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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 30th 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	"Janavinodini"	Madras	300	January and February 1888.
2	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	30th April 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
3	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	20th April 1888.
	Weekly.			
4	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	21st and 28th April 1888.
5	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
6	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	21st ,, 29th ,, ,,
7	"Tarangai Neisson"	Do.	150	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
8	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
9	"Kudandai Mitran"	Kumbakónam	500	14th, 21st and 28th April 1888.
10	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	19th and 26th April 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
11	"Dravidavartamani"	Madras	250	1st, 5th, 8th, 13th, 19th, 22nd and 26th April 1888.
12	"Swadeshamitran"	Do.	1,000	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th April 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
13	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th, 23rd and 30th April 1888.
	Monthly.			
14	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	16th April 1888.
15	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	350	20th ,, ,,
16	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	17th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
17	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	16th and 23rd April 1888.
18	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" ..	Do.	30	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
19	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	12th ,, 19th ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
20	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	21st April 1888.
21	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st ,, ,,
	HINDUSTANI.			
22	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	16th, 23rd and 30th April 1888.
23	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	14th, 21st and 28th ,, ,,
24	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	29th March 1888.
25	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	15th and 20th April 1888.
26	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	15th and 20th ,, ,,
27	"Thohfa"	Do. do. ..	200	30th April 1888. ,,
28	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th April 1888.
29	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	19th and 26th April 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI,
Apr. 14th, 1888.

The frontier policy of India.

1. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 14th April 1888, says:—Those who think that the Russian military authorities would find any difficulty in sending troops a short distance from the terminus of the railway to a point where they could meet with the British should consider that, not long ago, England sent soldiers 1,500 miles from Cairo to Khartoum, through a burning desert, with hostile tribes continually hovering around them. The old notions about immense stretches of desert, gigantic mountains and impassable rivers must now be abandoned to old ladies, for men can hold such fancies no longer. On the Russian side of the line we see nothing but preparation; we find everything ready for a forward movement, and the movement can only be made in one direction—towards India. Under these conditions, bearing these facts in mind, is it not the duty of the rulers to be armed against an inroad whenever it may take place?

Russia may have to try to invade India from a sense of self-preservation. On account of the attitude she has assumed in Europe, she has brought a mighty combination into existence, and, unless she can induce powerful allies to join her, it would be madness to go to war. She is surrounded by a ring-fence of steel through which she may find it very hard to break, and, instead of attempting this, the troops may be turned against India. It is believed that the leaders of the army are determined to fight somewhere, and if they cannot fight in Europe, they may resolve to do so in Asia, and there is only one power against which they can do this, the British—one country, India. If it were necessary to turn the attention of the people from home affairs, what could be more popular than a war carried into this land? The army would be promised plunder to its hearts' content; everything possible might be said to make the undertaking popular, and a few hundred thousand men might be brought within a short distance of our frontier before the authorities in this land could move an army to repel them. The condition of Russia must be borne in mind when the schemes of an attack by that country are canvassed; it must be remembered that an outbreak of some kind is imminent, and that it may only be averted by hurling troops on India, and the conscience of the rulers will not prevent this from being done. Lord Dufferin is aware of this, and has laid his plans accordingly. In his opinion, and in that of many others, we want, not sensational legislation, but a well fortified frontier with facilities of communication. The uneasiness caused by financial depression cannot be allayed by bills resting on sentiment, and which may please a few Bengalees, but by infusing a feeling of safety and security into the people. They must be taught that the head of the State has the interest and prosperity of all of them at heart, and that he will not risk the safety of the land in order to please a few, and those, perhaps, the least worthy. Let the men who think there is no danger from Russia fancy for a moment what a Russian invasion would mean. Let them try to realise what Skobeloff meant when he talked about hurling masses of horsemen upon India with the cry of "blood and rapine." It would be too late for preparation then. The evil would be done, and the ruler who permitted it would not be held guiltless. But because the present Viceroy has preferred duty to popularity, has done his best to secure the country from attack instead of bringing in measures to give power to the Baboos of Bengal, a portion of the Native Press is up in arms against him; it declares his term of office has been a failure, and is trying to excite the feelings of the people against him. These are not the men to depend on in a time of need.

KERALA MITRAM,
Apr. 21st, 1888.

Heavy public expenditure in Burma.

2. Referring to the public expenditure incurred in Burma during the past two years, which very much exceeded the income from the country for those years, and which was mostly met from the revenues of

India, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, observes that, if this state of affairs should continue for a number of years, India would become utterly penniless.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

VETTIKODEYON, Apr. 21st, 1888.

The Madras Court of Small Causes.

3. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 21st April, complains of delay in the issue of summons by the Madras Court of Small Causes.

DESHABHIMANI, Apr. 21st, 1888.

The District Court of South Arcot.

4. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimani*, of the 21st April, says that South Arcot now suffers under a frequent change of its District Judges, and that consequently corruption prevails unchecked among the subordinate officers.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 25th, 1888.

Village munsifs.

5. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th April, considers that, to secure efficient village munsifs, their offices should not be hereditary, and only those who possess the necessary qualifications should be appointed to those posts.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 21st, 1888.

A sharistadar sub-magistrate in North Malabar received bribes from both parties in a case.

6. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st April, reports a rumour that a sharistadar sub-magistrate in North Malabar, having received bribes from both parties, is trying to effect the compromise of a criminal case before him.

(d) Education.

JANABHUSHANI, Apr. 21st, 1888.

The spread of education and University examinations.

7. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 21st April, makes these remarks on the subject of education:—Government should endeavour to spread education among the masses by establishing English schools in every village. The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to hold the University examinations during the hot months cannot be too strongly condemned.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 28th, 1888.

The duty of Government to educate its subjects.

8. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th April, states that the primary duty of a Government is to afford security of person and property to their subjects, and their next important duty is to educate them. The law provides that an offender against the law cannot plead ignorance of the law. Are not Government bound therefore to educate their subjects sufficiently well to understand the law? For this purpose Government should adopt measures to have every youth in the country educated at least up to the matriculation standard of the University.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 19th, 1888.

Change in dates of examinations.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 19th instant, strongly condemns the resolution of the Senate of the Madras University to change the dates of the examinations on the ground that the Principals of almost all the first grade colleges are opposed to it for very valid reasons. The arrangement brought forward by Mr. Grigg in support of the change are inconsistent and the resolution was carried in the Senate simply because the native members of the Senate had not the courage to differ from their official superior.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Apr. 15th, 1888.

The Muhammadans and the Harris' school.

10. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th April, notices a letter to the *Standard* which says Moulani Syed Hasan Raza, an assistant master of the Government high school, was called in to perform a nickah (marriage) ceremony and refused to do it as the bridegroom was a pupil in Harris' school; that this was not right, for Muhammadans can learn from any one, and the "Triplicane Futwa" against Harris' school had been cancelled. The *Jalva* remarks on this that the Futwa was never cancelled and that the Moulani was quite right.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 19th, 1888.

Muhammadan schools.

11. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th April, remarking on the few Muhammadans who passed in Mysore examinations says the fault lies with the schoolmasters who do not possess the necessary education themselves.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 26th, 1888.

The Industrial School (Bangalore).

12. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th April, says the scheme for the establishment of this school as a memorial of jubilee seems to have come to nothing.

(e) Local and Municipal.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 21st, 1888.

A tax on tobacco in Madras.

13. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 21st April, approves of the imposition of a tax by the Madras Municipality on manufactured tobacco, as only the well-to-do classes will be affected by the tax.

VIKATATUDAN, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Streets in Vepery insufficiently lighted.

14. In the *Vikatatudan*, of the 21st April, a correspondent complains that certain streets in Vepery are insufficiently lighted, and advises the Madras Municipality to show the same diligence in attending to the wants of the public as they show in the collection of taxes.

DESHABHIMANI, Apr. 28th, 1888.

Vice-Presidents of Local Fund Boards.

15. The *Deshabhimani*, of the 28th April, considers that the work of the Local Fund Boards will be conducted more speedily and satisfactorily if non-officials are appointed as Vice-Presidents of such Boards. The Vice-Presidents now appointed are generally revenue officers, who have so much to do in their own department that they can hardly find time to attend to Local Fund work.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 12th, 1888.

Drainage of Bellary town.

16. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 12th instant, says:—In the meeting of the municipal council the other day it was decided that it was not practicable to improve the drainage of the town by the construction of drains on the roadsides as (1) Bellary is a level town and the sewage water will remain stagnant in the drains and (2) as there is no sufficient water-supply for cleansing of the drains.

Both these are merely frivolous objections, because although Bellary looks like a level country to the bare eye, yet on actual survey it will be found to be not level at all. In no municipality have we seen the drains being cleaned with water; granite can be had very cheap in Bellary and drains can easily be constructed.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 18th, 1888.

The pattas of the ryots.

17. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th April, a correspondent draws the attention of the revenue authorities to the unnecessary delay made by the village karnams and monigars, after a jamabandi is finished, in handing over to the ryots their pattas.

(h) Railways.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 21st, 1888.

The South Indian Railway.

18. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 21st April, accuses the South Indian Railway Company of paying no attention to the wants and comforts of the passengers travelling on their line, and remarks that it is not surprising to hear that the passengers are ill-treated by the Company's officers, as the latter are generally low-paid and uneducated.

(j) Salt.

KUDANDAIMITRAN, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Enhanced duty on salt.

19. In the *Kudandaimitran*, of the 21st April, a correspondent complains bitterly of the enhancement of the salt duty, and remarks that, if Lord Dufferin, who has

shown himself to be devoid of pity towards the suffering poor, had immediately succeeded Lord Lytton as Governor-General, the people would have been plunged into the direst distress. The enhancement of the salt duty may possibly be a prelude to other taxes being imposed. If the Legislative Councils be remodelled and made representative according to the suggestions of the National Congress, will it be possible for Government to act arbitrarily as they do now? Why do the English attempt to throw discredit on the movement of the Congress, and try to keep the Muhammadans from joining it? Is it not because they wish to keep all the loaves to themselves and give none to the natives?

VIKATATUDAN, Apr. 28th, 1888.

Enhanced duty on salt.

20. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 28th April, writes as follows:—The salt tax has been raised to meet the additional expenses incurred by the annexation of Burma and by the strengthening of the frontier defences. Burma, which was annexed by the English on account of its being a rich country, abounds in precious stones, and already yields a large revenue to Government from that and other sources. Its revenue is quite sufficient to meet all the expenses incurred on account of it. The large sums of money offered by the various Native States for the defence of India would be more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of Government in strengthening the north-western frontier. It is, moreover, under contemplation to reduce the expenses of the Indian Army. Under these circumstances, it is no longer justifiable to levy an enhanced duty on salt.

(k) General.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 28th, 1888.

Native officering of the army.

21. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 28th April, states as follows:—It is surprising that Government, who have conferred countless other privileges and advantages on the people of this country, do not teach them the practice of arms. During the time of the Muhammadan rule, natives were appointed as officers in the army, and why should the English, who have greater opportunities of ascertaining the loyalty of the natives, not give them such appointments? If Government continue to keep the natives ignorant of the use of arms, great disasters may possibly fall on India. The Russians, who are ever on the look-out to advance on India, may find it a fit opportunity to accomplish their design when the whole of Europe is set in commotion by their machinations, and English troops are consequently withdrawn from India to take part in European wars. If this should happen, how are the natives to defend themselves? Though the English should possess much wealth, of what use will such wealth be in a time of war unless they also possess men who can fight? If the natives are trained in the army, they will be capable of rendering much assistance to the English in time of danger. Some of the Anglo-Indians express the opinion that the natives will attempt to subvert the English rule when positions of command are given them in the army. Can it be charitable to think thus of the Hindus, who are, of all the nations in the world, the most loyal? It is certain that they cannot of themselves govern the country; and why should they entertain the idea of driving out the English, whose government excels all other government? Even if they should succeed in driving out the English, will not the Russians invade India the next day and establish their despotic rule?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Apr. 14th, 1888.

The eye infirmary.

22. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th April, states, in a leading article entitled "The Eye Infirmary," that Hindus go to the infirmary with great diffidence, because their religious scruples are ignored. So far as the poorer classes are concerned, the rule which forbids patients to obtain their meals from their houses is good, for poor people cannot observe the rules of the infirmary. Yet this rule should be relaxed towards those people whose meals can be prepared at home according to medical prescriptions. Unless this is done the infirmary is, so far as the higher Hindu population is concerned, a useless institution. The patients should also be allowed to be visited at the hospital, under certain restrictions, by their friends and relatives. Castemen should be entertained as apothecaries. This arrangement will be very pleasing to natives. It is hoped that Dr. Brockman, whose good qualities are well known, will try to take notice of some of these complaints.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Use of the Kasrubagh in connection with the next National Congress in Allahabad.

23. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st April, observes that it behoves the people of India to be thankful to the Commissioner of Allahabad for allowing the use of the Kasrubagh in the possession of Government, towards the accommodation of the representatives to the next National Congress to be held at that place.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Scarcity of country liquor in Malabar.

24. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Abkári Department to the fact that the supply of country liquor in Malabar is not equal to the local demand for it.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin and the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika.*

25. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, in publishing a letter addressed by the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in reply to a communication received from him relative to certain articles that appeared in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, and other newspapers, reflecting upon measures recently taken in the Bhopal State, observes that Government should have, at least in vindication of their own character, sanctioned the prosecution of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, and should not have (as was done) praised Sir Lepel Griffin in this connection.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Apr. 28th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin and Mussalmans.

26. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th April, has an extract from *Urdu Guide* remarking on Lord Dufferin's speech in reply to the farewell address, says that little has been done for Mussalmans. We know the difficulties, and only want Government to see that their orders are carried out by the heads of offices.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 30th, 1888.

Adulterated ghee.

27. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th April, complains the Madras Government think only of collecting their taxes and do not consider the price or the quality of articles sold in the bazaars, especially adulterated ghee. When a contract was given in Calcutta by the Commissariat, 11 out of 13 samples were found, on analysis, to be adulterated.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 25th, 1888.

The Devastanam Bill.

28. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th April, considers that the Hindu Devastanam Bill should stringently provide against the alienation or the self-appropriation of temple property and funds by the managers and against sectarian differences arising in the conduct and management of the temples. The existing local committees for the management of temples should be continued.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, Apr. 1888.

Proposal to fix the age for marriage of Hindu girls.

29. The *Budhavidheyi*, of April, a newly-started paper at Masulipatam, regrets to mention that, in Challapalli, a Sudra girl, aged 14 years, and her infant daughter, of only 10 months, have both become widows. The former was married to a very old man on account of his money, and the latter was betrothed to her maternal uncle's son in the sixth month after her birth. The editor hopes that Government, who formerly interfered with the custom of suttee, will now enforce a law according to which Brahmin and Vaisya girls should not be married under 10, and Sudra girls under 14 years, and that the girl may choose her husband.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 19th, 1888.

The Debtors Act.

30. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 19th instant, in remarking on the Debtors Act, says:—The Act will deprive many petty traders of their means of livelihood, because these have been carrying on their business with borrowed capital, but will

now find it very hard to get men to trust them with any money. On the other hand, the Act will be a great boon to many men of the middle class as these will find it difficult to borrow and will be compelled to live within their means, free from the clutches of the marvaries.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Apr. 21st, 1888.

Remarks on the Debtors Act.

31. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st April, in reviewing the provisions of the Debtors Act recently passed by the Governor-General in Council, approves of the provisions of the Act generally and in particular of those which forbid the arrest or imprisonment of females in the execution of decrees for money. The article then proceeds to state that the section of the Act providing for the issue of a notice, in the case of male debtors, to show cause, within a prescribed time, why they should not be sent to jail in the execution of any decrees passed against them, is, on the whole, very desirable, but is somewhat injurious to the interests of decree-holders, inasmuch as dishonest debtors are thereby enabled to conceal their property before the issue of an order of attachment. Next, approval is expressed of that section of the Act which empowers courts to dispense with the sending of the judgment-debtor to jail when he is, through either poverty or other cause, unable to pay the full amount of the decree, or when he requests to be allowed to pay the amount in instalments, or when he is able to pay only a portion of the amount. Finally, the article concludes with a hope that the courts will be sufficiently careful in working the provisions of the Act.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN,
Apr. 15th, 1888.

The Debtors Act.

32. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th April, remarks on the loss Sowcars will suffer under the Act from fraudulent debtors, and considers the Act will do good, but debtors who were such previous to the passing of the Act should be excepted from its provisions and in their case an order might be passed for them to repay the principal alone; they would be relieved of their debts and the creditors would not suffer.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Apr. 19th, 1888.

The Debtors Act.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th April, approves of the Act and says it will have the effect of rendering borrowing difficult and save the people from getting into debt and extravagance.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 21st, 1888.

The charges against Sir Lepel Griffin.

34. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st April, remarks:—The unjust actions of Sir Lepel Griffin will not become just actions merely because the Government of India expressed approval of his conduct in Bhopal. The public will not dismiss the idea they have formed of Sir Lepel, and Sir Lepel will not be considered to have exonerated himself from all blame until all the charges brought against him are disproved in a court of justice. The charges alleged against him are so grave that it is quite possible that the British Parliament may take up the inquiry in case the Government of this country do not exert themselves in the matter.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Apr. 19th, 1888.

Dewans of Travancore and Mysore.

35. The abovenamed paper, in speaking of the dismissal of Dewan Lakshman Doss of Cashmir, remarks that the Dewans of Travancore and Mysore have been making themselves so obnoxious to the natives of those States that we wonder why the two Rajas have not thought of removing them. We hear that a memorial has been sent to the Viceroy by the people of Mysore against the extension of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's term of office for another five years.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Apr. 16th, 1888.

Creation of new posts in Mysore.

36. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 16th April, says:—The last Mysore Government Gazette promotes eighteen Amildars and five Assistant Commissioners to a higher grade, and creates three new Amildars and three Assistant Commissioners. Where was the necessity for these promotions? Would the Government service have suffered if they have not

been made? Wherefrom is this additional expenditure to be met? These things it is impossible for the Mysoreans to know, and they therefore hope that the British Government will consider the advisability of questioning the Mysore Government on these points.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Apr. 23rd, 1888.

Incumbents in the said posts.

37. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd April, on the same subject, says:—The last Mysore Gazette announces three new appointments of Assistant Commissioners. We see no necessity for the creation of these appointments except that of providing for the men chosen. One of these is Mr. Vythianatha Iyer, a brother-in-law of the Dewan. Another is one Mr. Wetherall, who has been raised from a Police Inspectorship of Rs. 75. The reason why this gentleman was chosen in preference to many well-deserving first-class Police Inspectors who have risked their lives for the sake of their country cannot very well be explained unless it is remembered that he is a nephew of Mr. Ricketts, to whom Mr. Sheshadri Iyer owes his present position. This is gross nepotism. The Dewan has become simply an absolute irresponsible ruler of the province.

KERALA MITRAM,
Apr. 21st, 1888.

Travancore Maha Raja bribing the editor of certain English newspapers.

38. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, in observing that the Maha Raja of Travancore has (during his late tour), at the expense of an enormous sum of money, bribed the editors of certain English newspapers to desist from exposing the scandals of his administration, expresses an opinion that the step is not quite successful as there are other papers to continue their criticisms and as the public have already known enough of the state of affairs in that State.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Apr. 26th, 1888.

Cashmir.

39. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th April, says Government will repent of not interfering in Cashmir affairs. Cashmir is a weak State, incapable of taking care of itself, much less of being a protection to the frontier (extract).

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 21st, 1888.

The increase of drunkenness.

40. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st April, attributes the increase of drunkenness in India to the British rule. In former times, the only intoxicating drink of the natives was toddy; but now costly wines and liquors are imported from Europe, the result of it being the impoverishment of the people and the efflux of a large amount of money from India.

AMRITA BHODINI,
Apr. 19th, 1888.

The want of unity among the natives.

41. The *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 19th April, asks the following questions: If we had but unity among ourselves, would India have proved an easy conquest to the English? Would we tamely submit to all the iniquitous taxes imposed by them? Would Government have unhesitatingly raised the duty on salt? Should we be without the possession of arms while East Indians are allowed to possess them? Should we be lamenting under the severity of the forest laws? Would we voluntarily send away our own money to England in exchange for European manufactures? Would we run the risk of sending our children to schools and colleges under the management of missionaries and expose them to the danger of being proselytised? Would we not seek means to have our wants remedied by Government? Would we, in countless numbers, flee at the sight of a single European? Would we not govern our country ourselves? Would we not have a Parliament in India as in other countries?

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 25th, 1888.

Unity among the Hindus and Muhammadans.

42. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th April, advises the Hindus and Muhammadans to forget all differences of creed and exhorts the latter to join the movement of the National Congress. Those Muhammadans only are opposed to this movement who are either the recipients of Government pensions or have to look for favor at the hands of Government. They,

at the instigation of Government, condemn, in strong terms, the measures adopted by the Hindus for promoting the public welfare. If the Hindus and Muhammadans are at variance with each other, the English officials in this country, taking advantage of such discord, will secure to themselves various benefits in the administration of the country.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 12th, 1888.

Presents to peons.

43. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 12th instant, says:—The Judges of the Bombay High Court have put a stop to the peons of the court levying black-mail from the junior officers of the court and vakils during dasra, mohorum, holi, and other festivals by ordering that all such peons should at once be prosecuted. The authorities in Madras have not yet opened their eyes to this evil, which prevails to a very great extent both in town and in the mofussil.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Necessity for promoting manufacture and commerce in Malabar.

44. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st April, appeals to the leading natives of Malabar to take greater interest in promoting manufacture and commerce in the country, instead of, as they do at present, aspiring to employment in the Government service, as manufacture and commerce will both enrich themselves and afford occupation and means of subsistence to many poor people.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Qualities to be possessed by the administrators of justice in the country.

45. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, which is a continuation of an article in a previous issue mentioning the qualities to be possessed by the administrators of justice in the country, observes that those men should have prudence, patience, humanity and such other virtues.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Apr. 19th, 1888.

The Amrita Bazaar Patrika.

46. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th April, is astonished Government did not allow Sir Lepel Griffin to prosecute this paper but yet approved his conduct; it shows that his actions must be different to what public opinion believes them to be. This paper lately said that Government prided itself on the loyalty of the people, but in reality knew no more of their thoughts and feelings than in 1857, when they believed the people loyal, and the mutiny breaking out showed them their mistake. The *Patrika* probably means to say that till Government grant every wish of the people, the people will not be loyal. This must refer to the Bengalis, for the loyalty of other races, especially the Muhammadans, is the same openly and secretly, and by "the wishes of the people" the paper means the idea of the "Bengal" Congress. If this is the result of the Congress when there have been but two, we fear, when it becomes established, other evils will fall on India.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Apr. 21st, 1888.

Russian spies.

47. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st April, has an extract wondering why Government does not pay more attention to the pretended Cabuli fruit-sellers who are really spies.

Public No. 522-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, Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Revenue and Agriculture,	Public Works, Military, Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th May 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated

23/5

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts.

The Madras court of Small Causes.

1. The Vettikkodiyon of the 21st April complains of delay in the issue of summonses by the Madras Court of Small Causes.

The District Court of South Arcot.

2. A correspondent of the Désabhimáni of the 21st April says that South Arcot now suffers under a frequent change of its District Judges, and that consequently corruption prevails unchecked among the subordinate officers.

Village Munsifs.

3. A correspondent of the Swadésamitran of the 25th April considers that to secure efficient village Munsifs, their offices should not be hereditary and only those who possess the necessary qualifications should be appointed to those posts.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

The spread of education and University examinations.

4. The Hindu Janabhúshani of the 21st April makes these remarks on the subject of Education:—Government should endeavour to spread education among the

e masses by establishing English Schools in every illage. The proposal of the Director of Public nstruction to hold the University examinations uring the hot months cannot be too strongly con-emned.

The duty of Govt to educate its subjects

5. The Swadesamitran of the 28th April states that e primary duty of a Government is to afford ecurity of person and property to their subjects, nd their next important duty is to educate them. he law provides that an offender against the law annot plead ignorance of the law. Are not Govern-ent bound therefore to educate their subjects suf-ficiently well to understand the law? For this urpose Government should adopt measures to ave every youth in the country educated at east up to the Matriculation Standard of the niversity.

(e) Local and Municipal

A tax on tobacco in Madras.

6. The Tarangai Nesan of the 21st April approves f the imposition of a tax by the Madras Municipality n manufactured tobacco, as only the well-to-do classes will be affected by the tax.

Streets in Vepery insufficiently lighte

7. In the Vikatatudan of the 21st April, a cor-respondent complains that certain streets in Vepery are insufficiently lighted, and advises the Madras Municipality to show the same diligence in attending to the wants of the public as they show in the col-lection of taxes.

Vice-president of Local Fund Boards.

8. The Desabhimani of the 28th April considers that the work of the Local Fund Boards will be

conducted

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conducted more speedily and satisfactorily if no officials are appointed as vice-presidents of such Boards. The vice-presidents now appointed are generally Revenue officers, who have so much to do in the own department that they can hardly find time to attend to Local Fund work.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

The puttahs of the ryots.

9. In the Swadesamitran of the 18th April, a cor-respondent draws the attention of the revenue authorities to the unnecessary delay made by the village Karnams and Monigars, after a jamabhandi is finished, in handing over to the ryots their puttahs.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways

The South Indian Railway.

10. The Tarangai Nesan of the 21st April accuses the South Indian Railway Company of paying no attention to the wants and comforts of the passengers travelling on their line, and remarks that it is not surprising to hear that the passengers are ill-treated by the Company's officers, as the latter are generally lowpaid and uneducated.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice

(j) Salt.

Enhanced duty n salt.

11. In the Kudandaimitran of the 21st April, a correspondent complains bitterly of the enhancement

of

f the salt duty, and remarks that if Lord
Dufferin, who has shown himself to be devoid
f pity towards the suffering poor, had im-
ediately succeeded Lord Lytton as Governor-
General, the people would have been plunged
nto the direst distress. The enhancement of the
alt duty may possibly be a prelude to other
taxes being imposed. If the Legislative Councils
e remodelled and made representative accord-
ing to the suggestions of the National Congress, will
t be possible for Government to act arbitrarily
as they do now? Why do the English attempt to
hrow discredit on the movement of the Congress,
nd try to keep the Mahomedans from joining
it? Is it not because they wish to keep all
the loaves to themselves and give none to the natives?

Enhanced duty on salt.

12 The Vikatatudan of the 28th April writes as follows:—

The salt tax has been raised to meet the additional expenses incurred by the annexation of Burmah, and by the strengthening of the frontier defences. Burmah which was annexed by the English on account of its being a rich country, abounds in precious stones, and already yields a large revenue to Government from that and other sources. Its revenue is quite sufficient to meet all the expenses incurred on account of it. The large sums of money offered by the various native States for the defence of India would be more than sufficient to meet all the

expenses

expenses of Government in strengthening the north western frontier. It is moreover under contemplation to reduce the expenses of the Indian Army. Under these circumstances it is no longer justifiable to levy enhanced duty on salt.

(K) General.

Native officering f the Army.

13. The Tarangai Nesan of the 28th April states as follows:—

It is surprising that Government, who have conferred countless other privileges and advantag on the people of this country, do not teach them the practice of arms. During the time of the Mahomedan rule, natives were appointed as officers i the army, and why should the English, who have greater opportunities of ascertaining the loyalty of the natives, not give them such appointments? If Government continue to keep the natives ignorant of the use of arms, great disasters may possibly fall on India. The Russians, who are ever on the look-out to advance on India, may find it a fit opportunity to accomplish their design when the whole of Europe is set in commotion by their machinations, and English troops are consequently withdrawn from India to take part in European wars. If this should happen, how are the natives to defend themselves? Though the English should possess much wealth, of what use will such wealth

be

who can fight? If the natives are trained in the army, they will be capable of rendering much assistance to the English in time of danger. Some of the Anglo-Indians express the opinion that the natives will attempt to subvert the English rule when positions of command are given them in the army. Can it be charitable to think thus of the Hindus, who are of all the nations in the world the most loyal? It is certain that they cannot of themselves govern the country; and why should they entertain the idea of driving out the English whose Government excels all other Governments? Even if they should succeed in driving out the English, will not the Russians invade India the next day and establish their despotic rule?

III. Legislation.

The Devastanam Bill.

14. A correspondent of the Swadésamitran of the 25th April considers that the Hindu Devastanam Bill should stringently provide against the alienation or the self-appropriation of temple property and funds by the managers, and against sectarian differences arising in the conduct and management of the temple. The existing local committees for the management of temples should be continued.

IV. Native States.

The charges against Sir Lepel Griffin.

15. The Swadésamitran of the 21st April remarks— e unjust actions of Sir Lepel Griffin will not ecome just actions merely because the Government of

Bhopal. The public will not dismiss the idea they have formed of Sir Lepel, and Sir Lepel will not be considered to have exonerated himself from all blame, until all the charges brought against him are disproved in a court of justice. The charges alleged against him are so grave that it is quite possible that the British Parliament may take up the inquiry in case the Government of this country do not exert themselves in the matter.

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

Nothing deserving notice.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The increase of drunkenness.

16. The Swadesamitran of the 21st April attributes the increase of drunkenness in India to the British rule. In former times, the only intoxicating drink of the natives was toddy; but now costly wines and liquors are imported from Europe, the result of it being the impoverishment of the people and the efflux of a large amount of money from India.

The want of unity among the natives.

17. The Amrita Bhodini of the 19th April asks the following questions— If we had but unity among ourselves, would India have proved an easy conquest to the English? Would we tamely submit to all the iniquitous taxes imposed by them? Would Government have

unhesitatingly

unhesitatingly raised the duty on Salt? Should we be without the possession of arms while East Indians are allowed to possess them? Should we be lamenting under the severity of the forest laws? Would we voluntarily send away our own money to England in exchange for European manufactures? Would we run the risk of sending our children to Schools and Colleges under the management of Missionaries and expose them to the danger of being proselytized? Would we not seek means to have our wants remedied by Government? Would we in countless numbers flee at the sight of a single European? Would we not govern our country ourselves? Would we not have a Parliament in India as in other countries?

Unity among Hindus and Mahomedans.

18. The Swadesamitran of the 25th April advises the Hindus and Mahomedans to forget all differences of creed and exhorts the latter to join the movement of the National Congress. Those Mahomedans only are opposed to this movement, who are either the recipients of Government pensions, or have to look for favor at the hands of Government. They, at the instigation of Government, condemn in strong terms the measures adopted by the Hindus for promoting the public welfare. If the Hindus and Mahomedans are at variance with each other, the English officials in this country, taking advantage of such discord, will secure to themselves various benefits in the administration of the country.

Tamil Translator's Office }
Madras, 10th May 1888. }

P. Ranganadam
Ag. Tamil Translator to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 30th April 1888.

Contents.

Page

I. Foreign Politics.
Nil

II. Home Administration–
(a) Police
Nil.
(b) Courts.
Nil.
(c) Jails.
Nil.
(d) Education.
Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal
Nil.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement
Nil.
(g) Forests.
Nil.
(h) Railways.
Nil.
(i) Public Works
Nil.
(j) Salt.
Nil.
(k) General.
"The Eye Infirmary".

III. Legislation.
Proposal to fix the age for marriage of Hindu girls.

IV. Native States.
Nil.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.
Nil.

I. Foreign Politics

1. Referring to the public expenditure incurred in Burmah during the past two years, which very much exceeded the income from the country for those years, and which was mostly met from the revenues of India, a paragraph in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st April observes that if this state of affairs should continue for a number of years, India would become utterly penniless.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police – nil.

(b) Courts.

2. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 21st April reports a rumour that a Sheristadar Sub-Magistrate in North Malabar having received bribes from both parties, is trying to effect the compromise of a criminal case before him.

(c) Jails – nil.
(d) Education – nil.
(e) Local and Municipal – nil.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement – nil.
(g) Forests – nil.
(h) Railways – nil.
(i) Public works – nil.
(j) Salt – nil.
(k) General.

3. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 21st April observes that it behoves the people of India to be thankful to the Com-

– missioners

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of April 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	21st April	about 900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	Do.	700

Confidential.

No. 17 of 1888.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortnight ending 30th April 1888.

Contents:—

I Foreign Politics.

The frontier policy of India . page. 1.

II Home Administration.

(d) Education

Change in dates of Examinations . . 4.

(e) Municipal.

Drainage of Bellary Town ibid.

III Legislation.

The Debtors' Act. . . 5.

IV Native States.

1. Dewans of Travancore and Mysore. . . 5.

2. Creation of new posts in Mysore. ibid.

3. Incumbents in the said posts. 6.

VI Miscellaneous

Presents to peons. 7.

Confidential

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
	Weekly.			
1	The Karnataka Prakashika	Bangalore	450	16th and 23rd April 1888.
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	30	14th and 21st April 1888.
3	The Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	–	12th and 19th April 1888.

1

Home Administration

"Education"

The Muhammadans and Harris School

(1) Jalva-i-Sakhun of the 15th April notices a letter to the Standard which says Moulavi Syed Hasan Raza an assistant master of the Government High School was called in to perform a Nickah (marriage) ceremony and refused to do it as the bride-groom was a pupil in Harris School, that this was not right, for Muhammadans can learn from any one and the "Triplicane Futwa" against Harris School had been cancelled. The Jalva remarks on this that the "Futwa" was never cancelled and that the Moulavi was quite right.

Muhammadan Schools

(2) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 19th April remarking on the few Muhammadans who passed in Mysore examinations says the fault lies with the schoolmasters who do not posses the necessary education themselves.

The Industrial school (Bangalore)

(3) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 26th April says the scheme for the establishment of this school as a memorial of Jubilee seems to have come to nothing

"General"

(4) Jaridah-i-Rozgar of the 28th April

as an Extract from Indian Guide remarking on Lord Dufferin's Speech in reply to the farewell address ays that little has been done for Mussalmans. ey know the difficulties and only want overnment to see that their orders are arried out by the heads of Offices.

ord Dufferin and
Mussalmans

5) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 30th April omplains the Madras Government think only of collecting their taxes and do not consider the price or the uality of articles sold in the Bazaars e specially adulterated ghee. When a contract was given in Calcutta by the Commissariat 1 out of 13 samples were found on analysis o be adulterated.

Adulterated
Ghee

Legislation

6) Jalva-i-Sakhun of the 15th April emarks on the loss Sahoocars will suffer under the Act from fraudulent debtors and considers the Act will do good, but debtors who were such previous to the passing of the Act should be excepted from its provisions and in their case an order might be passed for them to repay the principal alone, they would be relieved of their debts and the creditors would not suffer.

The Debtor's
Act

Sultan

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(7) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 19th April approves of the Act and says it will have the effect of rendering borrowing difficult and save the people from getting into debt and extravagance.

The Debtors
Act

Native States

(8) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 26th April says Government will repent of not interfering in Cashmir affairs Cashmir is a weak State incapable of taking care of itself much less of being a protection to the frontier.

Cashmir

Miscellaneous

(9) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the 19th April is astonished, Government did not allow Sir Lepel Griffin to prosecute this paper but yet approves his conduct, it shews that his actions must be different to what public opinion believes them to be. This paper lately said that Government prided itself on the loyalty of the people, but in reality knew no more of their thoughts and feelings than in 57 when they believed the people loyal and the Mutiny breaking out shewed them their mistake. The Patrika probably means to say that till Government grant every wish of the people,

The Amrita Bazar
Patrika

the people will not be loyal. This must refer to the Bengalis for the loyalty of other races especially the Muhammadans is the same openly and secretly and by "the wishes of the people" the paper means the ideas of the "Bengal" Congress. If this is the result of the Congress when there have been but two, we fear when it becomes established, other evils will fall on India.

(10) Jaridah i Rozgar of the 21st April has an extract wondering why Government does not pay more attention to the pretended Cabuli fruit sellers who are really spies.

Russian spies

Pers: Hind: Trans: Office
Chepauk 9th May/88

Colonel

Pers: Hind: Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

I of need.

Administration.
The Mysore ducation.
April 1888. s 19th instant strongly
those w the Senate of the
tary authorities urge the claims of
The frontier p ground that the
of India the First grade
it for very valid
railway to a po brought forward
the British shou f the change
England sent he resolution was
to Khartoum; — iply because the
hostile tribes con Senate had not
The old notions on their official
desert, gigantic
rivers must
for men can h cipal.
the Russian 12th instant says:—
nothing but p municipal
ready for s decided that it
movement can prove the drainage
towards India. tion of drains in
these facts in ny is a level town
of the rulers will remain stag-
inroad whenever (2) as there is
Russia tely for cleansing
India from a s
account of the rely frivolous
in Europe, she h gh bellary looks
the bare eye, yet
-ation into existence; ll be found to be
municipality
have

"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" 14th April 1888.

"The Vijayadhwaja" 19th April 1888.

"The Vijayadhwaja" 12th April 1888.

accordingly. In-
many others, we would be madness
but a well fortif ided by a ring-
Communication. ich she may find
financial dep d instead of
Bills pressing on may be turned
please a few ived that the
a feeling of are determined
~~the~~ people. Th if they cannot
head of ~~the~~ resolve to do so
prosperity of a one power against
he will not pi British — one country-
in order to plenty to ~~turn the~~
~~the least worthy~~ from home affairs
there is no dan lar than a war
a moment wh ne Army would
mean. Let them to its hearts con-
meant when might be said
masses of ing popular and
Cry of "Bloomer might be
too late for p distance of our
be done and horities in this
it would no rmy to repel them.
because the p must be borne in
duty to popu of an attack
Secure the Co nvassed, it must
bringing in m outbreak of some
Baboos of Bri at it may only
press is up oops on India,
declares his te e rulers will not
and is trying one. Lord Dufferin
people again as laid his plans
Accordingly.

Foreign Politics.

Upittanta Bodhini of the 14th
ays:—

ho think that the Russian Mili-
uld find any difficulty in
dies} Sending troops a short distance
} from the terminus of the
int where they could meet with
ld consider that, not long ago,
Soldiers 1,500 miles from Cairo
through a burning desert, with
tinually hovering around them.
about immense stretches of
mountains and impassable
row be abandoned to old ladies,
ld such fancies no longer. On
side of the line we see
eparation; we find everything
forward movement and the
only be made in one direction
Under these conditions, bearing
mind, is it not the duty
to be armed against an
it may take place?

may have to try to invade
ause of self-preservation. On
attitude she has assumed
has brought a mighty combina-
and unless she can induce
powerful

powerful allies to join her,
to go to war. She is Surro
fence of steel through w
it very hard to break.
attempting this, the troop
against India. It is b
leaders of the army
to fight somewhere and
fight in Europe they m
in Asia; and there is o
which they Can do this, t
India. If it were necess
attention of the people
what Could be more po
Carried into this land?
be promised plunder
-tent; everything possible
to make the underta
a few hundred thousand
brought within a Short
frontier before the a
land Could move an
The Condition of Russia
mind when the Schemes
by that Country are C
be remembered that an
Kind is imminent and th
be averted by hurling t
and the Conscience of
prevent this from being
is aware of this, and

his opinion, and in that of
want, not Sensational legislation,
lied frontier with facilities of
The uneasiness Caused by
uestion Cannot be allayed by
Sentiment, and which may
less, but by infusing
safety and Security into
y must be taught that the
State has the interest and
ll of them at heart, and that
th the Safety of the land
ase a few, and those perhaps,
. Let the men who think
nger from Russia fancy, for
at a Russian invasion would
try to realise what Skobeloff
he talked about hurling
orsemen upon India with the
and Rapine." It would be
reparation then. The evil would
the ruler who permitted
t be held guiltless. But
resent Viceroy has preferred
larity, has done his best to
ntry from attack instead of
asures to give power to the
ngal, a portion of the Native
arms against him; it
rm of office has been a failure,
to Excite the feelings of the
st him. There are not the
men

men to depend on in a tim

II Home

(d)

The Vijayadhwaja of th
Condemns the resolution o
Madras university to c
the Examinations on th
principals of almost a
colleges are opposed to
reasons. The arguments
by Mr. Grigg in Support
are inconsistent and
carried in the Senate
native members of th
the Courage to differ f
Superior.

(e) Mun

The Vijayadhwaja of the
In a meeting of
Council, the other day it w
was not practicable to
of the town by the Constru
the road sides as (1) Be
and the Sewage water
nant in the drains an
no Sufficient water Su
of the drains.
Both these are n
objections because altho
like a level Country to
on actual Survey it
not level at all. In no

---

have we see [illegible] drains being cleaned with water. Granite can be had very cheap in Bellary and drains can easily be constructed.

III Legislation.

The Vijayadhwaja of the 19th instant in remarking on the [illegible] Act says:—

"The Vijayadhwaja" 19th April 1888

The Act will deprive many petty traders of their means of livelihood, because these have been carrying on their business with borrowed capital, but will now find it very hard to get men to trust them with any money. On the other hand the act will be a great boon to many men of the middle class as these will find it difficult to borrow and will be compelled to live within their means free from the clutches of the marwaries.

2

IV Native States.

"The Vijayadhwaja" 19th April 1888

1. The abovenamed paper in speaking of the dismissal of [illegible] Lakshman Dass of Cashmere remarks that the Dewans of Travancore and Mysore have been making themselves so obnoxious to the Natives of those States that we wonder why the two rajahs have not thought of removing them. We hear that a memorial has been sent to the Viceroy by the people of Mysore against the extension of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's term of office for another 5 years.

3

"The Karnataca Pracashica" 16th April 1888.

2. The Karnataca Pracashica of the 16th April says:— The last Mysore Govt. Gazette promotes 18 Amildars and 5 Assistant Commissioners to a higher grade, and creates 3 new Amildars and

and three Assistant Commissioners. Where was the necessity for these promotions? Would the Government Service have suffered if they have not been made? Wherefrom is this additional expenditure to be met? These things it is impossible for the Mysoreans to know and they therefore [illegible] that the British Government will consider [illegible] advisability of questioning the Mysore Government on these points.

"The Karnataca Pracashica"
23rd April 1888

3. The Karnataca Pracashica of the 23rd April on the same subject says:— The last Mysore Gazette announces three new appointments of Assistant Commissioners. We see no necessity for the creation of these appointments except that of providing for the men chosen. One of these is Mr. Vythianatha Iyer a brother-in-law of the Dewan, Another is one Mr. Wetherall who has been raised from a Police Inspectorship of Rs. 75. The reason why this gentleman was chosen in preference to many well deserving first class Police Inspectors who have risked their lives for the sake of their country can not very well be explained, unless it is remembered that he is a nephew of Mr. Ricketts to whom Mr. Seshadri Iyer owes his present position. This is gross nepotism. The Dewan has become simply an absolute irresponsible ruler of the Province.

VI Miscellaneous

The Vijayadwaja of the 12th instant says:—

The

"The Vijayadhwaja"
12th April 1888.

The judges of [illegible]

put "a stop [illegible]

levying black-[illegible]

of the Court an[illegible]

Holi, and other [illegible]

such peons [illegible]

The Authorities in Madras have not yet opened their eyes to this evil which prevails to a very great extent both in town and in the mofussil.

—

Canarese Translator's office
Madras, 30th April 1888

S. Mangesh Rao
Ag. Canarese
Translator to Govt.

im-ul-Akhbar of the 19th Jan

Arms Act is a slur on the peop

of India, it should be repealed

and one reason for Russia

ility of the Indians towards

be removed.

Native States

l-Akhbar of the 30th January

Lad Correspondent writes

ctual people there, thought neither

ister nor Khurshed Jah

leased with the grant of the

s it appears, Asman Jah Bahadur

Khurshid Jah expected the C.S.I.

man and descended from the

nd owns a very large property

-Akhbar of the 5th January says

hopal has expelled the correspondent

of the Amrit Bazar Patrika

which wrote of Sir Lepel Griffin's

. It will be remembered Govt. refused

rosecute the paper. Perhaps this

English Prime Minister, if so he

ter also

-e-Rozgar of the 21st January

ference of the Resident of

Hyderabad in the appointment of Moulvi

d Sirajul Hasan as a Subadar in

of the

Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the

ains that on 2 Musalm

[illegible] in Mysore service — of the Mysore St

Hindus were pr

d implores the Maharajah t

father's steps and pay atten

(20) Khasim-ul-Akhbar

complains of the injustice done b

Suspension of the Safir-i-[illegible] — in suspending th

Bhopal for allu

between the 3½ crores borrow

and the Nizam's offer of b

sent for the Editor and as

this. The answer was "mo

for is repaid and money tha

asking is not liquidated". C

considering there was som

suspended the paper.

If this was so

not all the other papers that d

Nizam's offer and recommended

suspended; we consider it

trust Colonel Ward will th

remit the sentence of suspe

Miscellan

(21) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of th

Mr. Bader-ud-din Tyabjee, th

National Congress — "Hindu" Congress

regret that Muhammadans did

re sorry he should say so,

---

t by the Congress

Hindus. Does Mr. Bader

rules instead of the English

t themselves for they know

e high place only favours

ows. No doubt Hindus and

get equal advantages from

of the Congress, but it is well

ng race should be superior

ntelligence and this is why

back. The wonder is any

d. We have no enmity against

n, nor do we wish to prevent

overnment may bestow on them

the Hindus wish for us to

uld behave to us in a

ht to treat one another.

Akhbar of the 5th January

unt of money spent on Afghan

iefs and Officers. First came

ecool Khan and Dawood Shah

yule Khan and his officers, for

dia is so heavily taxed.

l Akhbar of the 19th January

dvantages of a free Press as

shewn under the British Govt.

at home and abroad, laments

of certain Native States should

inclined to curtail

ery thing written is to the

(24) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of
writing of the want of inte

Want of interest of Muhammadans in the proposed Congress

Musalma
Muhammad
may be postponed for a sp
and hopes advantage will
to consolidate, by which mean
can be hoped for, in the sh
Musalmans.

(25) Khair-ul-Akhbar
remarking on the death of tw

Russian spies and the fidelity of India

Spies at
shows the
the conquest of India a
wish for peace because th
as formerly or have insuffi
if so, why send spies? The ou
find out how the people of
this is the best thing that co
will find the people devoted
to Government.

(26) Khair-ul-Akhbar of
has an article from Dilgudaz (
attention to the

The new Anjuman at Lahore

-i Islam-i-Lah
nches should be opened in all

Foreign Politics

l-Akhbar of the 5th January
that Abdur Rahman Khan has
killed some students without
ated three men alive; he is
of cruelty and his Government
is people, for which the English
tere are responsible.

l-Akhbar of the 19th January
graph from some paper rejoicing
that the Irish are not dismayed
prisonment or even death and hoping
their line of conduct till they
want.

ir-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd Janry.
London, says, we have had nothing
but loss since we interfered
king at the attacks by Osman
him and considering that a
Baker Pasha could not conquer
the better of him! It is better
make a treaty of commerce with
p Suakin to him, when instead
nemy he will become our fast

-i-Rozgar of the 28th January
and other papers speculate on
Amir's trip to Jellalabad he has

infantry and 6 cavalry
pplies for 2 years, it i
attack Swat and Baj
) Jaridah-i-Razza
has an extract from Und
Chitral affairs Amir has late
Shamash Khan, asking why
English for help, that he (
given, if asked. Also says
nephew's present arrived
through Muhammad Sham
were three female slaves,
The British Gov
great endeavours to stop t
Central Asia and should see to
(6) Tilism-i-Kaiseth
ul-Ajaib of the 12th and Kh
Russian attack on India 5th Janua
article from another pap
Russian attack on Indi
of the contents of the book
containing speculations on the
(7) Muzhar-ul-Ajaib of
reproduces an article from
headed "Fearful News"
Russia and the Amir intrigues on t
beginning to rouse the Gov
of Tashkhand sent 3 bus

the Czar to the Amir tel
the end of March next, wh
throw in his lot with the English
s so that he (Czar) might
ingly. It is the same in
the ruler has dismissed his
ising him to make friends
benefactors and save his
Russia.
Akhbar of the 25th and
ar of the 23rd January
have a translation of an art
says that in Turkey an order
that all education is to be
nd no religion except Muhammadan
any school, this is [illegible].
e Administration
Municipal"
l-Akhbar of the 26th January
axation for Municipal purposes
Bangalore and says
arges would be better.
General"
ul-Akhbar of the 30th January
transfer of the Resident's
Treasury to the Madras Bank
should not be carried out.
rin-ul-Akhbar of the 12th Janu

s, a regulation has been

ny Government Pensioners be

Government pensioners convicted, to be reported

of a Crim

be made with a view to the p

Perhaps Government want to

the amount will be small and

thinking that the Government

to take away their pensio

careful to live blameless

It would have been better

on conviction of theft or

pension will be forfeited.

(12) Khassim-ul-Akhb

thinks the question of Nati

Native Volunteers

better be dropp

people would become vol

worked ones would neve

to repeal the Arms Act.

(13) Khassim-ul-Akhba

Govt. & Native Press

says, Gove

to the articles published in

Legislation

(14) Jalva-i-Sakhun

noticing the proposed bill

The cock fighting bill approved

fighting

to it in the North West,

will carry the bill through a

cruelty to dumb animals.

---

or Mussalmans to suppo

Akhbar of the 12th, Tilism-i

and Muzhar-ul-Ajaib of the 26th Jany

an article from "Am" headed

ssor of Russia" which gives an

the Great who said in his will

must conquer India. He

different countries with a view

arts &c. and winds up "though

Great's independence still

should strive for the

are our fellow country

es".

Akhbar of the 23rd January

Moradabad paper, says

ries disguised as fruit sellers

beginning to be caught; Governm

"walayatees" coming as they

ears but they should be kept

and the Sikhs should be

d the Sikh Regiment sent

yab to Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras

and the Walayatees not be

mmunicate with them.

-ul-Akhbar of the 30th January

has an article from the Dar-

us-sultanat approving of the

being brought to Ca

is necessary for
frontier to cultivate
border tribes.

Pol. Hind. Tran. Office
Chepauk 11th Feby /88

Report, on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnigh 30th April

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	exam the
	Weekly			
1.	Andhraprakāsika	Madras	500.	16th, 23rd 30th Apr
	Monthly.			
2.	Sanmārgadarsini	Pittapore	200.	16th Apri
3.	Vivēkavardhani	Rajahmundry	350.	20th April 18
4.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	100.	27th April

II. Home Administration.

(k). General.

Andhraprakāsika
April. 14th. 1888

"The Eye Infirmary."

The Andhraprakāsika, of the 14th April, states in a leading article entitled "The Eye Infirmary" that Hindus go to the Infirmary with great diffide because ~~(no attention is paid to)~~ their religious scrupl are ignored. So far as the poorer classes are concerned, th rule which forbids patients to obtain their meals from their houses is good, for poor people can not observe the rules of the Infirmary. Yet this rule should be relaxed towards those people whose meals can be prepared at home accor

medical prescriptions. Unless this is done the Infirmary is,
so far as the higher Hindu population is concerned, a
useless insti[illegible] patients should also be allowed
to be visited [illegible] under certain restrictions
friends and relatives. Castemen should be enter-
d as Apothecaries. This arrangement will be very
asing to natives. It is hoped that Dr. Brockman,
ose good qualities are well known, will try to take notice
some of these complaints.

III. Legislation.

Budhavidhēyi
April, 1888.

Proposal to fix the age for marriage of Hindu girls.

2. The Budhavidhēyi, of April, a newly started paper at Masulipatam, regrets to mention that in Challapalli, a Sudra girl, aged 14 years, and her infant daughter of only 10 months have both become widows. The former was married to a very old man on account of his money and the latter was betrothed to her maternal uncle's son on the 6th month after her birth. The Editor hopes that Government who formerly interfered with the custom of Suttee will now enforce a law according to which Brahmin

and Vaisya girls should not be married under 10 years and Sudras girls under 14 years, and that the girl may choose her husband.

Telugu Translator's office,
Madras 3d May 1888.

Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator
to Government.

CURRENT NO

the Report on Malayalam Newspapers

of January 1888.

Page.

ned Erikkal's claim for a pension equal

holding office at Calicut for a portion of

al.
the locality around the Panniyankara
y office.
settlement Bill.

Police Constables and the Postmen at the
ay Station.

the increase of Duty on Salt.

in connexion with the money order system.
of Cows and she-buffaloes for food.
s by a tiger at Alathur.
n the new appointments of Dy. Collectors.
Chandu Menon's claims for a Sub-Judgeship.
coming from the Pulney Hills should not
to spread Cholera.
n certain statements published in the Fort
Gazette.

Courts bill.

rements in Mattancheri.
Travancore by the present Dewan Co-

rice wanted for Kunnam Kulangara.
als in the Karthikapalli Taluk office.
d for Kayam Kulam.
at which was occupied by the local Police
Inspector.

Prospects of the Crops and the Condi

11 Miscellaneous

(1) How Jammi appears their

(2) A representative assembly

the Government in the administ

(3) The substance of the proceedings

(4) The attention of Government in

discussed in the late National

Report on Malayalam News p

fortnight of January 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.
1	Kerala Mitram.	Cochin
2.	a Patrika.	Calicut.
	Vijnana Chintamani (Kerala Mayukham)	Calicut.

---

ment be passed forbidding the

that many a quarrel now often

Hindus and the Muhammadans will

prohibition of the slaughter of cows.

correspondent in the same issue of the

ength upon the depredations committed

Division of the Palghat Taluk

the Collector of Malabar has not

tice of the representations made

to their sufferings on this score.

aph in the same issue of the paper

at in the new appointments of Dep

claims of some of the Temporary and

Collectors have been totally over

Likannan, the Temporary Deput

lar is considered one of those aggrie

paragraph in the same issue of the

gest that Munsif Mr. Chantu

for the Sub-judgeship which fell vacant

Mangalam Pillai, have not been

a Patrika" of the 28th January hope

gistrate of Malabar and the Calicut

ert their utmost to prevent the

ming from the Pulney Hills, from

with their dirty clothes, &c.

g to a fortnightly statement pub-

issue of the Fort St. George Gazette, of

of deaths of cattle, and of the prov-

the Malabar District, a Correspondent

paper observes that such accounts

ough of the

for the most part incorrect and
that Government will take measure
rectness and accuracy.

III. Legislation

13. Referring to the Village Courts
tion, a paragraph in the "Kerala Pathrika"
serves that the bill does not in any way
Village Munsifs, but only confers on Di
powers hitherto exercised by Sub-Judg

IV. Native St

14. The "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st J
delight the conservancy arrangements
town of the Cochin State.

15. A correspondent in the same
lays a severe charge of maladmini
present Dewan of Travancore.

16. Another correspondent in the
prays the Cochin Government, for th
Sub-Registry office in Kunnam
is also recommended to be the Sub-
be newly created.

17. A third correspondent in
paper notices with regret the corr
the ministerial officers of the Kar
(in the Travancore State).

18. A fourth correspondent
paper prays for the establishment
Kayankulam (in Travancore).

19. A correspondent in the
28th January invites the attention o
in the Cochin State, to the fact that
the place in occupying the public
in that locality, and hopes that
stop to this annoyance.

s of the C
people-

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

ondent in the "Kerala Pathrika" of the
ting the valuable services rendered to the
Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal, who has
service, hopes that Government will,
his services grant him a pension
as recommended by the late District
.

(b) Courts.

the proposal to make the District
hold his office at Calicut for
on, the "Kerala Pathrika" of the
that the measure will cause
of Wynaad, and suggests
of the Calicut District Munsif
, a special Munsif or a Munsif
cases quickly, be appointed to that
rating that while Mr. Chanthu Menon
sif of Calicut, there were no heavy
any necessity for the entertain-
al Munsif, the article concludes with
inion that, if inconvenience to the
d is to be avoided, Mr. Chanthu Menon
back to Calicut or a special Munsif

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education — Nil.

enough of the

(e) Local and

3. A Correspondent in the "Kerala
January invites the attention of the C
to the dirty state of the locality aro
gistry office in Panniyankara.

(f) Land Revenue and Se

(g) Forests — Ni

(h) Railways

4. A Correspondent in the "K
the 28th January dwells at length
caused to the public by the Police
Porters employed at the new R
Calicut, and urges the corruption
rule.

(i) Public Wor

(j) Salt.

the "Kerala Patrika" of the 21
a proposal to increase the d
n increase in its price also, and
as the present price itself is too

(K). General.

6. The "Vijnanachintamani" of
that if the public are to enjoy the ful
duction of the money order system
order forms in the vernacular of t
the amounts mentioned in the orde
through postmen to the resid

7. A Correspondent in the "Kera
January, after stating that the
of Cows and she-buffaloes, which
essential to success in agricultural
the main causes of the increasing p

Governor-General in Council, approves of the provisions of the Act generally and in particular of those which forbid the arrest or imprisonment of females in the execution of decrees for money. The article then proceeds to state that the section of the Act providing for the issue of a notice in the case of male debtors, to show cause within a prescribed time, why they should not be sent to jail in the execution of any decrees passed against them, is on the whole very desirable, but is somewhat injurious to the interests of decree-holders inasmuch as dishonest debtors are thereby enabled to conceal their property before the issue of an order of attachment. Next, approval is expressed of the section of the Act which empowers Courts to dispense with the sending of the judgment-debtor to jail when he is through either poverty or other cause unable to pay the full amount of the decree, or when he requests to be allowed to pay the amount in instalments, or when he is able to pay only a portion of the amount. Finally, the article concludes with a hope that the Courts will be sufficiently careful in working the provisions of the Act.

IV. Native States.

7. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st April in observing that the Maharaja of Travancore has (during his late tour) at the expense of an enormous sum of money bribed the Editors of certain English newspapers to desist from exposing the scandals of his administration expresses an opinion that the step is not quite successful as there are other papers to continue their criticisms and as the public have already known enough of the

State of affairs in that State.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

8. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 21st April appeals to the leading natives of Malabar to take greater interest in promoting manufacture and commerce in the country, instead of as they do at present, aspiring to employments in the Government Service, as manufacture and commerce will both enrich themselves and afford occupation and means of subsistence to many poor people.

9. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st April which is a continuation of an article in a previous issue mentioning the qualities to be possessed by the administrators of justice in the country, observes that those men should have kindness, patience, humanity and such other virtues.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
10th May 1888.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

Miscellaneous.

ondent in the "Vijnanachintamani" of the
e of the ways in which Jenmis oppress

itram" of the 21st January after stating
presentative assembly which therefore
to aid in the administration of the country,
has come when, in the interest of both
the people and perhaps more so in
uch a measure should not be withheld any
India. It is also considered that an assembly
apers is in every respect competent to
p of the people.

in the same issue of the paper, which
previous issue, gives the substance of
the late National Congress, together with its

Patrika" of the 21st and the 28th January deals
stions discussed in the late National Con-
shment of schools for technical instru-
extent check the increasing poverty of
of Army Schools; the abolition of the
dmission of natives to the Volunteer Corps
on of Government to their subjects. An
ressed that Government should permit
mpanies of Volunteer Corps consisting

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

p pers

th Janry/88

IV Native States

. The Hyderabad nobles & the C.I.E. 5
l Newspaper Correspondent expelled from Bhopal ... ... ib
Interference of the Resident Hyderabad in appointment ... ... ib
baunadars The Mysore Service 6
Suspension of the Safir i Ava ... ... ib

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

21) National Congress ... ... ib 7
22) Money spent on Afghan Chiefs 7
23) Advantages of a free press ... ... ib 8
24) Want of interest of Muhdans in the progress Congress 8
25) Russian spies & integrity of India ... ... ib
26) The New Anjuman at Lahore ib
27) Peter the Great 9
28) Russian Spies in the dress of fruit-sellers ... ib
29). The Malik in Calcutta ib 10

					[illegible] Jany/88
5	Idna-i-Sakhun	do	do	Not known	25th Jany/88
6	Khasim-ul-Akhbar		Bangalore	399	2nd 5th 9th 12th 16th 19th 23rd 26th 30th Jany/88
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar		do	Not known	5th 19th And 26th Jany/88

Current No. 1670

Public (1888) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rau, Esq.
Aq. Canarese Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 17.

Dated 30th April 1888

Received 2 May

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 MAY 88
OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 30th April 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 95 of 1888.

16 18

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 30th April 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. The Madras Court of Small Causes.
2. The District Court of South Arcot.
3. Village Moonsifs.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

4. The spread of education and University Examinations.
5. The duty of Government to educate its subjects.

(e) Local and Municipal.

6. A tax on tobacco in Madras.
7. Streets in Vepery insufficiently lighted.
8. Vice-president of Local Fund Boards.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

9. The puttahs of the ryots.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

10. The South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

11. Enhanced duty on Salt.
12. Do.

(k) General.

13. Native officering of the Army.

III. Legislation.

14. The Devastanam Bill.

16 18

IV. Native States.

15. The charges against Sir Lepel Griffin.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

16. The increase of drunkenness.
17. The want of unity among the natives.
18. Unity among the Hindus and Mahomedans.

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	Janavinōdini.	Madras.	300	January and February
2	Brahma Vidhya.	Chidambaram	300	30th April 1888.
	Tri-monthly			
3	Travancore Abhimāni	Nagercoil	350	20th April 1888.
	Weekly			
4	Vettikkodiyōn.	Madras.	200	21st and 28th April 1888.
5	Vikatatūdan.	Do.	1500	21st and 28th April 1888.
6	Hindu Janabhūshani	Do.	200	21st and 28th April 1888.
7	Tarangai Nēsan.	Do	150	21st and 28th April 1888
8	Desābhimāni.	Trichinopoly	350	21st and 28th April 188
9	Kudandaimitran.	Kumbhakonam	500	14th 21st and 28th April 188
10	Amrita Bhōdini.	Tripatore.	366	19th and 26th April 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
11	Drāvidavartamāni.	Madras.	250	1st, 5th, 8th, 13th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th Apri
12.	Swadēsamitran.	Do	1000	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th April 18

Report
on
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 30th April 1888

Contents

Page
I Nil
II Home Administration
(a) Nil
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Education
(1) The Muhammadans & the Harris School 1
(2) Muhammadan Schools ... ib
(3) The Industrial School (Bangalore) ib
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(4) Lord Dufferin and the Mussalmans ib 2
(5) Adulterated ghee 2
III Legislation
(6) The Debtors Act ib
(7) Do - Do 3
IV Native States
(8) Cashmir ... ... ib
V Nil
VI Miscellaneous
(9) The Amrit Bazar Patrika ib
(10) Russian Spies 4

			Number of subscribers	examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	16th 23rd and 30th April/88
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta Madras	640	14th 21st and 28th April/88
3	Muzhar-ul-Gaib	Triplicane Madras	100	29th March/88
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	Triplicane Madras	100	15th + 20th April/88
5	Jalwa-i-Sakhun	Triplicane Madras	150	15th and 25th April/88
6	Thohfa	Triplicane Madras	200	30th April/88
7	Khazain-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	399	16th 19th 23rd and 26th April
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	Not Known	19th + 26th April/88

CU[illegible] NO. ~~1470~~ 174

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY
5 MAY 88
OF MADRAS

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 3rd }
Received } May 1888.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 30th April 1888.

CURRENT NO. 78

Public (1888) Department.

From ~~C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.~~, M.R.Ry. P. Ranganadam Modelli Rai Bahadur, M.A.,

Ag Tamil Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

Ootacamund.

No. 95

Dated 10th May 1888.

Received 11

CHIEF SECRETARY
11 MAY 88
OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 30th April 1888.

CURRENT No. 1787

Public (1888) Deptt.

From

The Persn & Hindustani
Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

Dated 9th } May/88
Recd 11 }

CHIEF SECRETARY
11 MAY 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani News-papers for the fortnight ending 30th April 1888

5

Public (1888) Dept.

CURRENT NO. 1800

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary,
to Government

Dated 10 }
Recd 12 } May, 1888

CHIEF SECRETARY
12 MAY 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam News papers

Report on — for the second fortnight of April 1888.

43

1434/76
11823

[1]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTME
G. O. DATED *15 May 1841*
No. *522 A*

This is 522-A
See inside

When ~~given for copying~~ despatched

[Despatch Abstract.]

hives 1—10,000—6-10-78.

VES

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TMENT