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DEPARTMENT

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th April 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.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Sattia tûdan"	Madras	5,000	April 1888.
2	"Mathar Mitri"	Do.	500	" "
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Por Suttam"	Madras and Coimbatore	2,300	1st and 15th April 1888.
4	"Swadeshabhimani"	Salem	70	1st " 15th " "
5	"Kalaidhi"	Coimbatore	280	1st " 15th " "
6	"Srilokaranjani"	Vellore	150	1st " 15th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
7	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	2nd and 10th April 1888.
	Weekly.			
8	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	7th and 14th April 1888.
9	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	7th and 14th " "
10	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	7th and 14th " "
11	"Tarangai Neisson"	Tirupápuliyûr	150	7th and 14th " "
12	"Deshabhimani"	Kumbakónam	350	7th April 1888.
13	"Kudandai Mitran"	Tirupatûr	500	5th and 12th April 1888.
14	"Amrita Bhodini"		366	
	Bi-weekly.			
15	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	4th, 7th, 11th and 14th April 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
16	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	2nd and 9th April 1888.
	Monthly.			
17	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	10th April 1888.
18	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	350	12th " "
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
19	"The Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	2nd and 9th April 1888.
20	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	30	31st March and 7th April 1888.
21	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	29th " " 5th " "
	MALAYALAM.			
22	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	7th and 14th April 1888.
23	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
24	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	2nd and 9th April 1888.
25	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	7th April 1888.
26	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	22nd March 1888.
27	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	10th April 1888.
28	"Jam-i-Sukhan"	Do. do.	150	5th " "
29	"Khasslm-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	2nd, 5th, 9th, and 12th April 1888.
30	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	29th March and 5th and 12th April 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 7th instant, approves of the preparations that are being made for the defences of the frontier for the following reasons:—It is necessary to see what is being done on the Russian side of the border, whether there are signs of preparations being made for a forward movement. We find that the construction of a railway has been pushed through a country almost entirely destitute of commerce for about seven hundred miles; and now it is approaching the frontier of Afghanistan. From a purely financial point of view this line must be regarded as a dead failure, but as a means of transport and supply in a great struggle for the attainment of a great object it would be invaluable. This line will bring the base of operations of the Russians to within a comparatively short distance of the scene of action, and thus the large deserts of which we have heard so much would be practically annihilated. But in addition to this line of railway, Russia is forming centres and opening out lines of communication in all directions in Central Asia. Two large steamers were lately launched on the Oxus, while the Caspian is covered with vessels ready to take any number of troops across. In fact, there is a regular communication between Moscow, the real centre of warlike operations, and the borders of Afghanistan. Troops could be sent in a short time from the former to the latter, or from any other part of Russia, so that the old idea of immense distances has been exploded and soldiers can be conveyed at the shortest notice from the banks of the Neva to the banks of the Helmund without causing the slightest stir in Russia.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BHODINI, Apr. 7th, 1888.

The frontier policy of India.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st April, enumerates the rare and noble qualities possessed by the Emperor Frederick of Germany and his Empress Victoria, daughter of our Queen-Empress; refers to the part which the Emperor took in Franco-Prussian war, and in deploring the apparently hopeless malady under which His Imperial Highness is laboring; points out the influence exercised by Germany over European politics.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1888.

Remarks regarding the new Emperor and Empress of Germany.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

3. After noticing a recent theft from the Calicut Bank of a box of money in the custody of the police and intended for transmission to Wynaad, by some members of the police force itself, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th April, observes that great is the corruption practised by the Reserve Police Inspector, of which the Superintendent is taking no notice. Reference is then made to the fact that the Reserve Police Inspector stood in the way of the detection of that theft, and an opinion is expressed that the services of the police officers who exerted themselves in bringing the culprits to justice should be duly recognised, that the said Reserve Inspector should be transferred from the Reserve, and that a local inquiry by the Inspector-General or the Deputy Inspector-General would bring many dark matters to light.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1888.

Theft from the Calicut Bank and the police.

4. Referring to a complaint of corruption preferred by certain head constables and constables of the Calicut Reserve Police Force, against their Inspector, at the inquiry of which the petitioners did not give evidence on matters contained in the petition, for fear of the accused Inspector, who was also present at the inquiry, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th April, expresses an opinion that such departmental inquiries should not be conducted in the presence of the superior officers complained

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1888.

Malpractices of the Calicut Reserve Police Inspector.

against. It is further said that the Superintendent did not give sanction for the prosecution of this Inspector, who brutally beat a constable on the parade ground, although two doctors certified that the hurt was a grievous one intentionally caused. A hope is expressed that the Superintendent and the Inspector-General will do justiee in this case.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Reward to the police for the detection of the theft from the Calicut Bank.

5. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th April, expresses an opinion that the reward offered by Messrs. Hinde and Co. to those officers of the police force who would detect the late theft from the Calicut Bank, should be distributed among them as seems fit to Inspector LaFrenais.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Chevayur police station officer's delay in reporting upon a case to the taluk magistrate.

6. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the delay which the police station officer of Chevayur is causing in reporting upon a case of torture against certain police officers, referred to him for inquiry by the Calicut taluk magistrate, is quite unreasonable.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Apr. 12th, 1888.

The confidential circular.

7. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th April, says the provisions of the Bengal police circular are being carried out and all strangers are searched and assemblies visited, &c. No doubt it is necessary for the police to exercise supervision to prevent internal intrigue; we complain of the manner of doing it. Examining people's bundles, &c., is likely to hurt their feelings. Government know they are popular; what have they to fear? If it is spies, let them come; they will only have to report the popularity of Government and that the Russians are detested.

(b) Courts.

Hindu Janabhushani, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Civil and criminal justice.

8. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 14th April, states that justice on many occasions miscarries in the mofussil courts, because the judges allow themselves to be influenced by the flatteries addressed to them by vakils and barristers in their pleadings. In criminal cases, and especially in cases tried by tahsildars, the inconvenience to which parties and their vakils are put is unspeakable. The only remedy for this is to separate magisterial from revenue functions.

Vijayadhwaja, Mar. 29th, 1888.

The district munsif of Gooty.

9. A correspondent of the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 29th ultimo, says that, when the district munsif of Gooty went for an inspection of a certain piece of ground in a neighbouring village, he caused the parties to receive him with tom-tom beating and fireworks, and performed the inspection in great pomp. When he was returning to Gooty, he ordered all his clerks and peons to come and meet him at the toll-gate and proceeded to the court in a grand procession.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Closing of courts in Malabar for the summer vacation.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th April, disapproves of the date fixed this year for closing the Calicut District Court and the courts subordinate thereto, for the summer vacation, as by that time the rainy season commences.

(d) Education.

Tarangai Neisson, Apr. 14th, 1888.

The proposed change of the dates of the University examinations.

11. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 14th April, publishes the following:—Is it to get his name established in the country that Mr. Grigg strives to improve, as he thinks, the cause of education? He has only recently increased the rates of school-fees; and now he proposes to change the dates of the University examinations to the hot season. Is it with a view that the examinees should have to contend with the vicissitudes of that season and succumb at the examinations? The proposed alteration of the examination dates is disapproved by the school-going population.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 29th, 1888.

Muhammadan national volunteers.

12. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th March, says: A correspondent recommends Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's scheme for the institution of "national volunteers" to collect money for the education of poor Muhammadans.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Mar. 29th, 1888.

The Jami-ul-Ashaar text book.

13. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th March, asks the Government Reporter to notice its protest against the Rev. Mr. Sell's "Jami-ul-Ashaar" as a University text book. It is bad for morality to fill young minds with nothing but thoughts of beauty and delicate waists, curls and amorous gestures, and such like, and the book should be expurgated or changed.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Swadesamitran, Apr. 4th, 1888.

Dwelling-houses in Dindigul.

14. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th April, complains of the insufficiency of dwelling accommodation for the inhabitants of Dindigul, and hopes that the authorities will supply them with suitable sites for building purposes.

Vettikodeyon, Apr. 14th, 1888.

New municipal taxes.

15. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 14th April, is opposed to the proposed imposition of taxes on tobacco and kerosine oil by the Madras municipality. The municipality should first turn its attention to reducing its own establishment expenses before devising means to obtain more revenue.

Swadeshabhimani, Apr. 16th, 1888.

Scarcity of water in Salem.

16. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 15th April, complains of the scarcity of water in Salem, and takes the municipality of that town to task for not adopting means to supply the inhabitants with water by digging tanks at suitable places. The municipality, it is said, expends its revenue uselessly and in ways which do not promote the good of the tax-payers.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Branch hospital for caste people wanted in the Calicut municipality.

17. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th April, requests the Calicut municipality to open a branch hospital for caste people in that locality.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Apr. 5th, 1888.

State of the drains, &c.

18 *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th April, calls the attention of the President, Bangalore Municipality, to the state of the drains and general want of sanitary precautions.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Apr. 12th, 1888.

Tobacco tax.

19. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th April, objects to the proposed tobacco tax in Madras city; it is the only thing that enables the poor to withstand the cold and the cravings of hunger; far better to have taxed kerosine.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Apr. 12th, 1888.

Bangalore city municipality.

20. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th April, complains of rules for appointing municipal councillors; when a man has a rate qualification he is often not qualified by knowledge, &c., and *vice versa;* the Mussulmans especially suffer in this; hopes some other plan of qualification may be devised.

(h) Railways.

Amrita Bhodini, Apr. 5th, 1888.

Railway carriages.

21. In the *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 5th April, a correspondent advocates the providing of separate carriages on railways for the use of low-caste people.

Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini, Mar. 31st, 1888.

The third-class passengers on railways.

22. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 31st ultimo, says:—In addition to the overcrowding of third-class carriages, which could easily be put a stop to by the railway authorities, we must also draw attention to the absence of closets in connexion with the third-class carriages. This is a great want and it should be supplied. To make matters worse, third-class passengers are locked up in carriages. It is little short of cruelty that such a state of things should be allowed to exist.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 14th, 1888.

23. After referring to the inconvenience hitherto caused to third-class passengers in obtaining tickets at the Calicut railway station, which is now somewhat remedied by opening a sufficient number of windows for issuing tickets, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th April, says that booking clerks practise corruption in two ways in the issue of tickets, one of which is by saying that they have no change for returning any balance due to passengers, and the other is by taking advantage of the ignorance of passengers as to the amount of actual fares. The attention of the Agent and Manager is invited to these matters.

Corruption of booking clerks.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Apr. 9th, 1888.

24. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th April, says an order has been issued, which is very astonishing, with the Nizam's consent, that all railway stations and passengers, &c., should be under the control of the English Government. This will be hard for travellers unacquainted with English rules and is a proof of great weakness and it should be said it cannot be. It is supposed the costs will come from the Berar revenues or that the Nizam himself will have to pay for English rule.

English superintendence over Hyderabad.

(i) Public Works.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 14th, 1888.

25. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 14th April, a correspondent complains of the bad state of the tanks at Villupuram, and prays that they may be put into good order by the authorities.

The tanks at Villupuram.

DESHABHIMANI, Apr. 14th, 1888.

26. The *Deshabhimani*, of the 14th April, says that the minor irrigation works which have been transferred from the control of the Public Works Department to that of the Revenue Irrigation Department are not well cared for by the latter, because the revenue officers who have such control are so much harrassed by the other duties they have to perform that they can hardly find time to inspect these works and repair them when necessary.

Minor irrigation works.

(j) Salt.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 14th, 1888.

27. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 14th April, speaks of the hardship caused to the poor people of India by the enhancement of the salt tax. Salt, even before the duty on it was raised, was sold at so high a price that the poorer classes were not able to buy it in sufficient quantities either for themselves or for their cattle. Now that the tax has been raised, the sufferings of the poor have increased greatly.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 5th, 1888.

28. Though it is now only about two months since the salt tax was increased, the poor people of our presidency are already being brought into the direst necessity by this additional taxation. Many of them in the rural parts have, we hear, given up the use of salt as a luxury which they could ill afford to enjoy; while others have begun to make experiments to do with as little of it as possible. That this is a fact is proved by a considerable falling off in the quantity of salt sold.

The effects of the increase in salt duty.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 4th, 1888.

29. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th April, states that two great political events happened during the regime of Lord Dufferin, viz., the conquest of Burma and the frustration of a threatened Russian invasion, both of which have cost India vast sums of money. If India was bound to bear all such costs, why

Public expenditure in India.

should not the Indians be allowed the right to exercise control over public income and expenditure? Taxation has now reached its utmost limit, and no means are available, even at a time of threatened danger, for increasing the existing taxes or imposing new taxes. Let us, therefore, consider whether there are any public expenses which can be reduced. It is hard to see elsewhere officials paid the same high salaries as in India; and the salaries and pensions paid to Europeans are simply enormous. The loss, too, by exchange is great because Europeans are paid their pensions in pounds sterling. The adoption of an ornamental style of architecture in the construction of public buildings also helps to swell public expenditure. Public expenditure during the last thirty years seems to have increased threefold. The poverty of the people is to be attributed to three causes,—the great expenditure of public money, the imposition of numerous taxes, and the decline of native commerce in competition with English commerce.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

30. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 7th April, says:—The loss to Government is great by the depreciation of silver and the fall in the opium revenue. But, as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had pointed out, this loss might have been met from the revenue derived from the income tax and other sources. The present financial exigency is principally owing to the annexation of Burma and increased army expenditure. The strengthening of the army being advantageous to England and to India alike, the reason is not apparent why India alone should be made to pay the entire cost of the army. As Burma was annexed by the English to advance their own commerce, it should have been placed under the direct rule of the Crown like Ceylon and Mauritius. Instead of this the English have saddled on India all the expenses of Burma, while all the advantages resulting from the conquest of that country are enjoyed by themselves alone.

The financial crisis.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 7th, 1888.

31. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th April, a correspondent remarks that, while the people are complaining that drunkenness is increasing in the country and praying Government to devise measures to put a stop to it, the Government themselves are endeavouring to extend the use of arrack among the people by increasing the number of arrack shops in towns and by establishing new shops in places where they do not now exist.

The extension of arrack shops.

VETTIKODEYON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

32. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 7th April, states that economy in the Revenue Survey offices should be effected by the reduction of the salaries of well-paid officers, and not by the reduction, which is under contemplation, of the salaries of menial servants and others who are in receipt of low pay.

Reduction in the Revenue Survey offices.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, April 7th, 1888.

33. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th April, contains a leader with the English heading "Lord Dufferin's Speech." Lord Dufferin regrets very much in this excellent and apparently sincere speech, which he made in reply to an address from the Europeans and natives of Calcutta, the imposition of the income tax and the increase of salt duty, but he finds himself powerless in this matter. The Viceroy deserves credit for appointing the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission, but this is the only praiseworthy thing he did. Though the necessity of the Religious Endowments Act was urgently pointed out to him, he showed complete apathy to this subject. Neither have been relaxed the restrictions which prevent Local Governments from spending their savings in their own districts. No confidence can be attached to his promise to interest himself for India after his retirement. To this peroration the speech of Lord Connemara delivered at the Salem Agricultural Exhibition stands in glaring contrast. The editor prays to God that Lord Connemara may have during his administration full liberty to spend for the good of the people the revenues of the Madras Presidency without being obstructed by the Government of India.

Lord Dufferin's speech.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1888.

34. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of April, comments on the proceedings of Government concerning Sundaravaradachari, late huzur sharistadar, Chingleput district, who was suspended for one year for bribery. Instead of being posted to a place on the railway near Madras, he was transferred to the Kistna district. If an officer is corrupt in the very neighbourhood of Madras, how much more will he be so in a distant place.

On the proceedings of Government concerning Sundaravaradachari.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1888.

35. The same journal says that the Maha Raja Holkar, not being content with one wife, by whom he has a daughter, has married a second wife, a girl 14 years old, declaring that his first wife will have no sons. The editor remarks that if Government cannot suppress polygamy, the object they have in view when educating princes is nullified.

Suggestion to suppress polygamy.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 5th, 1888.

36. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, in speaking of Lord Dufferin's reply to the farewell address, says:—We cannot exonerate him for the lack of courage he exhibited in allowing the Indian exchequer to be saddled with the whole of the ruinous cost of the Burma war. It was his duty, in the interest of the dumb millions of this country, to have represented to the Parliament of England the injustice of throwing the whole burden on the already impoverished exchequer of the country. His increase of the salt tax has been unanimously condemned and will ever be considered a dark spot in his administration.

Lord Dufferin's reply to the farewell address of the people of Bengal.

His Excellency is no doubt entitled to considerable praise for the appointment of the Finance and Public Service Commissions. But we have yet to see what beneficial results would accrue from them. The offers of large sums of money by some of the princes of India have a political significance; but it would be, in the highest degree, improper on the part of the British Government to take the princes at their word and accept pecuniary help which would necessarily cripple the already scanty resources at their disposal.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1888.

37. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th April, observes that corruption is greatly prevalent among the officials of all departments in Malabar and that it prevails to a greater extent in the Revenue Department than in the Judicial, and in North Malabar than in the South. The article then proceeds to state that it is no less prevalent in the Police and Salt and Abkári departments, and that in the Judicial Department it is less because the officers of that department are better paid and better educated than those of the Revenue Department. Reference is then made to the fact that the Judicial Department of South Malabar greatly improved in this respect during Mr. Wilkinson's time, while that of North Malabar remained the same under Mr. Reid, who was not able to find out the malpractices of his subordinate officials. A hope is then expressed that the condition of the Revenue Department of Malabar, which became very corrupt during Mr. Logan's time on account of his indifference, will be improved by the present Collector. Finally, allusion is made to the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, and while a hope is expressed that, as education increases corruption will decrease, it is thought that such cases would not occur if officers were entertained more with reference to education and qualifications than to personal friendship and that these matters should be taken into consideration along with the suggestions of the Public Service Commission.

Corruption of officials in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1888. KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

38. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 7th, and a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, request the editors of those papers to move Government to order the killing of mad and stray dogs in Chavakad, as deaths from hydrophobia have of late considerably

Mad and stray dogs in Chavakad to be killed.

increased in that locality. The *Kerala Mitram* takes this opportunity of referring to the disarmament brought about by Mr. Logan, which has made the people defenceless against these dogs as well as other animals.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1888. KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

39. Referring to the recent demonstration in the Calcutta Town Hall presided over by the Maha Raja of Dhurbanga in honor of Lord Dufferin and to the statement in English newspapers that, although the meeting had been notified to be a public one, only a few Zemindars, Government officials and Muhammadans were admitted, that the reprentatives of the other sections of the population were forcibly barred out and that this discarded multitude held a hostile meeting to counteract the effect of the said demonstration and to resolve that it is not necessary to do any honor to the retiring Viceroy, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th April, says that the administration of Lord Dufferin has been unsatisfactory to the natives, and that consequently if anything is done in his honor or to his memory it should be regarded only as the acts of his friends and admirers. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, also contains a leader in English on the same subject.

Remarks on the recent demonstration in Calcutta in honor of the retiring Viceroy.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

40. Another article, in the same issue of the *Kerala Mitram*, declares that when the Government officials entrusted with the duty of administration of justice in the country are corrupt and partial, the hardships incurred by the public are inestimable.

Government officials should not be corrupt or partial.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 14th, 1888.

41. Referring to certain remarks made by Mr. Moore, the District Judge of South Malabar, who presided at the late annual distribution of prizes in the Calicut College, relative to the condition of legal practitioners, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th April, observes that the acceptance of cases by them for much below the regular fees is injurious to the interests of suitors and a source of annoyance to the presiding judges, inasmuch as those practitioners who have to undertake many cases in order to obtain some decent income will not study their cases properly. The cause of the evil lies in the fact that, as a rule, the practitioners are not highly educated men, and a remedy is suggested, which is, that candidates for first and second grade pleaderships should have two years' and one year's law class education, respectively, and one year's apprenticeship for each as in the case of High Court Vakils.

Remarks regarding legal practitioners.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 7th, 1888.

42. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th April, advises the Native Princes to rule their States wisely and well, for the English are constantly on the look-out to detect their shortcomings and magnify their errors. He bids them take care that the fate which had overtaken the Gaekwar of Baroda and latterly the King of Burma does not overtake them also, and questions whether they can be said to feel any real happiness, being, as they are, under the thumb of Government and under the close surveillance of the British Residents.

Administration of Native States.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apr. 2nd, 1888.

43. The Dewan of Mysore, in giving an account of the financial condition of Mysore, had announced that the Government had now a surplus of 15 lakhs of rupees for the year. We now hear that the Government of India, on learning this, are thinking of demanding that part of the subsidy payable by Mysore which had been remitted for a term of ten years.

The surplus in the revenue of Mysore.

Mysore

VRITTANTA BHODINI, Apr. 7th, 1888.

44. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 7th instant, says that shortly the British Government will give up the fort of Bangalore to the Maha Raja in exchange for the splendid building now occupied by the Resident together with all the furniture and the compound around. This is no great gain to the Mysore Government because para. 7 of the sunnad conferred on the Maha Raja lays it down as a condition that he shall not build new forts or repair old ones in his province without the previous sanction of the Government of India. However, from this it is evident that the English Government covet even the Government buildings in this province, and that they will ultimately succeed in getting what they desire. Their skill in getting what they want is admirable.

The transfer of the Bangalore fort to the Maha Raja.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1888.

45. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st April, regrets to observe that no steps were taken by the local police to preserve the public peace during the late annual festival at Ettumanur in Travancore.

Police and the Ettumanur festival in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1888.

46. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, prays for orders prohibiting the display in Travancore of rockets which are often attended with danger to human life and property.

Fireworks—use of rockets to be discontinued in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

47. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, notices with regret the poor state of English and vernacular education in the Cochin State, and hopes that steps will be taken to improve it.

Poor state of English and vernacular education in the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

48. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, denounces the oppression lately practised by Government officials in Quilon, in Travancore, to raise public subscriptions to meet the expenses of a reception to be given to the Maha Raja at that place.

Remarks on the public subscriptions lately raised in Quilon for the reception of the Maha Raja at that place.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 14th, 1888.

49. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th April, regrets that the district munsif of Chittoor does not take steps to check the practice, which is followed by some of his clerks, of destroying and fabricating records. A hope is expressed that the local magistrate, before whom a case in this connection is pending, will deal with the offender as he deserves, as also a wish that the munsif should be transferred from that place.

District munsif of Chittoor and his clerks.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Apr. 7th, 1888.

50. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th April, has an article lamenting the drinking that goes on in Hyderabad and calling on the Ulima to preach against its religious and worldly evils. Another article mentions a society for the suppression of drinking proposed by an American lady but says the Muhammadans should have such a society of their own as it would be a shame to those to whom drinking is unlawful to join with others of different religions that permit it for such an object.

Drinking in Hyderabad.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR Apr. 9th, 1888.

51. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th April, says all the papers talk of the annexation of Cashmir. We do not believe the Government would do this; it would excite suspicion in all the Native States; they should send trustworthy and chosen men to help the Maha Raja to bring his country into order.

Cashmir.

SULEMAN-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 12th, 1888.

52. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th April, after mentioning the rendition of this province, which was once the only obstacle to British sovereignty, as a proof of good will, &c., says it is a pity the Maha Raja, who is perhaps the first of the Native Princes in capability, &c., does not spend more time with his own countrymen instead of with Europeans. A great prince should have a public durbar

Rendition of Mysore.

every week or two to let his people see him and express their loyalty and their wants.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BHODINI, Apr. 5th, 1888.

53. The *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 5th April, states that it is not surprising to see the petition of the people of Salem to have their town supplied with water ignored by the Governor of Madras. Our rulers have always an eye to the interests of their own countrymen. The amelioration of the condition of the natives is hardly ever thought of by Government. The natives themselves help to bring about this state of things, for by lavishing money in endeavouring to do honor and give a fitting reception to the great personages who visit their districts, they create a false impression in the minds of the English that they are rich above their wants.

The wants of the people not attended to by Government.

SWADESHABHIMANI, Apr. 1st, 1888.

54. In reference to the same subject, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st April, makes these remarks. The duty of the rulers is to supply the wants of the people unasked. Is it well of a Government to excuse itself on the ground of want of means when the people pray that some benefit may be conferred on them, as was the case with the town people of Salem who prayed that the water supply of their town may be improved? Does not the stability of a Government require that its subjects should be prosperous? Will not calamity overtake a Government whose subjects have to cry out in their distress? From the Governor-General down to a peon, all officers are but paid servants and pay more attention to drawing their own emoluments than to the welfare of the public. It is necessary therefore that the people should hold meetings and memorialise the Queen to obtain redress.

The wants of the people not attended to by Government.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 11th, 1888.

55. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th April, remarks that to make agricultural exhibitions successful, they should be held by the people themselves and not by Government. The district officers, to whom the management of the exhibition is confided, select the best field produce and the best cattle they can find in their districts and exhibit them. This leads the visitors and Government to entertain the idea that the districts generally produce similar crops and cattle and that the ryots are generally prosperous. The object of the exhibitions is thus frustrated, which is to induce the people to grow better crops and raise a better breed of cattle. For this purpose every endeavour should be made to collect and bring things together as they generally and really are. It is then only that the condition of the ryots can be rightly judged. Government should also induce the leading ryots to attend the exhibitions and should hold them at seasons of festivals, so as to attract a large number of visitors.

Agricultural exhibitions.

VETTIKODEYON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

56. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 7th April, complains that the Government employé is hard pressed by the order passed by Government to the effect that he shall be liable to dismissal when half his salary has been attached for a sum which it will require more than two years to repay. The effect of this order will be to deprive the debtor of his means of livelihood, and the creditor of any likelihood of his ever getting back his money.

Indebtedness by public servants.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

57. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 7th April, speaks of the inconvenience which is felt by the in-patients of the Madras ophthalmic hospital because different wards are not set apart for different caste people, and the patients are obliged to partake of the food provided in the hospital.

The Madras ophthalmic hospital.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apr. 2nd, 1888.

58. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, remarks:—Already the people of this country are beginning to lose all respect for their castes, customs and religions. The Government had hitherto been keeping aloof from all interference in these matters. Now the Public Service

The Public Service Commission.

Commission recommends to Government that all ... Service should be required to go to England ... examination. We think this is indirectly encouraging ... cast off all respect for their religion and to abandon all their relations, friends and well-wishers by going to England.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 29, 1888.

59. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 29th ultimo, has the following :—Hitherto Coorg has been under the Resident of Mys...

The proposed transfer of Coorg to the Madras Presidency.

It is now proposed to transfer it to the Mad... Presidency and will, in that case, be mad... sub-district of North Malabar. Under this arrangement Coorg will lose ... individuality and all the good appointments which the natives of that pl... have been holding will gradually pass into the hands of the Madrasees. T... Coorgs are averse to this transfer and have memorialised Government. ... wish their prayer may be heard.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1888.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Rao and the National Congress.

60. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of ... 1st April, notices with pleasure the inter... taken by Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha R... in all public movements, such as the Natio... Congress, &c.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 2nd, 188.

Naik Ghulam Mustafa's petition to Parliament.

61. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd April, notices statement in *Overland M...* of the presentation of a petition by a pension... Naik and says "many injustices of this ki... are done in the Native Army and the rights ... poor sepoys are not given them. Some Commanding Officers promote junio... over seniors and by all kinds of excuses deprive them (the seniors) of the... rights, and no justice is done them at Army Head-quarters. Governm... should make full inquiry into this injustice and look with favor and pity ... Ghulam Mustafa's case.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 5th, 1888.

Public Service Commission.

62. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th April, says :—"The Anglo-Indian Pr... rejoice that the Commission decided against th... evidence of Muhammadans to give all appoin... ments by competitive examination instead of considering the social status ... the applicants as is done at present, and that this evidence was given by th... Muhammadans because of their backwardness in education. We think goo... family is a jewel th... should not be lost sight of in this matter, and that th... appointmen... embers of these families should be considered. Coolies an... Chumars can get places by examination but the Muhammadans thought of th... advantages of social superiority and not of their own backwardness when they gave their evidence.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 5th, 1888.

Weights and measures.

63. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th April, says it is a wonderful thing that as all India is under the British Government there should not be uniformity in weights and measures; the people suffer great loss thereby. For instance, in Bangalore before the increase of the salt duty by 8 annas a maund, 11 seers of salt were sold for a rupee; now only 8 seers. Probably, Government does not lose by this difference of 3 seers, but the people complain and the shopkeepers complain of the salt merchants who say there is the difference between the Bengal and Madras maund. Whose fault is it? Government should make a uniform standard and save their subjects from this loss.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

Dhulip Singh.

64. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 22nd March, has a long extract on the folly of Dhulip Singh's ideas and the impossibility of forgiveness for him whilst he entertains them, with a copy of a letter published in an American paper purporting to be from Dhulip Singh and addressed to his countrymen calling on them to be ready when he shall come to free them from the English, implying that the Sikh sepoys will all join him, and praising Russian rule. (The letter also appears in the *Jalva-i-Sakhun* of the 5th April and is marked as extracted from the *Nir-i-Auzam*.)

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Apr. 5th, 1888.

The coming Viceroy.

65. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th April, has an article from Imperial Paper saying Lord Lawnsdowne is inexperienced. *India wants a strong man at* all times especially with the Russians coming and in these days when the ideas of educated Indians have changed; certainly, as Lord Dufferin mentioned, Lord Lansdowne is a Marquis and has married a beautiful lady, but we do not see what these matters have to do with the Viceroyalty.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 5th, 1888.

Ayub Khan.

66. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th April, has an article from *Am* saying Ravalpindi is not a proper place for Ayub Khan; it is too near the frontier.

Public No. 474, 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 May 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 84 OF 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 April 1888.

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I. Foreign Politics.

Nil

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil

(b) Courts.

Civil and criminal Justice.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

The proposed change of the dates of University examinations.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. Dwelling houses in Madigal.
4. New Municipal taxes.
5. Scarcity of water in Kadaiyam.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

6. Railway carriages.

(i) Public Works.

7. The tanks at Vellaipuram.
8. Minor irrigation works.

(j) Salt.

9. The enhancement of the Salt tax.

(k) General.

10. Public expenditure in India.
11. The Financial crisis.
12. The extension of barrack system.
13. Reduction in the Revenue Survey Officers.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

14. Administration of Native States.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

15. The wants of the people not attended to by Government.

16. Do.

17. Agricultural Exhibitions.

18. Indebtedness of Public Servants.

19. The Madras Ophthalmic Hospital.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Sattia tudan	Madras.	5,000	April 1888.
2	Mathar Mitri ...	Do.	500	April 1888.
	Bi monthly.			
3	Por Sattam	Madras and Coimbatore.	2,300	1st and 15th April 1888.
4	Swadésábhimáni ...	Salem.	70	1st and 15th April 1888.
5	Kalánidhi	Coimbatore.	280	1st and 15th April 1888.
6	Srilókaranjani	Vellore.	150	1st and 15th April 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
7	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagercoil.	350	2nd and 10th April 1888.
	Weekly.			
8	Vettikkodiyón	Madras	200	7th and 14th April 1888.
9	Vikatatudan	Do.	1,500	7th and 14th April 1888.
10	Hindu Janabhúshani	Do.	200	7th and 14th April 1888.
11	Tarangai Nésan	Do.	150	7th and 14th April 1888.
12	Desábhimáni	Tiruppappuliyur.	350	7th and 14th April 1888.
13	Kudandaimitran ...	Kumbhakonam.	500	7th April 1888.
14	Amrita Bhódini	Tripatore.	366	5th and 12th April 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
15	Swadésamitran ...	Madras	1,000	4th, 7th, 11th and 14th April 1888.

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I. Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts.

Civil and criminal justice

1. The Hindu Janabhushani of the 14th April states that justice on many occasions miscarries in the mofussil courts, because the judges allow themselves to be influenced by the flatteries addressed to them by vakils and barristers in their pleadings. In criminal cases, and especially in cases tried by Thasildars, the inconvenience to which parties and their vakils are put is unspeakable. The only remedy for this is to separate magisterial from revenue functions.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education

The proposed change of the dates of the University examinations.

2. The Tarangai Nesan of the 14th April publishes the following — Is it to get his name established in the country that Mr Grigg strives to improve as he thinks the cause of education? He has only recently increased the rates of School-fees; and now he proposes to change the dates of the University examinations to the hot season. Is it with a view that the examinees should have to contend with the

the vicissitudes of that season and succumb at the examinations? The proposed alteration of the examination dates is disapproved by the schoolgoing population.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Dwelling houses in Dindigul.

3. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 4th April complains of the insufficiency of dwelling accomodation for the inhabitants of Dindigul, and hopes that the authorities will supply them with suitable sites for building purposes.

New Municipal taxes.

4. The Vattikkodiyon of the 11th April is opposed to the proposed imposition of taxes on tobacco and kerosene oil by the Madras Municipality. The Municipality should first turn its attention to reducing its own establishment expenses before devising means to obtain more revenue.

Scarcity of water in Salem.

5. The Swadesabhimani of the 15th April complains of the scarcity of water in Salem, and takes the Municipality of that town to task for not adopting means to supply the inhabitants with water by digging tanks at suitable places. The Municipality, it is said, expends its revenue uselessly and in ways which do not promote the good of the tax-payers.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Railway carriage.

6. In the Amrita Bhodini of the 6th April, a correspondent advocates the providing of separate carriages on Railways for the use of low-caste people.

(i) Public Works.

The tanks at Villupuram.

7. In the Swadesamitran of the 11th April, a correspondent complains of the bad state of the tanks at Villupuram, and prays that they may be put into good order by the authorities.

Minor irrigation works.

8. The Desabhimani of the 11th April says that the minor irrigation works which have been transferred from the control of the Public Works Department to that of the Revenue Irrigation Department are not well cared for by the latter, because the Revenue officers who have such control, are so much harassed by the other duties they have to perform that they can hardly find time to inspect these works and repair them when necessary.

(j) Salt.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

9. The Tarangini Nesan of the 11th April speaks of the hardship caused to the poor people of India by the enhancement of the salt-tax. Salt, even before the duty on it was raised, was sold at so high a price that the poorer classes were not able to buy it in sufficient quantities either for themselves or for their cattle. Now that the tax has been raised, the sufferings of the poor have increased greatly.

(k) General.

Public expenditure India.

10. The Swadesamitran of the 4th April states that two great political events happened during the regime of Lord Dufferin, viz., the conquest of Burmah and the frustration of a threatened Russian invasion, both of which have cost India vast sums of money. If

India

the drain

India was bound to bear all such costs, why should not the Indians be allowed the right to exercise control over public income and expenditure? Taxation has now reached its utmost limit, and no means are available, even at a time of threatened danger, for increasing the existing taxes, or imposing new taxes. Let us, therefore, consider whether there are any public expenses which can be reduced. It is hard to see elsewhere officials paid the same high salaries as in India; and the salaries and pensions paid to Europeans are simply enormous. The loss to by Exchange is great because Europeans are paid their pensions in £s sterling. The adoption of an ornamental style of architecture in the construction of public buildings also helps to swell public expenditure. Public expenditure during the last thirty years seems to have increased threefold. The poverty of the people is to be attributed to three causes — the great expenditure of public money, the imposition of numerous taxes and the decline of native commerce in competition with English commerce.

The financial crisis.

11. The Tarangai Nesan of the 7th April says — The loss to Government is great by the depreciation of silver and the fall in the opium revenue. But, as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had pointed out, this loss might have been met from the revenue derived from the income-tax and other sources. The present financial exigency is principally owing to the annexation of Burmah and increased Army expenditure. The strengthening of the Army being advantageous to England and to India alike, the reason is not apparent why India alone should be made to pay the entire cost of the Army. As Burmah was annexed by the English to advance their own commerce, it should have been placed under the direct rule of the Crown like Ceylon and Mauritius. Instead of this the English have saddled on India all the expenses of Burmah, while all the advantages resulting from the conquest of that country are enjoyed by themselves alone.

The extension of arrack shops.

12. In the Swadesamitran of the 7th April, a correspondent remarks that while the people are complaining that drunkenness is increasing in the country and praying Government to devise measures to put a stop to it, the Government themselves are endeavouring to extend the use of arrack among the people by increasing the number of arrack shops in towns and by establishing new shops in places where they do not now exist.

Reduction in the Revenue Survey offices.

13 The Vettikkodiyon of the 7th April states that economy in the Revenue Survey offices should be effected by the reduction of the salaries of well-paid officers, and not by the reduction, which is under contemplation, of the salaries of menial servants and others who are in receipt of low pay.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native

IV. Native States.

A maladministration of native states

14. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 7th April advises the Native Princes to rule their states wisely and well, for the English are constantly on the lookout to detect their shortcomings and magnify their errors. He bids them take care that the fate which had overtaken the Gaikowar of Baroda and latterly the king of Burmah does not overtake them also, and questions whether they can be said to feel any real happiness, being as they are under the thumb of Government and under the close surveillance of the British Residents.

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

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The wants of the people not attended to by Government

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Agricultural Exhibitions.

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The Madras Ophthalmic Hospital.

19. The Tarangai Nesan of the 7th April speaks of the inconvenience which is felt by the in-patients of the Madras Ophthalmic Hospital, because different wards are not set apart for different caste-people, and the patients are obliged to partake of the food provided in the Hospital.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 26th April 1888.

V. Rangaswami
Ag. Tamil Translator to Government.

CURRENT NO. 84

Public (1888) Department.

From M.R.Ry. P. Ranganatham Mudr, Rai Bahadur, M.A.,
~~C. D. MACLEANE, Esqr.,~~
Ag Tamil Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Octacamund.

No. 84

Dated 26th April 1888.

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th April 1888.

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
	Weekly.			
1.	Andhraprakasika	Madras	500	2nd and 9th April 1888
	Monthly.			
2.	Hindujanasamskarini	Do	950	10th April 1888
3.	Vivekavardhani	Rajahmundry	350	12th April 1888.

II Home Administration.

(k) General.

Andhraprakasika, April 7th, 1888.

"Lord Dufferin's Speech".

The Andhraprakasika, of the 7th April, contains a leader with the English heading "Lord Dufferin's Speech". Lord Dufferin regrets very much in this excellent and apparently sincere speech, which he made in reply to an address from the Europeans and Natives of Calcutta, the imposition of the Income tax and the menace of Salt duty, but he finds himself powerless in this matter. The Viceroy deserves credit for appointing the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission, but this is the only praiseworthy thing he did. Though the necessity of the Religious Endowments Act was urgently pointed out to him, he showed complete apathy to this subject. Neither have been relaxed the restrictions which prevent Local Governments from spending their savings in their own di

retirement. To this perversion the speech of Lord Connemara delivered at the Salem Agricultural Exhibition stands in glaring contrast. The Editor prays to God that Lord Connemara may have during his administration full liberty to spend for the good of the people the Revenues of the Madras Presidency without being obstructed by the Government of India.

2. The Hindu Jana Samkshépini, of April, Comments on the proceedings of Government concerning Sundara varadachari.

Hindu Jana Samkshépini, April, 1888.

ment concerning Sundaravaradachari, late Huzur Sheristadar, Chingleput District, who was suspended for one year for bribery stated of being posted to a place on the Railway near Madras, he was transferred to the Kistna District. If an officer is corrupt in the very neighbourhood of Madras, how much more will he be so in a distant place

Suggestion to suppress polygamy.

3. The same journal says that the Maharajah Holkar not being content with his wife by whom he has a daughter, has married a second wife, a girl 14 years old, declaring that his first wife will have no sons. The Editor remarks that if Government can not suppress polygamy the object they have in view when educating princes is nullified.

Hindu Jana Samkshépini, April, 1888

Translator's Office,
the 18th April 1888.

Madras Office
Telugu Translator

15/ 15/

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

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CURRENT NO.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 11th April 1888.
Received 19

Subject

Forwarding Report on Native Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th April 1888

Confidential. No 14 of 1888.

Report
on
Canarese Newspapers
for the
Fortnight ending the 15th April 1888.

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8 The proposed Transfer of Coorg to the Madras Presidency. — 6

9. The Public Service Commission — 7.

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Names of Newspapers	How often issued	Place of Publication	Reported regularly or occasionally	Dates of Papers received and examined for the fortnight.
The Carnamtaca Paneam Shica	Weekly	Bangalore	48	April 2, 7. 1888
The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny	Weekly	Bangalore	30	March 31, April 7.
The Vijayadhwaja	Weekly	Bellary		March 29, April 5.

I Foreign Politics.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of April 7. 1888.

1. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of the 7th instant approves of the preparations that are being made for the defence of the frontier for the following reason. It is necessary to see what is being done on the Russian side of the border whether there are signs of preparation

The Frontier Policy of India.

being made for a forward movement. We find that construction of a railway has been pushed through a country almost entirely destitute of good water, for about 600 hundred miles; and now it is approved ing the frontiers of Afghanistan. From a purely fingncial point of view this line must be regarded as a bad failure but as a means of transport and supply in a great struggle for the attainment of a great object it would be invaluable. This line will bring the base of operations of the Russians to within a comparatively short distance of the theatre of actions, and thus the large [illegible] of which we have heard so much would be practically annihilated. But in addition to this line of railway, Russia is forming others opening out lines of communication in all directions in contrast to large steamers were lately laun

the Oxus, while the Caspian is covered
[with] vessels ready to take any number [of]
troops across. In fact, there is a regular
[communication] between Moscow — the
[great] centre of warlike operations — and
the borders of Afghanistan. Troops could
[b]e sent in a short time from the former
[t]o the latter, or from any other part of
Russia, so that the old idea of immense
[d]istances has been exploded, and soldiers
can be conveyed at the shortest notice
from the banks of the Neva to the
banks of the Helmund without causing
the slightest stir in Russia.

II Home Administration

(b) [C]ourts.

The Vijayadhwaja of March 29. 1888

2. A correspondent of the Vijayadhwaja of
29th ultimo says that when the District
Munsiff of Gooty went for an inspection

The District Munsiff of Gooty

of a certain piece of
ground in a neighbouring
village he caused the parties to receive him
with tom tom beating and fireworks,
and performed the inspection in great
pom[p]. When he was returning to Gooty
he o[r]dered all his clerks and peons
to c[o]me and meet him at the folk
[...]ed proceeded to the Court in a
[...] [pr]ocession.

II (h) Railways.

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of March 31. 1888.

3. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny of
31st ultimo says — In addition to t[he]
overcrowding of Third-Class carria[ges]

The Third-Class Passengers on Railways

which could [be] ra[...]
[...] a stop to
by the Railway
authorities we must also draw a[t]
tention to the absence of closets in
connexion with the Third-Class car[riages].
This is a great want and it shoul[d]
be supplied. To make matters wors[e]
Third-Class passengers are locked [in]
carriages. [I]t is little short of cru[el]
that such a state of things shou[ld]
be allowed to exist.

II (j) Salt

The Vijayadhwaja of April 5. 1888.

4. Though it is now only about two
months since the salt tax was increased
the poor people of our Presidency are al[ready]
being brought into the direst necessity
by this additional taxation. Many [of]

The Effects of the increase in Salt Tax

them in the rural pa[rts]
have we hear given
up the use of s[alt]
as a luxury which they could ill [afford]
to enjoy; while others have begun

[illegible] make experiments to do with as little of [illegible] as possible. That this is a fact is proved by a considerable falling off in the quantity of salt sold.

II (k) General

The Vija[yadhwaja] of April [illegible]

5. The Vijayadhwaja of the 5th instant in speaking of Lord Dufferin's reply to the Farewell Address says:—

We cannot exonerate him for the lack of courage he exhibited in allowing the Indian Exchequer to be saddled with the whole of the enormous cost of the Burmah War. It was his duty in the interest of the dumb millions of this country to have represented to the Parliament of England the injustice of throwing the whole burden on the already impoverished exchequer of the country.

Lord Dufferin['s reply] to the Fare[well] Address of Bengal

His increase of the Salt tax has been unanimously condemned and will ever be considered a dark spot in his administration.

His Excellency is no doubt entitled to considerable praise for the appointment of the Finance and Public Service Commissions. But we have yet to see that beneficial results would accrue from them. The offers of large sums of money by some of the Princes of India have a political significance [illegible] would be, in the highest degree, improper

improper on the part of the British Government to take the Princes at their word and accept pecuniary help would necessarily cripple the already scanty resources at their disposal.

IV. Native States.

[Mysore Vritt]antaca [illegible]hica of [illegible] 1888.

6. The Dewan of Mysore in giving an account of the financial condition of Mysore had announced that the Government had a surplus of 15 lakhs of rupees for the year. We now hear that the Government of India, on learning this, are thinking of demanding [illegible] part of the subsidy payable by [illegible] which had been remitted for a term of ten years.

The Surplus in the Revenue of Mysore.

IV. Native States.

[My]sore Vrittan[ta Bo]dhiny of 7 [illegible] 1888.

7. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 7th instant says that shortly the British Government will give up the fort of Bangalore to the Maharaja in exchange for the splendid buildings now occupied by the Resident together with all the furniture and the compound around. This is no great gain to the M[illegible]

pore Government because Para 7 of the
mmad conferred on the Maharajah
ays it down as a condition that
e shall not build new forts or repair
d ones in his Province without the
previous sanction of the Government
of India. However, from this it is
evident that the English Government
could turn the Government Buildings
in this Province, and that they will
ultimately succeed in getting what
they desire. Their skill in getting
what they want is admirable.

The Ins
Bounda
that C

VI Miscellaneous.

8. The Vijayathwaja of the 29th Ultimo has the following

The Fi
of Mar

Hitherto Coorg has been under the Resident of Mysore. It is now proposed to transfer it to the Madras Presidency and will, in that case, be made a Sub-district of North Malabar. Under this arrangement Coorg will lose its individuality and all the good appointments which the natives of that place have been holding will gradually pass into the hands of the Madrasees. The Coorgs are averse to this transfer and have memorialized Government. We wish the prayer may be heard.

The Proposed Transfer of Coorg to the Madras Presidency

VI Miscellaneous.

9. The Karnataca Pracasnhica of the 2nd instant remarks:- Already the people of this country are beginning to lose all respect for their castes, customs and religions. The Government heretofore been keeping aloof from all interference in these matters. Now the Public Service Commission recommend to Government that all who wish to enter the Civil Service should be required to go to England and pass the Competitive Examination. We think this is indirectly encouraging the native youth to cast off all respect for their religion and to abandon all their relations, friends and well wishers by going to England.

Karnataca pracasnhica of the 2. 1888.

The Public Service Commission

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 16th April. 1888.

S. Manjeshkon
Ag. Canarese Translator to Govt

in the Cochin State.

(4) Remarks on the public subscriptions lately raised in Cochin for the reception of the [illegible] that place.

(5) District Munsiff of Chittur and his Clerks.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Rao and the [illegible] Congress.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of April 1888

Name of the paper	Place of publication	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of copies issued
Kerala Patrika	Calicut	7th & 14th apl.	about 900
Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st & 11th apl.	700

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I. Foreign Politics

1. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st April recalls the rare and noble qualities possessed by the Emperor Frederick of Germany and his Empress Victoria, daughter of our Queen Empress; refers to the part taken by the Emperor in the Franco-Prussian war; and in deploring the apparently hopeless malady under which His Imperial Highness is labouring, points out the influence exercised by Germany over European politics.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

2. After noticing a recent theft from the Calicut Bank of a box of money, (in the custody of the Police and in course of transmission to Wynaad) by some members of the Police Force itself, an article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th April observes that great is the corruption practised by the Reserve Police Inspector, of which [illegible] in taking no notice. References are made to the fact that the Reserve Police Inspector stood in the way of the detection of that theft, and an opinion is expressed that the services of the Police officers who exerted themselves in bringing the culprits to justice, should be duly recognized, that the said Reserve Inspector should be transferred from the Reserve, and that a local enquiry by the Inspector General or the Deputy Inspector General would bring many such matters to light.

3. Referring to a complaint of corruption preferred by certain Head Constables and Constables of the Calicut Reserve Police Force, against their Inspector, at the enquiry of which the petitioners did not give evidence on matters contained in the petition, for fear of the accused Inspector who was also present at the enquiry, a correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the [illegible] expresses an opinion that such departmental enquiries should not be conducted in the presence

ence of the superior officers complained against. It is further said that the Superintendent did not give sanction for the prosecution of this Inspector, who brutally beat a Constable on the parade ground, although 2 doctors certified that the hurt was a grievous one intentionally caused. A hope is expressed that the Superintendent and the Inspector General will do justice in this case.

4. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 14th April expresses an opinion that the reward offered by Messrs. Hinde and Co to those officers of the Police Force who would detect the late theft from the Calicut Bank, should be distributed among them as seems fit to Inspector Le-travais.

5. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that the delay which the Police Station officer of Chevayur is causing, in reporting upon a case of at-tack against certain Police officers, referred to him for enquiry by the Calicut Taluk Magistrate, is quite unaccountable.

(b) Courts.

6. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 14th April disapproves of the date fixed this year for closing the Calicut District Court and the Courts subordinate thereto, for the summer vacation, as by that time the rainy season commences.

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

7. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 14th April requests the Calicut Municipality to open a branch hospital for caste people in that locality.

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

8. A writer referring to the inconvenience hitherto caused

Comp

to 3rd class passengers in obtaining tickets at the Calicut Railway Station, which is now somewhat remedied by opening a sufficient number of windows for issuing tickets, a correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 14th April says that booking clerks practise corruption in two ways in the issue of tickets, one of which is by saying that they have no change for returning any balance due to passengers, and the other is by taking advantage of the ignorance of passengers as to the amount of actual fares. The attention of the Agent and Manager is invited to these matters.

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

9. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th April observes that corruption is greatly prevalent among the officers of all Departments in Malabar and that it prevails to a greater extent in the Revenue Department than in the Judicial, and in North Malabar than in the South. The article then proceeds to state that it is not less prevalent in the Police and Salt and Abkari Departments and that in the Judicial Department it is less because the officers of that Department are better paid and better educated than those of the Revenue Department. Reference is then made to the fact that the Judicial Department of South Malabar greatly improved in this respect during Mr. [illegible] Winson's time, while that of North Malabar remained the same under Mr. Reid, who was not able to find out the malpractices of his subordinate officials. A hope is then expressed that the condition of the Revenue Department of Malabar which became very corrupt during Mr. Logan's time on account of his indifference, will be improved by the present Collector. Finally, allusion is made to the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

while a hope is expressed that as education increases corruption will decrease, it is thought that such cases would not occur if officers were selected more with reference to education and qualifications than to personal friendship and that these matters should be taken into consideration along with the suggestions of the Public Service Commission.

10. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th and a paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th April request the editors of those papers to move Government to order the killing of mad and stray dogs in Chavakkad, as deaths from hydrophobia have of late considerably increased in that locality. The "Kerala Mitram" takes this opportunity of referring to the disarmament brought about by Mr. Logan, which has made the people defenceless against these dogs as against other animals.

11. Referring to the recent demonstration in the Calcutta Town Hall presided over by the Maharaja of Dhurbanga in honour of Lord Dufferin and to the statements in English newspapers that, although the meeting had been notified to be a public one, only a few Zemindars, Government officials and Mahomedans were admitted, that the representatives of the other sections of the population were forcibly turned out and that this discorded multitude held a hostile meeting to counteract the effects of the said demonstration and to resolve that it is not necessary to do any honour to the retiring Viceroy, a paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th April says that the administration of Lord Dufferin has been unsatisfactory to the natives and that consequently if anything is done in his honour or to his memory it should be regarded only as the acts of his friends and admirers.

The "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th April also contains a leader in English on the same subject.

12. Another article in the same issue of the Kerala Mitram declares that when the Government officials entrusted with the duty of administration of justice in the country are corrupt and partial, the hardships incurred by the public are inestimable.

13. Referring to certain remarks made by Mr. Moore, the District Judge of South Malabar, who presided at the last annual distribution of prizes in the Calicut College relative to the condition of legal practitioners, an article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 14th April observes that the acceptance of cases by them for fees below the regular fees is injurious to the interests of suitors and a source of annoyance to the presiding judges, inasmuch as those practitioners who have to undertake many cases in order to obtain some decent income will not study their cases properly. The cause of the evil lies in the fact that as a rule the practitioners are not highly educated men, and a remedy is suggested, which is that candidates for first and second grade pleaderships should have 2 years' and one year's law class education, respectively, and one year's apprenticeship each, as in the case of High Court Vakils.

III. Legislation—nil.

IV. Native States.

14. A correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st April requests to observe that no steps were taken by the local Police to preserve the public peace during the last annual festival at Ettumanur in Travancore.

15. A paragraph in the same issue of the same paper prays for orders prohibiting the display in Travancore of rockets which are often attended with danger to human life and property.

16. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th April notices with regret the poor state of English and Vernacular education in the Cochin State, and hopes that steps will be taken to improve it.

17. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper denounces the oppression lately practised by Government officials in Quilon in Travancore, to raise public subscriptions to meet the expenses of a reception to be given to the Maharaja at that place.

18. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 14th April regrets that the District Munsiff of Chittoor does not take steps to check the practice which is followed by some of his clerks, of destroying and fabricating records. He hopes [illegible] that the local Magistrate before whom a case in this connection is pending will deal with the offenders as [illegible] severely, and also [illegible] that the Munsiff should be transferred from that place.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

19. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st April notices with pleasure the interest taken by Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Rao in all public movements, such as the National Congress, &c.

Malayalam Translator's Office,
Madras, 24th April 188[illegible].

W. [illegible]

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1888) Deptt.

NO. 1589

From

W. Dumergue Esquire

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Dated 24"
Recd. 25 } 3 April 1888

Malayalam newspapers

Report on — for the 1st fortnight of April 1888.

Print 26/4

28/

Report
on
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 15th April 1888

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List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported Number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shamsul Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	2nd and 9th April/88
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapettah Madras	6200	7th April/88
3	Muzhar-ul-Qaida	Triplicane Madras	100	22nd March/88
4	Tilism-i-Hyrath	Triplicane Madras	100	10th April/88
5	Salna-i-Sakhun	Triplicane Madras	150	5th April/88
6	Khasina-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	397	2nd 5th 9th and 12th April/88
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	Not known	29th March and 5th and 12th April/88

1524

Home Administration

"Police"

(1) Sultān-ul Akhbar of the 12th April says the provisions of the Bengal Police The confidential circulars circular are being carried out and all strangers are searched and assemblies visited &c.; no doubt it is necessary for the police to exercise supervision to prevent internal intrigue, we complain of the manner of doing it. Examining people's bundles &c. is likely to hurt their feelings. Government know they are popular, what have they to fear? If it is spies, let them come they will only have to report the popularity of Government and that the Russians are defeated.

"Education"

(2) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 29th March says a correspondent recommends Sir Syed Muhammadan national volunteers Ahmed Khan's scheme for the institution of 'National Volunteers' to collect money for the education of poor Muhammadans.

(3) Do Do asks the Government reporter to notice its protest against the Re The Jamiul Ashaar Text Book Dr. Sells 'Jami-ul-Ashaar' as a University Text Book. It is bad for morality to fill young minds

with nothing but thoughts of beauty and delicate waists curls and amorous gestures and such like and the book should be expurgated or changed.

"Municipal"

(4) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 5th April calls the attention of the President Bangalore Municipality to the state of the drains and general want of sanitary precautions.

State of the drains &c

(5) Khasanin-ul-Akhbar of the 12th April objects to the proposed tobacco tax in Madras city. it is the only thing that enables the poor to withstand the cold and the cravings of hunger; far better to have taxed kerosine.

Tobacco tax

(6) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 12th April complains of rules for appointing Municipal Councillors; when a man has a rate qualification he is often not qualified by knowledge &c and vice versa, the Mussalmans especially suffer in this. Hopes some other plan of qualification may be devised.

Bangalore city municipality

"Railways"

(7). Saridah-i-Rozgar of the 9th April

says an order has been issued which is very astonishing, with the Nizam's consent, that all Railway stations and passengers &c should be under the control of the English Government. This will be hard for travellers unacquainted with English rules and is a proof of great weakness and it should be said it cannot be. It is supposed the costs will come from the Berar revenues or that the Nizam himself will have to pay for English rule.

English superintendence over Hyderabad

"Native States"

(8) Saridah-i-Rozgar of the 9th April has an article lamenting the drinking that goes on in Hyderabad and calling on the Ulema to preach against its religious and worldly evils. Another article mentions a society for the suppression of drinking proposed by an American lady but says the Muhammadans should have such a society of their own as it would be a shame to those to whom drinking is unlawful to join with others of different religions that permit it. For such an object.

Drinking in Hyderabad

(9) Khasanin-ul-Akhbar of the 9th April says all the papers talk of the annexation of Cashmir we do not

Cashmir

believe the Government would do this, it would excite suspicion in all the Native States, they should send trustworthy and chosen men to help the Maharajah to bring his country into order.

(10) Sullaun-ul-Akhbar of the 12th April offers remarks on the condition of this province, which was once the only obstacle to British sovereignty as a proof of good will &c., says it is a pity the Maharajah who is perhaps the first of the Native princes in capability &c., does not spend more time with his own countrymen instead of with Europeans. A great prince should have a public durbar every week or two to let his people see him and express their loyalty and their wants.

Condition of Mysore

Miscellaneous

(11) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd April notices a statement in Overland Mail of the Faiz Ghulam Mustafa's petition to Parliament presentation of a petition by a pensioned Faiz and says "many injustices of this kind are done in the Native Army and the rights of poor sepoys are not given them. Some Commanding Officers promote juniors over

Faiz Ghulam Mustafa's petition to Parliament

(12) Sullaun-ul-Akhbar of the 5th April says "the Anglo Indian press rejoice that the Commission decided against the evidence of Muhammadans, to give all appointments by competitive examination instead of considering the social status of the applicants as is done at present and that this evidence was given by the Muhammadans because of their backwardness in education. We think good family is a jewel that should not be lost sight of in this matter and that the appointment of members of these families should be considered. Cooks and Dhurmas can get places by examination but the Muhammadans thought of the advantages of social superiority and not of their own backwardness when they gave their evidence.

Public service Commission

(13) Do Do says it is a wonderful thing that as all India is under the British Government there

Weights and measures

believe ... uniformity in weights and
... should ...
measures, the people suffer great loss
thereby. For instance in Bangalore before
the increase of the salt duty by 8 annas a
maund, 11 seers of salt were sold for
a rupee – now only 8 seers. Probably
Government does not lose by this difference
of 3 seers – but the people complain and
the Shopkeepers complain of the ~~market~~ Salt Merchants'
price who say there is the difference
between the Bengal and Madras maund.
Whose fault is it? Government should
make a uniform Standard and save
their subjects from this loss.

(14) Muzhar-ul-Ajaib of the 22nd March
has a long extract on the folly of Dulip
Singh's ideas and the impossibility of for-

Dulip Singh

giveness for him whilst
he entertains them, and
with a copy of a letter published in an
American paper purporting to be from
Dulip Singh and addressed to his
countrymen calling on them to be ready when
he shall come to free them from the English
implying that the Sikh sepoys will all
join him and praising Russian rule.
(The letter also appears in the Jalwa-i-Sakhun of the
5th April and is marked as extracted from the "Nir-i-Azam")

(15) Jalwa-i-Sakhun of the 5th April has
an article from Imperial Paper saying Lord

The coming Viceroy

Lansdown is inexperienced.
India wants a strong man at all
times especially with the Russians coming and
in these days when the ideas of educated
Indians have changed, certainly, as Lord
Dufferin mentioned, Lord Lansdown is a
Marquis and has married a beautiful lady
but we do not see what these matters have
to do with the Viceroyalty.

(16) Khasim-ul-Akhbar of the 5th April
has an article from "Am" saying Rawalpindi

Ayub Khan

is not a proper place for
Ayub Khan, it is too near the frontier.

...ans' Office
...th April
1888

S. L. ... Colonel
Pers. and Hindustani Translator to
Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

Public (1888) Dept.

From CURRENT NO. 1630

The Pers. and Stud:
Issues Calor to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Colombo

Dated 24th April/88
Recd

Report on Miscellaneous
papers for the fortnight ending
15th April/88.

ORDINARY, MS.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 7th May 1888
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Report on — for the fortn
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