbert Gladstone (while speaking on a recent occasion in England about Indian affairs) regarding the political influence of Hindu religious and social ideas. KERALA MITRAM, March 1st, 1888.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone's remarks regarding the political influence of Hindu religious and social ideas.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

Police Inspectors.

2. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 10th March, attacks Police Inspectors in the mofussil. COODANDEYMITRAN, March 10th, 1888.

3. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, in a leading article, strongly condemns the circular issued by the officer at the head of the police in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and says that it casts an unmerited slur on the loyalty and fidelity of the people of an important province of the empire and puts into the hands of the ill-paid and illiterate members of the police force a terrible weapon of annoyance and oppression. Another grave objection pointed out to the circular is that it may create an incorrect idea among foreign nations as regards the relations subsisting between the governors and the governed in this country. VIJAYADHWAJA, March 8th, 1888.

The espionage of the Indian Police.

4. Referring to a statement that only 73 per cent. of the members of the police force in the Madras Presidency know how to read and write, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, asks why illiterate persons are entertained in the service. KERALA MITRAM, March 1st, 1888.

Illiterate character of a great percentage of the members of the Madras police force.

(d) Education.

5. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th March, gives the report of the committee on this subject and adds certain remarks on the state of schools in Madras. Amongst these is the following: "We hear there is very little instruction at Harris' School at this time and no one of its pupils passed the matriculation test this year. The Rev. Goldsmith is the Principal, but he thinks of nothing but religious matters. He should turn his attention to the instruction of the pupils, by which he will get a name. There is no use in wandering about preaching and disputing in the streets. The Rev. Sell never did so." SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 12th, 1888.

Report on the instruction of Muhammadans and endowments.

6. *Jalnai Sakhun*, of the 5th March, remarks, on certain propositions made by the Head Master to the Director of Public Instruction in which it was suggested it would be a good thing to admit Hindus to the two higher classes, that Muhammadan and Hindu boys would never get on together; the former being full of spirit, would certainly "bully" the latter, which would cause troubles difficult to get over. JALNAI SAKHUN, Mar. 5th, 1888.

The Madrasa-i-Azam and the Hindu scholars.

(e) Local and Municipal.

7. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 14th March, writes about proposed water-supply of Dindigul. Soobyanore water though not potable is useful for other purposes, and should be introduced into Dindigul. SWADESHAMITRAN, March 14th, 1888.

Water-supply of Dindigul.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 10th, 1888.

8. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th March, describes how persons desirous of becoming Municipal Councillors propitiate the tax-payers to vote for them at elections and how rudely they treat the tax-payers when they have gained their object.

How Municipal Councillors manage to obtain votes.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

9. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, remarks that sufficient notice was not given in the papers and otherwise that lights were required on moonlight nights (Bangalore).

Fining coachmen for driving without lights.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

VETTIKODEYON, Feb. 25th, 1888.

10. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 25th February, hopes that Mr. Garstin's proposals about revenue collection will be of advantage to the ryots.

Revenue collection.

COODANDEYMITRAN, March 10th, 1888.

11. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 10th March, says that the revenue settlement proposed to be introduced in Tanjore will benefit only rainfed cultivation.

Revenue settlement in Tanjore.

(h) Railways.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, March 3rd, 1888.

12. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd March, remarks, in a leading article which discusses the detention of two female passengers whose South Indian Railway tickets were in the possession of their friends in another carriage, that the majority of the lower railway servants are uneducated and poorly paid, and that the employment of such persons leads to these inconveniences. Government should issue an order that only qualified men should be appointed as station masters, &c.

About the unfitness of the inferior employés in the South Indian Railway Company.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 3rd, 1888.

13. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd March, observes that the idea of opening a new railway station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr is very commendable.

A new station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr desirable.

(i) Salt.

SREELOCARANJANY, Feb. 1st, 1888.

14. The *Sreelocaranjany*, of the 1st February, regrets the enhancement of the salt tax as it mainly affects the poor, and asks why should not Government obtain the money they require by imposing taxes on the richer classes. It is because of this that a Congress has arisen to make complaints that Government do not understand the wants and sorrows of the people.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

SWADESHABHIMANY, March 1st, 1888.

15. The Salem *Swadeshabimany*, of the 1st March, adopts the views of the *Swadeshamitran* with regard to the imposition of the salt tax and complains of enhanced salt duties.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

AMRITA BHODINY, March 1st, 1888.

16. The *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 1st March, says that the enhancement of the salt tax is very severely felt by the poor and hopes that Lord Dufferin will reconsider the subject and endeavour to reduce the tax.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

SANMARGADARSINI, Feb. 1888.

17. The editor of the *Sanmargadarsini*, of February, complains about the high price at which salt is sold and asks how much salt for one pie can a poor cooly get who earns only two annas a day and expends besides one pie, respectively, on tamarind and oil. No one would have expected that the just administration of the British Government would inflict such a hardship.

On the high price of salt.

(k) General.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Feb. 25th, 1888.

18. The *Deshabhimauny*, of the 25th February, contains the following:—There seems to be a consensus of opinion that with the natives Lord Dufferin has been anything but popular. The impetus that was given to native enterprise in every direction by the Marquis of Ripon has, in the regime of his successor, received a very cold treatment. The second year of his administration was marked by an aggressive policy in the annexation of Burma, which has no parallel in the wildest acts of a number of unscrupulous Governors-General during the time of the East India Company. The Indian soldier and the Indian peasant still bleed to enrich a few lapidaries and cotton-mill owners of England. The finances of India have been brought to a most deplorable crisis by the short-sighted policy of Lord Dufferin. Unwilling, as it were, to do things by halves, he has marked the close of his Indian career by a most injudicious use of the executive power vested in him as Viceroy and Governor-General. We, of course, refer to the enhancement of the salt tax. In our humble opinion he has not endeared himself to the Hindus, who alone contribute not a little towards the welfare of England.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Feb. 25th, 1888.

19. The *Deshabhimauny*, of the 25th February, remarks that in every Government it is usual to impose taxes only for promoting the good of the subjects, and it is necessary to make known to the people the object for which the taxes are imposed. Then the people, too, will contentedly pay the taxes. Now it does not appear why the salt tax has been enhanced. Can it be just to have imposed on India all the expenses of the annexation of Burma? In England no taxes can be imposed and no measures undertaken by Government without the consent of the people. But in India the Government can do as they please without heeding public opinion, and they exercise their powers accordingly. The expenditure in India is greater than its income. The Finance Committee merely abolished appointments carrying very low salaries, but made no retrenchment in the salaries of those who are uselessly paid five or six thousand rupees.

Taxation in India.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, March 3rd, 1888.

20. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 3rd March, publishes the views of Mr. William Digby about the abolition of import duties and recommends their re-imposition. It says that England is rich and can afford to pay.

Re-imposition of import duties.

VETTIKODEYON, March 3rd, 1888.

21. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 3rd March, says that the Governor ought to spend only three months in the Hills during the summer season and then go on tour through the presidency.

Stay of Government on the hills.

TARANGA NESON, March 3rd, 1888.

22. The *Taranga Neson*, of the 3rd March, says as follows:—We do not understand the justice of entailing on India the expenditure on account of Burma, while the English were bound to administer Burma, independent of India, like Ceylon, &c. But there can be no doubt that they were actuated to do so by avarice and selfishness. It is certain that the English from beginning to end had the idea of being first in the field to annex Burma before other European powers for the advancement of their commerce in that country. The English Government have, with the consent of Lord Dufferin, perpetrated this injustice because they considered that the subjugation of the Burmans and any contingent war that may happen with China on account of the annexation of Burma will cost immense sums of money and that if Burma was saddled on India, the dumb Hindus will pay them all without grumbling openly though weeping in secret. Whilst it was the duty of Lord Dufferin to protest against this, he joined with the Secretary of State for India and stated that India was in a position to bear all the expenditure on account of Burma. It was because of this that the money of India was all gone and a necessity arose for enhancing the salt tax. Suppose a tax on such a necessary article

The annexation of Burma.

of food as salt was imposed in England, what agitation will not be prevailing there throughout the country? But our countrymen weep in their houses attributing everything to Providence in case any taxes are imposed or any injustice committed. The Government will not heed our weeping in secret; they will do nothing unless the people form assemblies in various places and petition Government to remedy their wants.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 10th, 1888.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th March, is glad to hear that the Indian financial budget for 1888-89 is to be submitted to the Parliament long before the close of the session. The practice hitherto had been to lay the budget before the Parliament at the close of session, when most of the members had left London, and the few members who remain hurry through the work and pass the budget without any discussion.

The Indian budget.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 14th, 1888.

24. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 14th March, hopes that Government will obtain most of their stores from India alone instead of from England, and thus encourage native industry and manufacture.

Public stores.

SANMARGADARSINI, Feb. 1888.

25. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of February, advises, in its reference to the suicide of a post clerk of Peddapuram (Godávari district), who had embezzled Rs. 95, the postal authorities to appoint only respectable men who can give security.

Suggestion to appoint only respectable men in the Postal Department.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, March, 1888.

26. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of March, complains about Europeans and East Indians being employed in the Salt and Abkári Department in preference to Natives. The editor cites two instances in which two Eurasian Inspectors were convicted for criminal breach of trust.

About Europeans and East Indians being preferred as officials in the Salt and Abkári department.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, March 10th, 1888.

27. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th March, recommends, with respect to the notice from the Commissioner of Police about the destruction of dogs from the 15th instant, that it would be preferable to collect the stray dogs in a certain place and kill them with chloroform as is done in Chudderghaut near Hyderabad.

On the destruction of stray dogs.

VIJAYADHWAJA, March 8th, 1888.

28. The same paper says: The appointment of Temporary Deputy Collectors in this presidency has been discontinued and nineteen Deputy Collectors have been permanently entertained. Each Temporary Deputy Collector used to have a head clerk on Rs. 40, a second clerk on Rs. 20, and two peons; but a permanent Deputy Collector now is to have a head clerk on Rs. 45, two clerks on Rs. 20 each, one on Rs. 15, an attender on Rs. 7, and three peons. We do not know why the Government have thus nearly doubled the expenditure when the cry is everywhere for a reduction of expenditure. What do they mean by levying an income tax and increasing the tax on salt in one direction, and increasing the pay of officers in the other? This is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Increase of the establishments under Deputy Collectors.

KERALA MITRAM, March 1st, 1888.

29. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, after making various conjectures as to the cause of Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty before the completion of his full term of office, and finding them futile in each case, observes that if His Excellency should go away without completing the schemes he has begun, the public would consider him as having made promises which he had no intention of ever fulfilling.

Lord Dufferin's resignation before the completion of his term of office.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 3rd, 1888.

30. Referring to the committee, consisting of the district munsif, two of the vakils of his court, and the tahsildar, formed for fixing the rates of compensation for improvements, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd March, observes that this is a business

Remarks on the committee for fixing the rates of compensation for improvements.

on which opinions would differ much and quotes instances to show such differences. It is further said that the munsif's court vakils would not give any opinion contrary to the views of the munsif, and suggested that if the committee is to serve any useful purpose, landlords and tenants should also be made members thereof. And it is hoped that the District Judge and the High Court will endeavour to carry out this suggestion.

KERALA PATRIKA, March 10th, 1888.

31. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th March, in noticing with pleasure the salary system introduced in the case of the clerks of the Registration Department, thanks Mr. Hamnett, the Inspector-General, for the various reforms effected during his time, and observes that a change from partial to full salary system in the case of Sub-Registrars is all the reform now required in that department. A hope is expressed that this will be done before the retirement of Mr. Hamnett.

Approval of the salary system in the case of the clerks of the Registration Department.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st, 1888.

32. A paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, requests the Deputy Magistrate of Cochin to put a stop to some gambling carried on to the annoyance of the public in various parts of British Cochin.

The Deputy Magistrate of Cochin to put a stop to some gambling carried on in British Cochin.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 5th, 1888.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th March, remarks on the report of the Select Committee on the Debtors Act:—"We trust His Excellency the Viceroy will make the Ilbert's Bill applicable to all India and bring it into force at once. We had hoped this would have been done as a memento of the Jubilee. Thousands are involved in the Sahukars' net and Government should help them. Mr. Elliott's opinion, that the courts should have the power of confining debtors under 50 rupees for six weeks or over for six months is quite wrong and it would be decidedly unjust to treat them as criminals and to leave the power of discharge in the hands of the jailor when the batta was not paid. The law in force in England and the Colonies should be brought in here and we hope Lord Dufferin and his Council will take pity on the unfortunate debtors.

Imprisonment for debt.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, March 5th, 1888.

34. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 5th instant, says:—We have frequently suggested that a reform is necessary in the Council of the Maha Raja but no attention has been paid to our suggestions. Now that a vacancy has been caused in the Council by the death of one of the members, we wish that the Council will be constituted on a new principle which will meet the views of the Government of India on the subject. The Maha Raja should be the President of the Council and the heads of the various departments should form the Members. Then perhaps the Council would become a really useful body, competent to advise the Government on all important matters.

Reform in the Council of the Maha Raja of Mysore.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, March 5th, 1888.

35. The same paper says:—We are very sorry that Sir Bernard has declined to come out as Resident of Mysore. We believe he was a man of an excellent heart as he strongly objected to the introduction into the province of the policy relating to native armies pressed upon him by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State. We are now naturally anxious as to who will be our next Resident. Many believe that Sir Harry Prendergast will be confirmed. We hope the Government would confirm him.

The British Residentship of Mysore.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st, 1888.

Certain conduct of the Acting Second-class Magistrate of Cochin criticised.

36. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, finds fault with one Anantaramayyar, the Acting Second-class Magistrate of Cochin, in the Cochin State, for not attending the office regularly. His predecessors are praised for their regularity, and a wish is expressed that Kittunni Menon may be reposted to that place.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st & 11th, 1888. KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 3rd, 1888.

A resolution of the Travancore Government in the matter of contributions to newspapers by the State officials condemned.

37. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 11th March, and a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd instant, condemn as ridiculous the resolution of the Travancore Government in passing certain restrictions on the State officials in furnishing contributions to newspapers. An opinion is also expressed that should the Travancore Government have recourse to unfair means to obtain possession of any newspaper contributions proceeding from its officials and passing through British post offices, Travancore would soon become British territory.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 1st, 1888.

Corruption of officers of the Salt Department in Cochin and Travancore.

38. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st March, complains of the corruption practised by various officers of the Salt Department in Cochin and Travancore, in connection with the salt found in ashes.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 11th, 1888.

Mr. Baker Fenn's appointment as an Additional Judge of the Zillah Court of Anchikaymal approved.

39. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th March, highly approves of the selection of Mr. Baker Fenn to be an Additional Judge of the Zillah Court of Anchikaymal.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 11th, 1888.

The district munsif of Vatakancheri found fault with for getting his peons beaten.

40. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the same issue, regrets to observe that the district munsif of Vatakancheri had two of his peons severely beaten; that, although the scene took place at a spot near the local police station, the police took no notice of it, and that such persons as the munsif are placed in independent charge.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

Mysore Council.

41. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, trusts a Muhammadan will be appointed to the vacant place on the Council of State.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 8th, 1888.

The Mysore Residency.

42. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th March, laments the frequent changes of Residents; considers Sir H. Prendergast should be confirmed, now Sir C. Bernard is not coming out, as he is very popular, or if Government do not see their way to separating the Judicial Department, for which, unfortunately, Sir Harry is not qualified, that Mr. Fitzpatrick should be appointed.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

VIJAYADHWAJA, March 1st, 1888.

Agriculture in the Bellary district.

43. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 1st instant, says :—The district of Bellary has never been conspicuous for agricultural industry. This backwardness is, we think, attributable chiefly to two causes—first, the indolence, ignorance and poverty of the agricultural classes, and, secondly, the scarcity of the rains. Extensive tracts of land, which can be turned to good account at a moderate cost, are lying waste. Individual capitalists who can lay out large sums of money to bring such extensive tracts under cultivation are very few in the district and people must form themselves into companies for such undertakings. The Government should, at the same time, offer such facilities for such expensive enterprises and the natural irrigation resources in the district should be placed at the disposal of such companies free of taxation. Hundreds of jungle streams, which run to waste at present, may be converted into fertilising agencies. We hope our suggestions will receive due consideration from our countrymen and the Government.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 8th, 1888.

The poverty of Muhammadans a menace to Government.

44. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th March, comments on an article in the London *Times* saying the poverty of the Muhammadans is a danger to Government, that it cannot he denied that such is the case for when India was under Muhammadan rule, the Muhammadans were wealthy. Poets and doctors, &c, flourished, and the brave troops were rewarded and lived at ease and the rich were liberal to the poor. Under the British Government all this has disappeared and the condition of the Muhammadans is that of absolute poverty. How is it possible this should not turn them against Government. They should be educated, and, when educated, should be given a part in the Government and receive special facilities for employment and then Government would have no happier or more faithful subjects. When they lost the rule, they became plunged in the sleep of carelessness with the result that they lost all share in the service of the State. The *Times* proposes a remedy that Muhammadans should be educated and employed according to their ability, and we affirm that Government would get better service from them than from any one in the world, especially those agitators who have become rich in Government service. We entreat Government, who know our poverty, to remedy it as above suggested and by royal favor, which is due from a conqueror, place the people under obligation, which they will not be slow to repay by faithful service.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

SREELOCARANJANY, Feb. 15th, 1888.

The Native Congress.

45. The *Sreelocaranjany*, of the 15th February, advises the Muhammadans and Christians to join the movement of the Native Congress, and not endeavour to throw discredit on it.

COODANDEYMITRAN, March 3rd, 1888.

Public Sabhas.

46. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 3rd March, impresses on its readers the necessity of forming sabhas for discussing the wants and grievances of the people, and expresses the opinion that such sabhas will be a means of inducing the authorities to attend to the public welfare.

VETTIKODEYON, March 3rd, 1888.

The library of the Madras Museum.

47. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 3rd March, recommends the opening of the library attached to the Museum during Sundays also.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 3rd, 1888.

Agricultural exhibitions.

48. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd March, contains the following with reference to the agricultural exhibition at Bellary:—The country is not yet so much advanced as to benefit by such exhibitions. One may see that the exhibits displayed are generally the curiosities which rich men have in their possession, and not the products of industrial art turned out specially for the purpose of being exhibited at the exhibitions. By giving the prizes in the case of field produce, after inspection of them while yet standing in the fields, and by encouraging mechanics and artisans to produce the best articles they can, a suitable impetus can be given to agricultural and industrial development.

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 7th, 1888.

The vindication of Lord Ripon.

49. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th March, defends Lord Ripon and his administration from the attacks of the Anglo-Indian Press, in the course of which these remarks occur. Let us suppose that Lord Ripon did not attempt to do the justice which was contemplated by the "Ilbert's Bill," and what will be the state of the country? Like to the saying "it is better to live in a forest infested by wild tigers than in a country ruled by despotic kings," the people will be discontented with Government, and though they themselves cannot attempt at a rebellion, will they not be praying to God day and night for an invasion by a foreign king to happen? Will it be favorable to the English Government or good to India itself?

SWADESHAMITRAN, March 10th, 1888.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th March, says that Government and Government officers have themselves to blame if they complain that the educated natives and the people give them trouble. It is useless to charge the educated natives that they are instrumental in agitating the people, for if Government learned beforehand the legitimate desires and wants of the people and showed that they were anxious to grant them privileges suitable to them, there will be no occasion for such agitation. The fact is that because the authorities do not attend to the people's wants and do not evince a desire to act according to their legitimate wishes, the educated natives who understand the method of English Government have to point out to their countrymen the means of having their wants remedied.

Political agitation in India.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, March, 1888.

51. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of March, remarks, with respect to the intended resignation of Lord Dufferin, that Lord Ripon was popular through his acts, while the former was remarkable only for his kind words but not for his kind deeds. During the administration of Lord Dufferin heavy expenses were incurred by fortifying the Indian frontier against the Russian attack, which outlay finally led to the re-introduction of the income tax. King Theebaw of Burma was deposed to please some European merchants, and Burma was annexed to India. The tax on salt was raised to meet the expenses of the administration of Burma and India. Much money was lost by home remittances owing to the decline in the value of the rupee. Lord Dufferin acted thus apparently as a friend of the Natives of India, while he was in fact the real friend of Europeans.

Remarks on the administration of Lord Dufferin.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, March, 1888.

52. The same journal, when speaking of Lady Dufferin's Fund, says that Lady Dufferin should have raised funds for any other useful object, *e.g.*, for the education of Hindu women or for the preparation of suitable books, rather than for the employment of Lady Doctors which provides only European ladies with appointments.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, March 3rd, 1888.

53. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodiny*, of the 3rd instant, says:—We hear from an English paper that since the Empress of Russia had made it a point never to use any article of foreign manufacture, all the courtiers and others have followed her example and thus great encouragement was given to local industries. The Empress was therefore presented with a silver sewing machine by the people. In our country the rulers have no regard at all for products of local manufacture and the efforts of a few of the people to encourage native industries have turned out useless. As is the ruler so are the subjects.

Encouragement of local industries.

VIJAYADHWAJA, March 8th, 1888.

54. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 8th instant, says that great inconvenience has been caused to the public by the abolition of the pettah post office. In this office nearly 150 covers were registered on an average every day and the existence of the office in this commercially busy part of the town was a great help to men of business. Now this office having been abolished the whole work of registration of covers is to be done by a single man in the fort post office, and consequently many people have to wait till the next day to get their letters registered.

The abolition of the Bruce-pettah branch post office.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 5th, 1888.

55. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th March, has an article from *Am* blaming Captain Hearsay for his defence of Dhuleep Singh against Government and saying the result of such defence can be good for no one.

Dhuleep Singh and his English defenders.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

56. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, says the Wesleyan Mission complains that the Roman Catholics make use of St. Thomas' Hospital, Bangalore, as a means of perverting the inmates and hold up Protestantism to ridicule, and mention things from which it seems the Roman

Hospital management and religion.

Catholics who established this hospital and got State aid and then joined the Government hospital with it, did this with religious intentions. We regret there is no other Pettah hospital but this. Government should inquire into this, and, if it is true, the municipal aid and Government doctors should be withdrawn.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

57. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March, considers Government should take the views of Indian vernacular papers as representing public opinio[n] those of the Anglo-Indian Press, though there are certain vernacula[r] that, through a self-seeking policy, ruin the reputation of the Verna[cular] s.

Public opinion.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

58. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March :— says he goes home for private rea[sons] were fears of attack from nain. We thank the noble Lord for saving us from has given us over to the inner enemies of taxation, & o escape.

Lord Dufferin.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 1st, 1888.

59. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st March[,] *'am-i-tasvir* on the dan from the Congress an ates from Native States (though their rulers are not can only lead to a repetition of the events of 1887.

National Congress.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 8th, 1888.

60. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th March, regrets the *Am* newspaper should have published an article reflecting on the Maha Raja's liberality during his recent tour.

The *Am* and the Maha Raja of Mysore.

Public No. 3[illegible] 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,	Public Works,
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Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7 *April* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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ORDINARY, MS.

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