(12)

ORDINARY, MS.

Public Department.
G.O., dated 17 January 1888
No. 57.

When ~~given for copying~~ distributed 20/1/88

[Despatch Abstract.]

Condition of the public ...

From

The Pers: Hind: Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secy to Govt.
Fort Saint George

Dated 26th } Decr. /87
Recd. }

(32)

CHIEF SECRETARY
31 DEC 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani News papers for the fortnight ending 15th December 1887.

... surrender ...

C20/ R27/1

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ondition of the public [illegible]

From

The Pers: & Hind: Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secy to Govt.
~~Fort Saint George~~

Dated 20th } Decr./87
Recd }

(22)

CHIEF SECRETARY
31 DEC 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustani News paper for the fortnight ending 15th December 1887.

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Mussalmans think they
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15th December

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Anti-Oppressionist Native Newspapers

	Name of Newspapers	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of Papers received and examined for the fortnight.
1	Shams-ul Akhbar	Triplicane, Madras	400	5th + 12th Dec.
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapetta, Madras	575	3rd + 10th Dec.
3	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane Madras	100	1st 8th + 15 Dec.
		Triplicane Madras	150	10th Dec.

Attendance the 15th December

(12)

Hindustani

fo

fortnight ending

Page

I Foreign Politics

(1) Russia and England 1

II Native States

(2) Mysore Council of State .. .. ib

I Foreign Politics

(3) The Triple alliance ... . ib
(4) —— do —— .. .. .. ib
(5) Agab Khan .. .. .. ib
(6) The Triple alliance .. .. .. ib
(7) —— do —— 3

II Home Administration

(a) Nil
(b) Nil
(c) Nil

(d) Education

(8) Age of admission to the Civil Service 3
(9) Zenana Mission .. .. ib

(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil

(K) General

(10) Disputes between the Saits of Mysore & other Muhammadans 4
(11) —— do —— .. .. .. ib
(12) —— do —— .. .. .. ib
(13) Hill expenses of the viceroy and the Governors .. .. ib
.. .. ib
(14) Rusmal .. .. ib
.. .. .. ib

(15) Khasim

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1/88

177

5th Decem

CURRENT NO. 190

From

The Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George.

Dated 12th } January 1888.
Recd. }

No. 3

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RECEIVED
13 JAN 88

Newspapers—

Submitting a list of — Examined for the first fortnight of December 1887.

104

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Place of publication	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
Pittapore	200	10th December 1887.
Madras	500	6th, 12th December 1887.
Do	100	5th December 1887.

Home Administration.

Education.

asanskārini, of December, contends that

the want of Military Schools is greatly felt

l Schools and that a Military School should

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the Nizam.

l)—Land Revenue and Settlement.

asanskārini, of December, says that with

the exception of Government employés, the

ulturists in India are very poor. The

e value of the produce and a

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The Hindu Religious Endowment Bill.

the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill. ...

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15th April last, No. 543 (Public), the

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Miscellaneous.

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Excellency the Governor. The reasons, assigned

that the present Secretary, cannot be expected

the merits, and qualifications of Native

of Europeans, that the, appointment of a

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Condition of the public ...

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7. The Andhraprakāsika, of the...

On preventing sub Registrars to be Chairmen of Punchayets.

no. 1259, dated 4th October 1886, accord...

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Gustav Oppert
Telugu Translator to Government.

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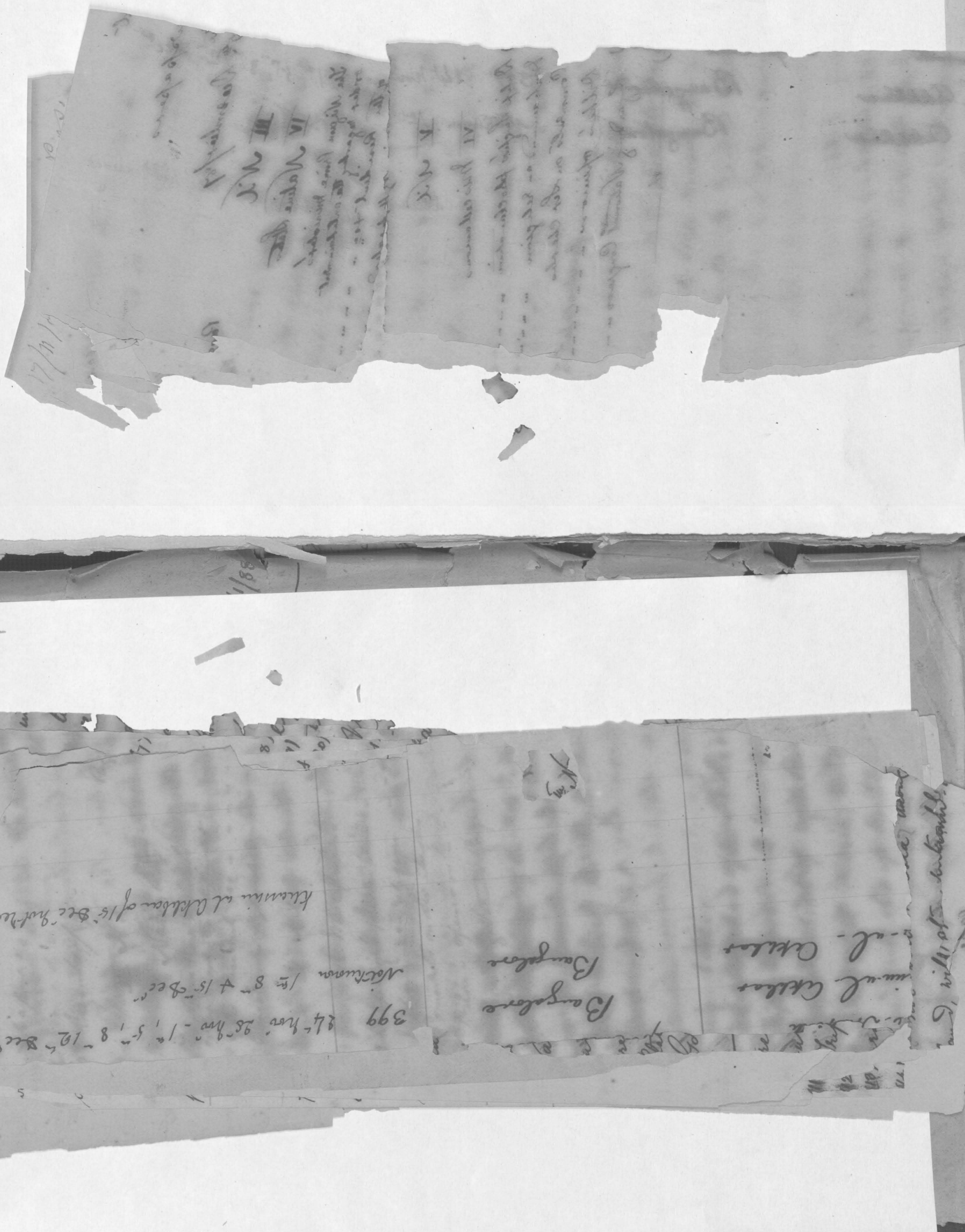
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399 14th Nov. 25th Nov. - 1st, 5th, 8th 12th Dec.
Notices on 1st 8th & 15th Dec.
Remarks on Address of 15th Dec. & Resolutions

Comments on Sir Charles
Dilke's opinions of the weakness of England
Regarding National Congress
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Govt. Malayalam Tran[illegible]
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MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 15th, 1887.

63. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th December, extracts two articles from *'Am* headed "What do you say" and "A picture of English alarm" commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England and the amount of trust to be placed in the chiefs and people of India and entirely disagreeing with his views.

Comments on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

64. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, has an article on the forthcoming National Congress, considers Mussalmans should not join it, for though the movement may not be in opposition to Government, still the Mussalmans should have these affairs alone, until, by education, they have made themselves fit to take part in such weighty matters. It may really be called the Bengal Congress, or perhaps even the Hindu Congress, but they are endeavouring to make Mussalmans join, and are spreading the report that Government disapproves of it. This was, however, contradicted at a meeting of the Indian Association lately held on the premises of the Tribune Press at Lahore.

National Congress.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

65. The same paper reproduces an article on the same subject from the *Hindustani* saying no great work ever succeeded without encountering and overcoming opposition. Many objections are made to the Congress amongst others, that it is against Government; this is not so, it seeks for justice to all, whereby the Government will be strengthened.

Public No. 57, 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.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
17*th January* 1888.

Circulated

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appear ridiculous to others. Mysore, in particular, has been found fault with by an English contemporary called the *Broad Arrow* for not following the example set by the Nizam, because, it says, Mysore owes its present prosperity to the British administration of the province from 1834 to 1881, and it is, therefore, bound to show its gratitude on this occasion.

"No one can deny that many changes were introduced, and that the province made great improvement during the British administration. But when the present Maharaja assumed the sovereignty, the State was burdened with a debt from which it has hardly been able to recover up to this time. No one can accuse the Maharaja of parsimony, for his liberal grant of one lakh of rupees to the family of the late Dewan, and the donation of Rs. 50,000 for an institution to be established in a foreign country amply testify to his liberality. A large amount of the wealth of the State must have been carried to England during the fifty years that the State was under the British rule, and it would be a fair return of the obligation if a part of this wealth were used for frontier defence purposes in the name of Mysore."

43. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 12th instant, speaks thus about the relations between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung: "There seems to be no prospect of a reconciliation between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung. We hear that when the latter lately wished to have a personal interview with the former, he was refused it. If the misunderstanding between the two has not yet ended, we think it would be better for the ex-Dewan to sever all his connexion with the State. He is more respected in a foreign country than in his own. He can, therefore, live as he pleases elsewhere. But we cannot at all commend the conduct of the Nizam in this matter. He should have shown some regard at least to the invaluable services rendered by Sir Salar Jung's father to the State. We, therefore, think that there are none in the Council of the Nizam who have any inclination to bring about a reconciliation.

The Nizam and his ex-Dewan.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 12th, 1887.

"The prevalence of the influence of the Natives in a State is always hostile to the interests of the foreigners therein. There is no doubt, therefore, that a reconciliation between the Nizam and his ex-Minister will be peculiarly distasteful to the English. As it would be bad policy to incur the displeasure of an influential man of a noble family, they have tried to please him by conferring upon him titles and honours. But at heart the Government of India are not very sorry for what has occurred.

44. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, reproduces an article from the *Madras Times* describing the duties of the Dewan of a Native State.

Duties of the Dewan.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

45. A correspondent in same issue of the *Kerala Mitran* refers to the public grievances caused by various lotteries established in Cochin and Travancore.

Lotteries in Travancore and Cochin.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

46. Another correspondent in the same paper draws attention to the corruption going on in the Stamp Department of Cochin, and suggests that for the public convenience, stamped cadjans (palm leaves) be sold at the village offices.

Corruption in the Stamp Department, Cochin.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

47. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th November, complains there are no Mussalman members of the Council of State, whereby the Mysore Mussalmans are kept out of Government employment.

Mysore Council of State.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 24th, 1887.

48. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, remarks on an order lately issued by the Prime Minister of Hyderabad that any noble wishing to entertain the Resident or his Assistants must give notice, and says that this is going back to the old days

Prime Minister's order regarding the entertainment of the Resident of Hyderabad.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

when Europeans could not go into the City. The order may have been given in the interest of the safety of the Resident, but the people will think it was given to prevent their seeing him when they wish.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Dec. 10th, 1887.

49. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, has an article on education in Hyderabad, and says no religious education is given; this is not as it should be in a Muhammadan State, especially in these days when Christians are being copied in everything else and religion is neglected.

Education in Hyderabad.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadeshamitran, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, suggests that the 60 lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam for frontier defences might well be invested as an endowment fund for the establishment of a Military College in India like Sandhurst.

A Military College for India.

Swadeshamitran, Dec. 10th, 1887.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, says that it is a widely known fact that England owes all her wealth and greatness to her commerce. The Indian Army and the Indian Exchequer have been utilised in the interests of British commerce. The English at the expense of India waged war with China on two occasions to protect their commercial interests in that country. Then followed the war in Africa for which India had to pay. What England is afraid of about Russian is that Russia should become her competitor in the Indian market. Burma has been annexed at the cost of India not for the benefit of India, but for finding new markets for English goods. The English find it profitable to sell their goods in a country subject to their rule, for they have no duties to pay, and can prevent the importation of articles of commerce from other countries by imposing duties on them. The Chinese Government imposed a like duty on English goods imported into their country, but when the English threatened to wage war with them, they came to terms with the English and allowed their goods to be brought into their country without the payment of any duty. When the king of Burma imposed the same kind of restrictions on English merchants, the English fitted out an expedition to Burma, dethroned the king and annexed his country. If the commerce of England were gone, she would dwindle into nothing before such large empires as Russia, Germany, &c. England is rich, whereas India is poor, and it does not therefore become the English to advance their own interests at our expense.

English Commerce and the Indian Exchequer.

Deshabhimauny, Nov. 26th, 1887.

52. *Deshabhimauny*, of the 26th November 1887, says that new taxes may probably be imposed to make good the deficit in the public revenues, but it is not clear how they can be imposed, seeing that the taxes are already too numerous and the country too poor to bear increase. All this embarrassment is owing to the annexation of Burma. The expenditure incurred on account of Burma should be paid by the people of that country alone, and should not fall on the people of India.

Separation of Burma from India.

Andhraprakasika, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

53. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, recommends the appointment of a competent Native Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The reasons assigned for this measure are that the present Secretary cannot be expected to be so familiar with the merits and qualifications of Native gentlemen as with those of Europeans; that the appointment of a Native will be a source of gratification to Natives living far away from the Presidency, who will thus have the opportunity of ventilating their grievances, if there are any, to His Excellency; that His Excellency will have the advantage of learning personally the wants of all his subjects, and that there will be thus no necessity for His Excellency to make tours to different districts. A cordial feeling will thus be established between the governed population and the governing authorities.

Appointment of a Native Private Secretary to the Governor.

Andhraprakasika, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

54. The same paper complains that clerks in several public offices must attend office from 10 or 11 in the morning to 7 or 8 in the evening, for they are not allowed to leave earlier than the European Chiefs, who do not appear before 2 or 3 P.M. The editor solicits the attention of His Excellency the Governor to prevent such occurrences.

Detention of public clerks till late in the evenings.

Andhraprakasika, Dec. 10th, 1887.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th December, criticises the Government Proceedings, No. 1259, dated 4th October 1886, according to which Sub-Registrars should not be appointed Chairmen of Punchayets. There are often no other eligible men to be found, as for instance, at Yadaki, Uravakonda, Bukkanapatnam, &c., and Revenue officials have little or no leisure to attend to such duties, besides they think it beneath their dignity to sit together with ryots and discuss with them.

On preventing Sub-Registrars to be Chairmen of Punchayets.

Hindujanasamskarini, Dec. 1887.

56. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, remarks that the civilised British rule in India has been the cause of forgery and perjury as is clear from the Session Courts.

On the effects of the British rule in India.

Karnautaca Prakashica, Nov. 28th, 1887.

57. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 28th ultimo, speaking of Mr. Dese Urs, says, "Mysore should be very proud to hear that this gentleman, who belongs to the royal family of Mysore, has won golden opinions from the Government of India for the courage and perseverance shown by him in the presence of the enemy in Burma. It is to be regretted that Mysore itself could not enjoy the benefit of his talents. There are many other gentlemen belonging to royal families who are ready to toil for the good of their sovereign and of their countrymen, but as there is no encouragement given to them, their talents lie dormant."

Encouragement to gentlemen belonging to the families of Native princes.

Kerala Mitran, Dec. 11th, 1887.

58. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, describes the objects of the National Congress and the public good it is calculated to do, while the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, publishes a notice of the Congress, and gives the substance of the proceedings of a meeting held at Calicut to nominate delegates.

National Congress.

Kerala Patrika, Dec. 10th, 1887.

59. Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of reforms in the system of marriage among the Malabar Sudras, a letter in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, observes that the present system is good enough.

Marriage among Malabar Sudras.

Kerala Patrika, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

60. With regard to a suit brought by the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nelambúr against Mr. Logan, Collector of Calicut, wonder is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, that no Village Munsif should have been found willing to register a Power-of-Attorney in connection with the suit.

Registry of Power-of-Attorney in a suit against Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 15th, 1887. Shams-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 15th, 1887. Muzhar-ul-Ajaib, Dec. 8th, 1887.

61. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, and *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the same date, and *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 8th December, publish translation of Dhuleep Singh's proclamation to the people of India from the *Standard*.

Dhuleep Singh's proclamation.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 12th, 1887.

62. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says Mussalmans will have been pleased with Canon Taylor's speech saying their religion is spreading, but they should remember to whom it was addressed. It is a scheme to make Mussalmans think they need not trouble themselves to spread their religion while the Padris will take advantage of their apathy to spread Christianity. The Moulavis should cease fighting amongst themselves, whereby they drive their co-religionists from their faith and devote themselves to spreading the true tenets of Islam.

Muhammadan religion.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 15th, 1887.

63. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th December, extracts two articles from *'Am* headed "What do you say" and "A picture of English alarm" commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England and the amount of trust to be placed in the chiefs and people of India and entirely disagreeing with his views.

Comments on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

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National Congress.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

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Public No. 57, 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,
17*th January* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated

granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who, in return, have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples, and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply the State with 413 articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging carriages and cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying sheep, fowels and eggs, conveying mails, &c.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

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Mysore not able to follow the example set by the Nizam.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 15th, 1887.

63. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th December, extracts two articles from *'Am* headed "What do you say" and "A picture of English alarm" commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England and the amount of trust to be placed in the chiefs and people of India and entirely disagreeing with his views.

Comments on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

64. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, has an article on the forthcoming National Congress, considers Mussalmans should not join it, for though the movement may not be in opposition to Government, still the Mussalmans should have these affairs alone, until, by education, they have made themselves fit to take part in such weighty matters. It may really be called the Bengal Congress, or perhaps even the Hindu Congress, but they are endeavouring to make Mussalmans join, and are spreading the report that Government disapproves of it. This was, however, contradicted at a meeting of the Indian Association lately held on the premises of the Tribune Press at Lahore.

National Congress.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

65. The same paper reproduces an article on the same subject from the *Hindustani* saying no great work ever succeeded without encountering and overcoming opposition. Many objections are made to the Congress amongst others, that it is against Government; this is not so, it seeks for justice to all, whereby the Government will be strengthened.

Public No. 57, 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,
17*th January* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated

should be confidential, and not that nobody should remain outside the polling place, or that the police constables alone should witness the proceedings. This did not satisfy the Chairman. Then one of the candidates informed the Chairman that there was a general complaint that various irregularities were going on in the polling, and requested that all candidates might be admitted into the chuttrum, but not allowed to go near the polling rooms. The Chairman, however, did not like this, and himself undertook to push out all that were standing outside the entrance.

"We hear that on the day after the election for Brucepettah was over, the Chairman and some of the Councillors assembled all the voters in Cowl Bazaar, and told them that they should all vote for a particular candidate and not for any other. But the voters being sensible men flatly refused to be guided by their advice, and said they would exercise their own judgment. On hearing this one of the candidates gave notice that the Chairman and others should not interfere or try to influence the voters.

"We can justify the canvassing of votes by the candidates, but we doubt whether any Municipal officer as such has a right to interfere in such matters."

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, in noticing with pleasure the sanction accorded by the District Board of Malabar for the establishment of a hospital at Alattur, suggests that the medical man to be appointed for the hospital be either a Brahman or a Nayar, and that the condition of the public road from Alattur to Lakkadi be improved.

Hospital at Alattur.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

VETTIKODEYON, Nov. 26th, 1887.

18. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 26th November 1887, offers advice to Government as to filling up the posts of Deputy Collectors newly sanctioned.

New Deputy Collectors.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

19. A correspondent writing to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, says that some persons who are appointed Sub-Magistrates, Sheristadars, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors show themselves to be very strict and honest at first, but, in a short time, they become acquainted with the character of the people they have to deal with, when they take into their confidence those mirassidars who are in the habit of seeking the countenance of officials in power, and obtain from them the supplies, &c., required by them on occasions of marriage, &c. This evil arises from the custom of allowing these officials to remain in one and the same place for a long period ranging from five to twenty years. To remedy this, a general order should be issued to the effect that Revenue officers should not be kept in one place for more than three years.

Causes of corruption among Revenue officers.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

20. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, says that, with the exception of Government employés, the merchants and agriculturists in India are very poor. The land assessment exceeds the value of the produce, and a ryot can hardly get his living. The merchants are burdened with many taxes. The ryotwari assessment should be lowered and made permanent in the Madras Presidency.

Proposal to reduce and make permanent the ryotwari assessment.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

21. Referring to the settlement now in progress in the Wynad Taluk of the Malabar District, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says that the assessments entered in the new puttahs are abnormally high; that the conditions of the proclamation issued before the commencement of the settlement, with regard to the recognition of proprietary rights of the inhabitants are ignored; that assessment is going to be levied on the whole extent of land in possession, and not on the portion of land actually cultivated; that some janmam property of inhabitants is classed as the janmam of Government; and that the Settlement Officer Mr. Stuart did not give a proper hearing to the grievances of the people when they

Settlement of the Wynad Taluk, Malabar.

were once lately represented to him in person. It is suggested that arrangements should be made to lay this matter before the approaching National Congress in Madras.

(h) Railways.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

22. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, suggests with regard to the mail service carried on by the special trains running in Malabar, that a box for letters should be kept in the mail waggon, and that letters should be received from all such Post-offices as are near the railway stations and from the letter-boxes kept at the railway stations themselves.

Mail Service.

(k) General.

TARANGAY NAISON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

23. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 10th December 1887, publishes a letter from a correspondent, impugning the capacities of Village Munsifs. It is of common occurrence for parties to suits to go to a distant District Munsif's Court, although their cases fall within the jurisdiction of the Village Munsifs.

Village Munsifs.

CALANIDHY, Dec. 15th, 1887.

24. The *Calaudhy*, of the 15th December 1887, is to the same effect.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 7th, 1887.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th December 1887, supports the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress during the past two years embodying the opinion that the Indian Councils Act should be so amended as to admit the representatives of the people into the existing Legislative Councils, and that the annual financial statement of receipts and expenditure should be submitted for discussion by those Councils. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their memorial to the Government of India advocate the same view. There will be no danger that the people will misconstrue any of the measures and reforms introduced by Government, if only they have first been discussed by their own representatives in the Legislative Councils. In his speech on the Jubilee day, Lord Dufferin stated that he was in favour of reforming the Legislative Councils, and that he would be glad if such reform were carried out during his tenure of office.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, referring to the large sums expended in the construction of the Government House at Simla, observes that with such expenditure, the public debt must necessarily increase.

Expenditure on Government House, Simla.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

27. Another paragraph in the same paper suggests that the value-payable system, which has been lately abolished in respect of the Wallokode Post-office, be revived.

Revival of value-payable system at Wallokode Post-office.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

28. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, considers the dispute between the Saits of Mysore and the other Muhammadans should have been settled by the "Ulima" and not by the Law Courts.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 5th, 1887.

29. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th December, blames the Moulavies in the matter of the dispute between the Saits and Mysore Mussalmans, they should have smoothed matters down instead of encouraging (the origin of this dispute seems to be the Saits having applied the term "half caste" to the offspring of a Sait and a Mysore Mussalman woman).

Disputes between the Saits of Mysore and other Muhammadans.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

30. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, says a correspondent advises the Muhammadans of Mysore to settle their disputes, and blames the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* for fomenting a dispute which has no real foundation.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

31. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, says, the Viceroy and Governors, who draw thousands of rupees pay, go to the Hills where they spend a great part of the year. Finance Committees meet and introduce reductions in every department, tax on tax is imposed, but no mention is made of this expense, though it has been before Parliament, and how should any change be made; they are the rulers, and the wealth of India is for their ease. If they cannot do without going to the Hills, they should resign and let others come out who can live in the plains and save the country this expense.

Hill expenses of the Viceroy and the Governors.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says, the Upper Burma post is still in an unsatisfactory state.

Upper Burma.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32*a*. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says the *Madras Times* has a paragraph that a plot has been discovered to kill the Commander-in-Chief in Secunderabad, in which certain field officers and ladies are implicated. This is a sort of a riddle we do not understand.

Commander-in-Chief.

(Translator's Note.—The original said, "to kill him with kindness.")

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 10th, 1887.

33. A correspondent writes to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, on the ambiguity of the General Stamp Act I of 1879, in consequence of which the people are put to great loss and trouble. The former Acts, which were repealed by this Act, were clear and simple. The present Act not only enhances the Stamp duty leviable on instruments, but is hard of apprehension even by experienced lawyers.

The severity of General Stamp Act of 1879.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, contains a leading article about the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill. The Bill was originally drawn up during the régime of the Governor before last, yet nothing has as yet been done. According to the Government Proceedings, dated 15th April last, No. 543 (Public), the Bill was referred to the Legislative Department in order to pass it at an early date into an Act. As the Government derive no benefit from this Bill, no particular interest is taken in it, for in passing the Municipal and similar Acts, not only the welfare of the people, but also the interests of some favourites were concerned. Acts of a more intricate nature even have generally received an earlier consideration at the hands of the authorities. The editor points to the mismanagement in the Triplicane temple, where two out of the three durmakartas have died, so that the whole property of the temple is at the discretion of the one surviving member.

The Hindu Religious Endowment Bill.

SANMARGADARSINI, Nov. 1887.

35. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of November, says that match-boxes, in consequence of the cheapness, are kept everywhere, and fires are often caused by them. To prevent such accidents, a law similar to the Petroleum Act should be passed.

Suggestion to pass an Act about match-boxes.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

36. Referring to the enactment passed for Bengal and to the one about to be passed for Bombay, rendering the adulteration of ghee by mixing with it the fat of animals punishable, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, hopes that a similar Act will be passed for Madras also without delay.

Adulteration of Ghee Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

37. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 10th December 1887, regrets to find slavery still lingering in at least one form in the Native State of Travancore, although it has been abolished throughout British India and the allied Native States. There is a system in Travancore called "Vritty" under which certain lands have been

Serfdom in Travancore.

granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who, in return, have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples, and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply the State with 413 articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging carriages and cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying sheep, fowels and eggs, conveying mails, &c.

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that that employment was not fitted for him. If this is the attitude of educated Englishmen towards educated Natives, he need not speak of the attitude of other Anglo-Indians.

(b) Courts.

DRAVEDAVARTAMAUNY, Dec. 4th, 1887.

10. The *Dravedavartamauny*, of the 4th December 1887, accuses the process servers of Civil Courts of venality.

Process Servers.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

11. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says, with reference to the proposed changes in the mode of valuation of suits relating to land, that if the Court fee be calculated on the janmam value of the holding, most of the suits now falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts of District Munsifs will have to be tried by Subordinate Judges,—a change which will result in great inconvenience to parties. The formation of panchayats, as in former times, for the settling of disputes is suggested as some remedy for the evils apprehended.

Valuation of Suits.

(d) Education.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, contends that the want of Military schools is greatly felt in spite of many Civil schools, and that a Military school should be established in each Presidency and kept up by the sixty lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam.

Establishment of Military schools.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

13. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, rejoices that on the recommendation of Mahdi Ali Khan, the Civil Service Commission have agreed to advise the raising the age of admission to the Civil Service from 19 to 23.

Age of admission to the Civil Service.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says that in our Zenana Mission school pictures of events narrated in the New Testament are being introduced, with a view to pervert the girls from Islam; and calls on Mussalmans to support a girls' school of their own, and not to allow their girls to go to the Mission school, and to have nothing to do with those who send their children there.

Zenana Mission.

(e) Local and Municipal.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

15. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 3rd December 1887, supports the petition of inhabitants of Mylapore, 8th Division, that a Sub-office may be opened at Mylapore for the collection of Municipal taxes. Otherwise it is suggested that the old method of collecting taxes by bill collectors be reverted to.

The Madras Municipality and the people of Mylapore.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 30th, 1887.

16. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, says, "The polling of votes for the election of Municipal Commissioners at Bellary took place in the Prince of Wales' Chuttrum. The polling officers sat one in each corner room and the Municipal Chairman was seated at the entrance to the chuttrum. As soon as a voter entered, the Chairman directed him to the room of the polling officer for his ward, and the polling officer then had a long conversation lasting for about half an hour with each voter, and then the vote was taken. We did not like that any such long conversation should be held, and we accordingly drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact, but this was of no use. The Chairman, instead of listening to us, ordered that no one should remain at the entrance to the chuttrum, and thus prevented us and our friends from watching even from a distance what was going on in the polling rooms. We then remonstrated with the Chairman, and asked him to allow us to note down what was going on there, as we were reporters to newspapers. He informed us that the rules required that the polling should be confidential. But not satisfied with this answer, we pointed out to him that the rules required only that the voting

The Municipal elections at Bellary.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th December 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th December 1887.

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should be confidential, and not that nobody should remain outside the polling place, or that the police constables alone should witness the proceedings. This did not satisfy the Chairman. Then one of the candidates informed the Chairman that there was a general complaint that various irregularities were going on in the polling, and requested that all candidates might be admitted into the chuttrum, but not allowed to go near the polling rooms. The Chairman, however, did not like this, and himself undertook to push out all that were standing outside the entrance.

"We hear that on the day after the election for Brucepettah was over, the Chairman and some of the Councillors assembled all the voters in Cowl Bazaar, and told them that they should all vote for a particular candidate and not for any other. But the voters being sensible men flatly refused to be guided by their advice, and said they would exercise their own judgment. On hearing this one of the candidates gave notice that the Chairman and others should not interfere or try to influence the voters.

"We can justify the canvassing of votes by the candidates, but we doubt whether any Municipal officer as such has a right to interfere in such matters."

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

Hospital at Alattur.

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, in noticing with pleasure the sanction accorded by the District Board of Malabar for the establishment of a hospital at Alattur, suggests that the medical man to be appointed for the hospital be either a Brahman or a Nayar, and that the condition of the public road from Alattur to Lakkadi be improved.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

VETTIKODEYON, Nov. 26th, 1887.

New Deputy Collectors.

18. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 26th November 1887, offers advice to Government as to filling up the posts of Deputy Collectors newly sanctioned.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Causes of corruption among Revenue officers.

19. A correspondent writing to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, says that some persons who are appointed Sub-Magistrates, Sheristadars, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors show themselves to be very strict and honest at first, but, in a short time, they become acquainted with the character of the people they have to deal with, when they take into their confidence those mirassidars who are in the habit of seeking the countenance of officials in power, and obtain from them the supplies, &c., required by them on occasions of marriage, &c. This evil arises from the custom of allowing these officials to remain in one and the same place for a long period ranging from five to twenty years. To remedy this, a general order should be issued to the effect that Revenue officers should not be kept in one place for more than three years.

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KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Settlement of the Wynad Taluk, Malabar.

21. Referring to the settlement now in progress in the Wynad Taluk of the Malabar District, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says that the assessments entered in the new puttahs are abnormally high; that the conditions of the proclamation issued before the commencement of the settlement, with regard to the recognition of proprietary rights of the inhabitants are ignored; that assessment is going to be levied on the whole extent of land in possession, and not on the portion of land actually cultivated; that some janmam property of inhabitants is classed as the janmam of Government; and that the Settlement Officer Mr. Stuart did not give a proper hearing to the grievances of the people when they

were once lately represented to him in person. It is suggested that arrangements should be made to lay this matter before the approaching National Congress in Madras.

(h) Railways.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

22. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, suggests with regard to the mail service carried on by the special trains running in Malabar, that a box for letters should be kept in the mail waggon, and that letters should be received from all such Post-offices as are near the railway stations and from the letter-boxes kept at the railway stations themselves.

Mail Service.

(k) General.

TARANGAY NAISON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

23. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 10th December 1887, publishes a letter from a correspondent, impugning the capacities of Village Munsifs. It is of common occurrence for parties to suits to go to a distant District Munsif's Court, although their cases fall within the jurisdiction of the Village Munsifs.

Village Munsifs.

CALANIDHY, Dec. 15th, 1887.

24. The *Calanidhy*, of the 15th December 1887, is to the same effect.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 7th, 1887.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th December 1887, supports the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress during the past two years embodying the opinion that the Indian Councils Act should be so amended as to admit the representatives of the people into the existing Legislative Councils, and that the annual financial statement of receipts and expenditure should be submitted for discussion by those Councils. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their memorial to the Government of India advocate the same view. There will be no danger that the people will misconstrue any of the measures and reforms introduced by Government, if only they have first been discussed by their own representatives in the Legislative Councils. In his speech on the Jubilee day, Lord Dufferin stated that he was in favour of reforming the Legislative Councils, and that he would be glad if such reform were carried out during his tenure of office.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, referring to the large sums expended in the construction of the Government House at Simla, observes that with such expenditure, the public debt must necessarily increase.

Expenditure on Government House, Simla.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

27. Another paragraph in the same paper suggests that the value-payable system, which has been lately abolished in respect of the Wallokode Post-office, be revived.

Revival of value-payable system at Wallokode Post-office.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

28. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, considers the dispute between the Saits of Mysore and the other Muhammadans should have been settled by the "Ulima" and not by the Law Courts.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 5th, 1887.

29. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th December, blames the Moulavies in the matter of the dispute between the Saits and Mysore Mussalmans, they should have smoothed matters down instead of encouraging (the origin of this dispute seems to be the Saits having applied the term "half caste" to the offspring of a Sait and a Mysore Mussalman woman).

Disputes between the Saits of Mysore and other Muhammadans.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

30. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, says a correspondent advises the Muhammadans of Mysore to settle their disputes, and blames the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* for fomenting a dispute which has no real foundation.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

31. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, says, the Viceroy and Governors, who draw thousands of rupees pay, go to the Hills where they spend a great part of the year. Finance Committees meet and introduce reductions in every department, tax on tax is imposed, but no mention is made of this expense, though it has been before Parliament, and how should any change be made; they are the rulers, and the wealth of India is for their ease. If they cannot do without going to the Hills, they should resign and let others come out who can live in the plains and save the country this expense.

Hill expenses of the Viceroy and the Governors.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says, the Upper Burma post is still in an unsatisfactory state.

Upper Burma.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32*a*. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says the *Madras Times* has a paragraph that a plot has been discovered to kill the Commander-in-Chief in Secunderabad, in which certain field officers and ladies are implicated. This is a sort of a riddle we do not understand.

Commander-in-Chief.

(Translator's Note.—The original said, "to kill him with kindness.")

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 10th, 1887.

33. A correspondent writes to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, on the ambiguity of the General Stamp Act I of 1879, in consequence of which the people are put to great loss and trouble. The former Acts, which were repealed by this Act, were clear and simple. The present Act not only enhances the Stamp duty leviable on instruments, but is hard of apprehension even by experienced lawyers.

The severity of General Stamp Act of 1879.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, contains a leading article about the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill. The Bill was originally drawn up during the régime of the Governor before last, yet nothing has as yet been done. According to the Government Proceedings, dated 15th April last, No. 543 (Public), the Bill was referred to the Legislative Department in order to pass it at an early date into an Act. As the Government derive no benefit from this Bill, no particular interest is taken in it, for in passing the Municipal and similar Acts, not only the welfare of the people, but also the interests of some favourites were concerned. Acts of a more intricate nature even have generally received an earlier consideration at the hands of the authorities. The editor points to the mismanagement in the Triplicane temple, where two out of the three durmakartas have died, so that the whole property of the temple is at the discretion of the one surviving member.

The Hindu Religious Endowment Bill.

SANMARGADARSINI, Nov. 1887.

35. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of November, says that match-boxes, in consequence of the cheapness, are kept everywhere, and fires are often caused by them. To prevent such accidents, a law similar to the Petroleum Act should be passed.

Suggestion to pass an Act about match-boxes.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

36. Referring to the enactment passed for Bengal and to the one about to be passed for Bombay, rendering the adulteration of ghee by mixing with it the fat of animals punishable, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, hopes that a similar Act will be passed for Madras also without delay.

Adulteration of Ghee Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

37. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 10th December 1887, regrets to find slavery still lingering in at least one form in the Native State of Travancore, although it has been abolished throughout British India and the allied Native States. There is a system in Travancore called "Vritty" under which certain lands have been

Serfdom in Travancore.

granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who, in return, have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples, and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply the State with 413 articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging carriages and cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying sheep, fowels and eggs, conveying mails, &c.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

38. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, though crediting the Nizam with good intentions because of his offer of 60 lakhs of rupees for the frontier defences, disapproves of his offer, inasmuch as it sets a bad example to the other Native princes, who are obliged to come forward with similar offers, lest they should be thought to be behind hand in loyalty. The large sums offered by these princes might be better utilised by them for promoting the welfare of their subjects. For instance, the irrigation works in the Nziam's dominions, which are in a very backward state, might be greatly improved with the 60 lakhs of rupees thus given away.

The Nizam's offer.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

39. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 28th ultimo, says that if we think that the British Government are justified in imposing an income-tax on officers, inamdars, mittadars, &c., for meeting the expenses of a foreign war, we may say that they are also justified in subjecting the Native princes to another kind of impost; for we see little difference between the Native princes voluntarily offering help to the Government and the Government levying an impost from them, or between the princes' paying the money from their own private purse and their exacting it in the form of a tax from their subjects, for a prince can have nothing in his own purse which has not previously been in that of his subjects. The statesmanlike wisdom of Lord Dufferin deserves very high commendation, for, seeing that it would be derogatory to the Native Rajas if he imposed any income-tax upon them as upon other British subjects, he has devised this means of exacting money from them, so that it might appear, in the eyes of the enemy, a proof of the loyalty of the Native Rajas and of the perfect good feeling that exists between them and the British Government. We very much regret that our Native princes have not been able to see through this device.

The acceptance of the Nizam's offer.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

40. The same paper under the head "Gratitude," says, "In spite of the treasonable letters now and then addressed to the people of India by Dhuleep Singh, the British Government has, we hear, a great regard for his children, and has sent one of his sons to Cambridge with the view of giving him the benefit of a University education. But we are inclined to believe that this regard is shown to them not so much because they are Dhuleep Singh's children, as because they are the offspring of a Christian lady. We should have been better able to test this gratitude of the British Government if King Theebaw had any sons. But we doubt whether he has any."

The treatment of the sons of Dhuleep Singh.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

41. The same paper thinks that the people would be very glad to have Major Robertson as the Assistant Resident in Mysore during the absence of Mr. King, who is about to go home on furlough, as Major Robertson is a very able man, and is acquainted with the administration of Mysore.

The Assistant Residentship of Mysore.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 4th, 1887.

42. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 4th instant, under the heading, "The frontier defence Mania," says, "The mania is spreading among the Native princes. Some place money, some, their armies, and others, the whole of their States at the disposal of the Viceroy for the defence of the frontier. This conduct, though praised by some selfish men, cannot but

Mysore not able to follow the example set by the Nizam.

appear ridiculous to others. Mysore, in particular, has been found fault with by an English contemporary called the *Broad Arrow* for not following the example set by the Nizam, because, it says, Mysore owes its present prosperity to the British administration of the province from 1834 to 1881, and it is, therefore, bound to show its gratitude on this occasion.

"No one can deny that many changes were introduced, and that the province made great improvement during the British administration. But when the present Maharaja assumed the sovereignty, the State was burdened with a debt from which it has hardly been able to recover up to this time. No one can accuse the Maharaja of parsimony, for his liberal grant of one lakh of rupees to the family of the late Dewan, and the donation of Rs. 50,000 for an institution to be established in a foreign country amply testify to his liberality. A large amount of the wealth of the State must have been carried to England during the fifty years that the State was under the British rule, and it would be a fair return of the obligation if a part of this wealth were used for frontier defence purposes in the name of Mysore."

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 12th, 1887.

43. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 12th instant, speaks thus about the relations between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung: "There seems to be no prospect of a reconciliation between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung. We hear that when the latter lately wished to have a personal interview with the former, he was refused it. If the misunderstanding between the two has not yet ended, we think it would be better for the ex-Dewan to sever all his connexion with the State. He is more respected in a foreign country than in his own. He can, therefore, live as he pleases elsewhere. But we cannot at all commend the conduct of the Nizam in this matter. He should have shown some regard at least to the invaluable services rendered by Sir Salar Jung's father to the State. We, therefore, think that there are none in the Council of the Nizam who have any inclination to bring about a reconciliation.

The Nizam and his ex-Dewan.

"The prevalence of the influence of the Natives in a State is always hostile to the interests of the foreigners therein. There is no doubt, therefore, that a reconciliation between the Nizam and his ex-Minister will be peculiarly distasteful to the English. As it would be bad policy to incur the displeasure of an influential man of a noble family, they have tried to please him by conferring upon him titles and honours. But at heart the Government of India are not very sorry for what has occurred.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

44. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, reproduces an article from the *Madras Times* describing the duties of the Dewan of a Native State.

Duties of the Dewan.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

45. A correspondent in same issue of the *Kerala Mitran* refers to the public grievances caused by various lotteries established in Cochin and Travancore.

Lotteries in Travancore and Cochin.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

46. Another correspondent in the same paper draws attention to the corruption going on in the Stamp Department of Cochin, and suggests that for the public convenience, stamped cadjans (palm leaves) be sold at the village offices.

Corruption in the Stamp Department, Cochin.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 24th, 1887.

47. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th November, complains there are no Mussalman members of the Council of State, whereby the Mysore Mussalmans are kept out of Government employment.

Mysore Council of State.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

48. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, remarks on an order lately issued by the Prime Minister of Hyderabad that any noble wishing to entertain the Resident or his Assistants must give notice, and says that this is going back to the old days

Prime Minister's order regarding the entertainment of the Resident of Hyderabad.

when Europeans could not go into the City. The order may have been given in the interest of the safety of the Resident, but the people will think it was given to prevent their seeing him when they wish.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

49. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, has an article on education in Hyderabad, and says no religious education is given; this is not as it should be in a Muhammadan State, especially in these days when Christians are being copied in everything else and religion is neglected.

Education in Hyderabad.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, suggests that the 60 lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam for frontier defences might well be invested as an endowment fund for the establishment of a Military College in India like Sandhurst.

A Military College for India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 10th, 1887.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, says that it is a widely known fact that England owes all her wealth and greatness to her commerce. The Indian Army and the Indian Exchequer have been utilised in the interests of British commerce. The English at the expense of India waged war with China on two occasions to protect their commercial interests in that country. Then followed the war in Africa for which India had to pay. What England is afraid of about Russian is that Russia should become her competitor in the Indian market. Burma has been annexed at the cost of India not for the benefit of India, but for finding new markets for English goods. The English find it profitable to sell their goods in a country subject to their rule, for they have no duties to pay, and can prevent the importation of articles of commerce from other countries by imposing duties on them. The Chinese Government imposed a like duty on English goods imported into their country, but when the English threatened to wage war with them, they came to terms with the English and allowed their goods to be brought into their country without the payment of any duty. When the king of Burma imposed the same kind of restrictions on English merchants, the English fitted out an expedition to Burma, dethroned the king and annexed his country. If the commerce of England were gone, she would dwindle into nothing before such large empires as Russia, Germany, &c. England is rich, whereas India is poor, and it does not therefore become the English to advance their own interests at our expense.

English Commerce and the Indian Exchequer.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Nov. 26th, 1887.

52. *Deshabhimauny*, of the 26th November 1887, says that new taxes may probably be imposed to make good the deficit in the public revenues, but it is not clear how they can be imposed, seeing that the taxes are already too numerous and the country too poor to bear increase. All this embarrassment is owing to the annexation of Burma. The expenditure incurred on account of Burma should be paid by the people of that country alone, and should not fall on the people of India.

Separation of Burma from India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

53. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, recommends the appointment of a competent Native Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The reasons assigned for this measure are that the present Secretary cannot be expected to be so familiar with the merits and qualifications of Native gentlemen as with those of Europeans; that the appointment of a Native will be a source of gratification to Natives living far away from the Presidency, who will thus have the opportunity of ventilating their grievances, if there are any, to His Excellency; that His Excellency will have the advantage of learning personally the wants of all his subjects, and that there will be thus no necessity for His Excellency to make tours to different districts. A cordial feeling will thus be established between the governed population and the governing authorities.

Appointment of a Native Private Secretary to the Governor.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

54. The same paper complains that clerks in several public offices must attend office from 10 or 11 in the morning to 7 or 8 in the evening, for they are not allowed to leave earlier than the European Chiefs, who do not appear before 2 or 3 P.M. The editor solicits the attention of His Excellency the Governor to prevent such occurrences.

Detention of public clerks till late in the evenings.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th December, criticises the Government Proceedings, No. 1259, dated 4th October 1886, according to which Sub-Registrars should not be appointed Chairmen of Punchayets. There are often no other eligible men to be found, as for instance, at Yadaki, Uravakonda, Bukkanapatnam, &c., and Revenue officials have little or no leisure to attend to such duties, besides they think it beneath their dignity to sit together with ryots and discuss with them.

On preventing Sub-Registrars to be Chairmen of Punchayets.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

56. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, remarks that the civilised British rule in India has been the cause of forgery and perjury as is clear from the Session Courts.

On the effects of the British rule in India.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

57. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 28th ultimo, speaking of Mr. Dese Urs, says, "Mysore should be very proud to hear that this gentleman, who belongs to the royal family of Mysore, has won golden opinions from the Government of India for the courage and perseverance shown by him in the presence of the enemy in Burma. It is to be regretted that Mysore itself could not enjoy the benefit of his talents. There are many other gentlemen belonging to royal families who are ready to toil for the good of their sovereign and of their countrymen, but as there is no encouragement given to them, their talents lie dormant."

Encouragement to gentlemen belonging to the families of Native princes.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

58. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, describes the objects of the National Congress and the public good it is calculated to do, while the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, publishes a notice of the Congress, and gives the substance of the proceedings of a meeting held at Calicut to nominate delegates.

National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

59. Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of reforms in the system of marriage among the Malabar Sudras, a letter in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, observes that the present system is good enough.

Marriage among Malabar Sudras.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

60. With regard to a suit brought by the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nelambúr against Mr. Logan, Collector of Calicut, wonder is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, that no Village Munsif should have been found willing to register a Power-of-Attorney in connection with the suit.

Registry of Power-of-Attorney in a suit against Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887. SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887. MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 8th, 1887.

61. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, and *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the same date, and *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 8th December, publish translation of Dhuleep Singh's proclamation to the people of India from the *Standard*.

Dhuleep Singh's proclamation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

62. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says Mussalmans will have been pleased with Canon Taylor's speech saying their religion is spreading, but they should remember to whom it was addressed. It is a scheme to make Mussalmans think they need not trouble themselves to spread their religion while the Padris will take advantage of their apathy to spread Christianity. The Moulavis should cease fighting amongst themselves, whereby they drive their co-religionists from their faith and devote themselves to spreading the true tenets of Islam.

Muhammadan religion.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 15th, 1887.

63. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th December, extracts two articles from *'Am* headed "What do you say" and "A picture of English alarm" commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England and the amount of trust to be placed in the chiefs and people of India and entirely disagreeing with his views.

Comments on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

64. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, has an article on the forthcoming National Congress, considers Mussalmans should not join it, for though the movement may not be in opposition to Government, still the Mussalmans should have these affairs alone, until, by education, they have made themselves fit to take part in such weighty matters. It may really be called the Bengal Congress, or perhaps even the Hindu Congress, but they are endeavouring to make Mussalmans join, and are spreading the report that Government disapproves of it. This was, however, contradicted at a meeting of the Indian Association lately held on the premises of the Tribune Press at Lahore.

National Congress.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

65. The same paper reproduces an article on the same subject from the *Hindustani* saying no great work ever succeeded without encountering and overcoming opposition. Many objections are made to the Congress amongst others, that it is against Government; this is not so, it seeks for justice to all, whereby the Government will be strengthened.

Public No. 57, 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,
17*th January* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th December 1887.

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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.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Calanidhy"	Coimbatore	275	1st and 15th December 1887.
2	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	
3	"Brahma Nynabhodiny"	Bangalore	110	
	Tri-monthly.			
4	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th December 1887.
	Weekly.			
5	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Madras	200	26th November and 3rd and 10th December 1887.
6	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	
7	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	
8	"Tatwavevechiny"	Do.	140	27th Nov. and 4th and 11th Dec. 1887.
9	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirpapooliyore	300	26th November and 3rd and 10th December 1887.
10	"Coodandeymitram"	Kumbakónam	500	
	Bi-weekly.			
11	"Swadeshamitram"	Madras	1120	26th and 30th November and 3rd, 7th, 10th, and 14th December 1887.
12	"Dravedavartamauny"	Do.	250	27th November and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, and 15th December 1887.
	TELUGU.			
13	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	10th December 1887.
14	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	6th and 12th December 1887.
15	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Do.	100	5th December 1887.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
16	"The Karnautaca Prakashica" ..	Bangalore	450	21st and 28th November and 5th and 12th December 1887.
17	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Do.	35	26th Nov. and 3rd and 10th Dec. 1887.
18	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	30th November 1887.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
19	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	....
	Weekly.			
20	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	....
	HINDUSTANI.			
21	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	400	5th and 12th December 1887.
22	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	575	3rd and 10th " "
23	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	1st, 8th and 15th December 1887.
24	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Triplicane, do. ..	150	10th December 1887.
25	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	24th and 28th Nov. and 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th December 1887.
26	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	1st, 8th and 15th December 1887.
27	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar" of 15th December 1887.	....	..	Not received.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

M. Grevy's resignation.

1. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 26th November 1887, anticipates disturbances in France owing to the resignation of M. Grevy. VETTIKODEYON, Nov. 26th, 1887.

Russia and England.

2. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th November, comments on the article in the *Moscow Gazette* (saying Russia has no desire to hurt England, and advising England to put away her suspicions), and says this is only meant to induce England to forego her preparations. Happily England and India have a free Press which keep Government well informed of such stratagems as this. KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 28th, 1887.

Ayub Khan.

3. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th December, reproduces an article from *'Am* saying notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's announcement, it is strange we do not have particulars of Ayub's surrender. KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 3th, 1887.

The Triple Alliance.

4. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st Dec., considers the "Triple Alliance" will be a cause of trouble in Europe instead of maintaining peace, or if not, that Russia, through jealousy of England, will stir up trouble in Asia and Afghanistan and menace India. KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

The Triple Alliance.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th December, says, the "Triple Alliance" (which is against the Turkish power in the Mediterranean) is the cause of Russia massing troops on the Austrian frontier. Should war ensue, Germany will help Austria. The French will then make their war of revenge, and Italy will take advantage of the opportunity to seize Algeria and Tunis, which will alarm the Sultan for Tripolis, and he will at once fight Italy. What will England do? She cannot help Italy, for to fight the Sultan would be to affront the Muhammadans. She should let Austria and Russia fight it out and interfere in Central Asia and create a power including Afghanistan, Bokhara, Khiva and Kashgir under a Muhammadan prince and make a buffer between Russia and India. Persia will help Russia. Every one knows how great a check to Russia, Turkey is, and when Russia has a Muhammadan power on each side, she will for ever be disappointed of her hopes. KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 8th, 1887.

The Triple Alliance.

6. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th Dec., considers the "Triple Alliance" is intended to protect Turkey, and that England should join it, as, if Russia advances on India, she would be exposed to attack from the members of the confederacy, Turkey on the European side. SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 8th, 1887.

The Triple Alliance.

7. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, comments on the "Triple Alliance" and the general state of affairs in Europe, and considers if any one Power, however great, tries to disturb the peace, the others should combine to prevent it. SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Night beats of Policemen.

8. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 26th November 1887, suggests that the Inspector-General of Police should enforce the system of police going regularly on beat at nights. HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Nov. 26th, 1887.

The cause of the unpopularity of the Police Department.

9. A correspondent writes to the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 10th December 1887, that the men employed in the police are from the dregs of the people and possess neither education nor moral character, being promoted merely for detective skill. About two or three months ago when a Brahman Matriculate applied to a Superintendent for the post of constable, he was told DESHABHIMAUNY, Dec. 10th, 1887.

that that employment was not fitted for him. If this is the attitude of educated Englishmen towards educated Natives, he need not speak of the attitude of other Anglo-Indians.

(b) Courts.

DRAVEDAVARTAMAUNY, Dec. 4th, 1887.

Process Servers.

10. The *Dravedavartamauny*, of the 4th December 1887, accuses the process servers of Civil Courts of venality.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Valuation of Suits.

11. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says, with reference to the proposed changes in the mode of valuation of suits relating to land, that if the Court fee be calculated on the janmam value of the holding, most of the suits now falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts of District Munsifs will have to be tried by Subordinate Judges,—a change which will result in great inconvenience to parties. The formation of panchayats, as in former times, for the settling of disputes is suggested as some remedy for the evils apprehended.

(d) Education.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

Establishment of Military schools.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, contends that the want of Military schools is greatly felt in spite of many Civil schools, and that a Military school should be established in each Presidency and kept up by the sixty lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

Age of admission to the Civil Service.

13. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, rejoices that on the recommendation of Mahdi Ali Khan, the Civil Service Commission have agreed to advise the raising the age of admission to the Civil Service from 19 to 23.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

Zenana Mission.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says that in our Zenana Mission school pictures of events narrated in the New Testament are being introduced, with a view to pervert the girls from Islam; and calls on Mussalmans to support a girls' school of their own, and not to allow their girls to go to the Mission school, and to have nothing to do with those who send their children there.

(e) Local and Municipal.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

The Madras Municipality and the people of Mylapore.

15. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 3rd December 1887, supports the petition of inhabitants of Mylapore, 8th Division, that a Sub-office may be opened at Mylapore for the collection of Municipal taxes. Otherwise it is suggested that the old method of collecting taxes by bill collectors be reverted to.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 30th, 1887.

The Municipal elections at Bellary.

16. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, says, "The polling of votes for the election of Municipal Commissioners at Bellary took place in the Prince of Wales' Chuttrum. The polling officers sat one in each corner room and the Municipal Chairman was seated at the entrance to the chuttrum. As soon as a voter entered, the Chairman directed him to the room of the polling officer for his ward, and the polling officer then had a long conversation lasting for about half an hour with each voter, and then the vote was taken. We did not like that any such long conversation should be held, and we accordingly drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact, but this was of no use. The Chairman, instead of listening to us, ordered that no one should remain at the entrance to the chuttrum, and thus prevented us and our friends from watching even from a distance what was going on in the polling rooms. We then remonstrated with the Chairman, and asked him to allow us to note down what was going on there, as we were reporters to newspapers. He informed us that the rules required that the polling should be confidential. But not satisfied with this answer, we pointed out to him that the rules required only that the voting

should be confidential, and not that nobody should remain outside the polling place, or that the police constables alone should witness the proceedings. This did not satisfy the Chairman. Then one of the candidates informed the Chairman that there was a general complaint that various irregularities were going on in the polling, and requested that all candidates might be admitted into the chuttrum, but not allowed to go near the polling rooms. The Chairman, however, did not like this, and himself undertook to push out all that were standing outside the entrance.

"We hear that on the day after the election for Brucepettah was over, the Chairman and some of the Councillors assembled all the voters in Cowl Bazaar, and told them that they should all vote for a particular candidate and not for any other. But the voters being sensible men flatly refused to be guided by their advice, and said they would exercise their own judgment. On hearing this one of the candidates gave notice that the Chairman and others should not interfere or try to influence the voters.

"We can justify the canvassing of votes by the candidates, but we doubt whether any Municipal officer as such has a right to interfere in such matters."

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

Hospital at Alattur.

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, in noticing with pleasure the sanction accorded by the District Board of Malabar for the establishment of a hospital at Alattur, suggests that the medical man to be appointed for the hospital be either a Brahman or a Nayar, and that the condition of the public road from Alattur to Lakkadi be improved.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

VETTIKODEYON, Nov. 26th, 1887.

New Deputy Collectors.

18. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 26th November 1887, offers advice to Government as to filling up the posts of Deputy Collectors newly sanctioned.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Causes of corruption among Revenue officers.

19. A correspondent writing to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, says that some persons who are appointed Sub-Magistrates, Sheristadars, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors show themselves to be very strict and honest at first, but, in a short time, they become acquainted with the character of the people they have to deal with, when they take into their confidence those mirassidars who are in the habit of seeking the countenance of officials in power, and obtain from them the supplies, &c., required by them on occasions of marriage, &c. This evil arises from the custom of allowing these officials to remain in one and the same place for a long period ranging from five to twenty years. To remedy this, a general order should be issued to the effect that Revenue officers should not be kept in one place for more than three years.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

Proposal to reduce and make permanent the ryotwari assessment.

20. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, says that, with the exception of Government employés, the merchants and agriculturists in India are very poor. The land assessment exceeds the value of the produce, and a ryot can hardly get his living. The merchants are burdened with many taxes. The ryotwari assessment should be lowered and made permanent in the Madras Presidency.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Settlement of the Wynad Taluk, Malabar.

21. Referring to the settlement now in progress in the Wynad Taluk of the Malabar District, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says that the assessments entered in the new puttahs are abnormally high; that the conditions of the proclamation issued before the commencement of the settlement, with regard to the recognition of proprietary rights of the inhabitants are ignored; that assessment is going to be levied on the whole extent of land in possession, and not on the portion of land actually cultivated; that some janmam property of inhabitants is classed as the janmam of Government; and that the Settlement Officer Mr. Stuart did not give a proper hearing to the grievances of the people when they

were once lately represented to him in person. It is suggested that arrangements should be made to lay this matter before the approaching National Congress in Madras.

(h) Railways.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

22. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, suggests with regard to the mail service carried on by the special trains running in Malabar, that a box for letters should be kept in the mail waggon, and that letters should be received from all such Post-offices as are near the railway stations and from the letter-boxes kept at the railway stations themselves.

Mail Service.

(k) General.

TARANGAY NAISON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

23. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 10th December 1887, publishes a letter from a correspondent, impugning the capacities of Village Munsifs. It is of common occurrence for parties to suits to go to a distant District Munsif's Court, although their cases fall within the jurisdiction of the Village Munsifs.

Village Munsifs.

CALANIDHY, Dec. 15th, 1887.

24. The *Calanidhy*, of the 15th December 1887, is to the same effect.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 7th, 1887.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th December 1887, supports the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress during the past two years embodying the opinion that the Indian Councils Act should be so amended as to admit the representatives of the people into the existing Legislative Councils, and that the annual financial statement of receipts and expenditure should be submitted for discussion by those Councils. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their memorial to the Government of India advocate the same view. There will be no danger that the people will misconstrue any of the measures and reforms introduced by Government, if only they have first been discussed by their own representatives in the Legislative Councils. In his speech on the Jubilee day, Lord Dufferin stated that he was in favour of reforming the Legislative Councils, and that he would be glad if such reform were carried out during his tenure of office.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, referring to the large sums expended in the construction of the Government House at Simla, observes that with such expenditure, the public debt must necessarily increase.

Expenditure on Government House, Simla.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

27. Another paragraph in the same paper suggests that the value-payable system, which has been lately abolished in respect of the Wallokode Post-office, be revived.

Revival of value-payable system at Wallokode Post-office.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

28. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, considers the dispute between the Saits of Mysore and the other Muhammadans should have been settled by the "Ulima" and not by the Law Courts.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 5th, 1887.

29. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th December, blames the Moulavies in the matter of the dispute between the Saits and Mysore Mussalmans, they should have smoothed matters down instead of encouraging (the origin of this dispute seems to be the Saits having applied the term "half caste" to the offspring of a Sait and a Mysore Mussalman woman).

Disputes between the Saits of Mysore and other Muhammadans.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

30. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, says a correspondent advises the Muhammadans of Mysore to settle their disputes, and blames the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* for fomenting a dispute which has no real foundation.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

31. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, says, the Viceroy and Governors, who draw thousands of rupees pay, go to the Hills where they spend a great part of the year. Finance Committees meet and introduce reductions in every department, tax on tax is imposed, but no mention is made of this expense, though it has been before Parliament, and how should any change be made; they are the rulers, and the wealth of India is for their ease. If they cannot do without going to the Hills, they should resign and let others come out who can live in the plains and save the country this expense.

Hill expenses of the Viceroy and the Governors.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says, the Upper Burma post is still in an unsatisfactory state.

Upper Burma.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32*a*. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says the *Madras Times* has a paragraph that a plot has been discovered to kill the Commander-in-Chief in Secunderabad, in which certain field officers and ladies are implicated. This is a sort of a riddle we do not understand.

Commander-in-Chief.

(Translator's Note.—The original said, "to kill him with kindness.")

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 10th, 1887.

33. A correspondent writes to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, on the ambiguity of the General Stamp Act I of 1879, in consequence of which the people are put to great loss and trouble. The former Acts, which were repealed by this Act, were clear and simple. The present Act not only enhances the Stamp duty leviable on instruments, but is hard of apprehension even by experienced lawyers.

The severity of General Stamp Act of 1879.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, contains a leading article about the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill. The Bill was originally drawn up during the régime of the Governor before last, yet nothing has as yet been done. According to the Government Proceedings, dated 15th April last, No. 543 (Public), the Bill was referred to the Legislative Department in order to pass it at an early date into an Act. As the Government derive no benefit from this Bill, no particular interest is taken in it, for in passing the Municipal and similar Acts, not only the welfare of the people, but also the interests of some favourites were concerned. Acts of a more intricate nature even have generally received an earlier consideration at the hands of the authorities. The editor points to the mismanagement in the Triplicane temple, where two out of the three durmakartas have died, so that the whole property of the temple is at the discretion of the one surviving member.

The Hindu Religious Endowment Bill.

SANMARGADARSINI, Nov. 1887.

35. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of November, says that match-boxes, in consequence of the cheapness, are kept everywhere, and fires are often caused by them. To prevent such accidents, a law similar to the Petroleum Act should be passed.

Suggestion to pass an Act about match-boxes.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

36. Referring to the enactment passed for Bengal and to the one about to be passed for Bombay, rendering the adulteration of ghee by mixing with it the fat of animals punishable, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, hopes that a similar Act will be passed for Madras also without delay.

Adulteration of Ghee Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

37. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 10th December 1887, regrets to find slavery still lingering in at least one form in the Native State of Travancore, although it has been abolished throughout British India and the allied Native States. There is a system in Travancore called "Vritty" under which certain lands have been

Serfdom in Travancore.

granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who, in return, have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples, and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply the State with 413 articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging carriages and cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying sheep, fowels and eggs, conveying mails, &c.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

38. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, though crediting the Nizam with good intentions because of his offer of 60 lakhs of rupees for the frontier defences, disapproves of his offer, inasmuch as it sets a bad example to the other Native princes, who are obliged to come forward with similar offers, lest they should be thought to be behind hand in loyalty. The large sums offered by these princes might be better utilised by them for promoting the welfare of their subjects. For instance, the irrigation works in the Nziam's dominions, which are in a very backward state, might be greatly improved with the 60 lakhs of rupees thus given away.

The Nizam's offer.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

39. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 28th ultimo, says that if we think that the British Government are justified in imposing an income-tax on officers, inamdars, mittadars, &c., for meeting the expenses of a foreign war, we may say that they are also justified in subjecting the Native princes to another kind of impost; for we see little difference between the Native princes voluntarily offering help to the Government and the Government levying an impost from them, or between the princes' paying the money from their own private purse and their exacting it in the form of a tax from their subjects, for a prince can have nothing in his own purse which has not previously been in that of his subjects. The statesmanlike wisdom of Lord Dufferin deserves very high commendation, for, seeing that it would be derogatory to the Native Rajas if he imposed any income-tax upon them as upon other British subjects, he has devised this means of exacting money from them, so that it might appear, in the eyes of the enemy, a proof of the loyalty of the Native Rajas and of the perfect good feeling that exists between them and the British Government. We very much regret that our Native princes have not been able to see through this device.

The acceptance of the Nizam's offer.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

40. The same paper under the head "Gratitude," says, "In spite of the treasonable letters now and then addressed to the people of India by Dhuleep Singh, the British Government has, we hear, a great regard for his children, and has sent one of his sons to Cambridge with the view of giving him the benefit of a University education. But we are inclined to believe that this regard is shown to them not so much because they are Dhuleep Singh's children, as because they are the offspring of a Christian lady. We should have been better able to test this gratitude of the British Government if King Theebaw had any sons. But we doubt whether he has any."

The treatment of the sons of Dhuleep Singh.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

41. The same paper thinks that the people would be very glad to have *Major Robertson as the Assistant Resident in Mysore during the absence of Mr. King, who is about to go home on furlough*, as Major Robertson is a very able man, and is acquainted with the administration of Mysore.

The Assistant Residentship of Mysore.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 4th, 1887.

42. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 4th instant, under the heading, "The frontier defence Mania," says, "The mania is spreading among the Native princes. Some place money, some, their armies, and others, the whole of their States at the disposal of the Viceroy for the defence of the frontier. This conduct, though praised by some selfish men, cannot but

Mysore not able to follow the example set by the Nizam.

appear ridiculous to others. Mysore, in particular, has been found fault with by an English contemporary called the *Broad Arrow* for not following the example set by the Nizam, because, it says, Mysore owes its present prosperity to the British administration of the province from 1834 to 1881, and it is, therefore, bound to show its gratitude on this occasion.

"No one can deny that many changes were introduced, and that the province made great improvement during the British administration. But when the present Maharaja assumed the sovereignty, the State was burdened with a debt from which it has hardly been able to recover up to this time. No one can accuse the Maharaja of parsimony, for his liberal grant of one lakh of rupees to the family of the late Dewan, and the donation of Rs. 50,000 for an institution to be established in a foreign country amply testify to his liberality. A large amount of the wealth of the State must have been carried to England during the fifty years that the State was under the British rule, and it would be a fair return of the obligation if a part of this wealth were used for frontier defence purposes in the name of Mysore."

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 12th, 1887.

43. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 12th instant, speaks thus about the relations between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung: "There seems to be no prospect of a reconciliation between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung. We hear that when the latter lately wished to have a personal interview with the former, he was refused it. If the misunderstanding between the two has not yet ended, we think it would be better for the ex-Dewan to sever all his connexion with the State. He is more respected in a foreign country than in his own. He can, therefore, live as he pleases elsewhere. But we cannot at all commend the conduct of the Nizam in this matter. He should have shown some regard at least to the invaluable services rendered by Sir Salar Jung's father to the State. We, therefore, think that there are none in the Council of the Nizam who have any inclination to bring about a reconciliation.

The Nizam and his ex-Dewan.

"The prevalence of the influence of the Natives in a State is always hostile to the interests of the foreigners therein. There is no doubt, therefore, that a reconciliation between the Nizam and his ex-Minister will be peculiarly distasteful to the English. As it would be bad policy to incur the displeasure of an influential man of a noble family, they have tried to please him by conferring upon him titles and honours. But at heart the Government of India are not very sorry for what has occurred.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

44. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, reproduces an article from the *Madras Times* describing the duties of the Dewan of a Native State.

Duties of the Dewan.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

45. A correspondent in same issue of the *Kerala Mitran* refers to the public grievances caused by various lotteries established in Cochin and Travancore.

Lotteries in Travancore and Cochin.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

46. Another correspondent in the same paper draws attention to the corruption going on in the Stamp Department of Cochin, and suggests that for the public convenience, stamped cadjans (palm leaves) be sold at the village offices.

Corruption in the Stamp Department, Cochin.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 24th, 1887.

47. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th November, complains there are no Mussalman members of the Council of State, whereby the Mysore Mussalmans are kept out of Government employment.

Mysore Council of State.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

48. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, remarks on an order lately issued by the Prime Minister of Hyderabad that any noble wishing to entertain the Resident or his Assistants must give notice, and says that this is going back to the old days

Prime Minister's order regarding the entertainment of the Resident of Hyderabad.

when Europeans could not go into the City. The order may have been given in the interest of the safety of the Resident, but the people will think it was given to prevent their seeing him when they wish.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

49. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, has an article on education in Hyderabad, and says no religious education is given; this is not as it should be in a Muhammadan State, especially in these days when Christians are being copied in everything else and religion is neglected.

Education in Hyderabad.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, suggests that the 60 lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam for frontier defences might well be invested as an endowment fund for the establishment of a Military College in India like Sandhurst.

A Military College for India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 10th, 1887.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, says that it is a widely known fact that England owes all her wealth and greatness to her commerce. The Indian Army and the Indian Exchequer have been utilised in the interests of British commerce. The English at the expense of India waged war with China on two occasions to protect their commercial interests in that country. Then followed the war in Africa for which India had to pay. What England is afraid of about Russian is that Russia should become her competitor in the Indian market. Burma has been annexed at the cost of India not for the benefit of India, but for finding new markets for English goods. The English find it profitable to sell their goods in a country subject to their rule, for they have no duties to pay, and can prevent the importation of articles of commerce from other countries by imposing duties on them. The Chinese Government imposed a like duty on English goods imported into their country, but when the English threatened to wage war with them, they came to terms with the English and allowed their goods to be brought into their country without the payment of any duty. When the king of Burma imposed the same kind of restrictions on English merchants, the English fitted out an expedition to Burma, dethroned the king and annexed his country. If the commerce of England were gone, she would dwindle into nothing before such large empires as Russia, Germany, &c. England is rich, whereas India is poor, and it does not therefore become the English to advance their own interests at our expense.

English Commerce and the Indian Exchequer.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Nov. 26th, 1887.

52. *Deshabhimauny*, of the 26th November 1887, says that new taxes may probably be imposed to make good the deficit in the public revenues, but it is not clear how they can be imposed, seeing that the taxes are already too numerous and the country too poor to bear increase. All this embarrassment is owing to the annexation of Burma. The expenditure incurred on account of Burma should be paid by the people of that country alone, and should not fall on the people of India.

Separation of Burma from India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

53. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, recommends the appointment of a competent Native Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The reasons assigned for this measure are that the present Secretary cannot be expected to be so familiar with the merits and qualifications of Native gentlemen as with those of Europeans; that the appointment of a Native will be a source of gratification to Natives living far away from the Presidency, who will thus have the opportunity of ventilating their grievances, if there are any, to His Excellency; that His Excellency will have the advantage of learning personally the wants of all his subjects, and that there will be thus no necessity for His Excellency to make tours to different districts. A cordial feeling will thus be established between the governed population and the governing authorities.

Appointment of a Native Private Secretary to the Governor.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

54. The same paper complains that clerks in several public offices must attend office from 10 or 11 in the morning to 7 or 8 in the evening, for they are not allowed to leave earlier than the European Chiefs, who do not appear before 2 or 3 P.M. The editor solicits the attention of His Excellency the Governor to prevent such occurrences.

Detention of public clerks till late in the evenings.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th December, criticises the Government Proceedings, No. 1259, dated 4th October 1886, according to which Sub-Registrars should not be appointed Chairmen of Punchayets. There are often no other eligible men to be found, as for instance, at Yadaki, Uravakonda, Bukkanapatnam, &c., and Revenue officials have little or no leisure to attend to such duties, besides they think it beneath their dignity to sit together with ryots and discuss with them.

On preventing Sub-Registrars to be Chairmen of Punchayets.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

56. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, remarks that the civilised British rule in India has been the cause of forgery and perjury as is clear from the Session Courts.

On the effects of the British rule in India.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

57. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 28th ultimo, speaking of Mr. Dese Urs, says, "Mysore should be very proud to hear that this gentleman, who belongs to the royal family of Mysore, has won golden opinions from the Government of India for the courage and perseverance shown by him in the presence of the enemy in Burma. It is to be regretted that Mysore itself could not enjoy the benefit of his talents. There are many other gentlemen belonging to royal families who are ready to toil for the good of their sovereign and of their countrymen, but as there is no encouragement given to them, their talents lie dormant."

Encouragement to gentlemen belonging to the families of Native princes.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

58. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, describes the objects of the National Congress and the public good it is calculated to do, while the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, publishes a notice of the Congress, and gives the substance of the proceedings of a meeting held at Calicut to nominate delegates.

National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

59. Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of reforms in the system of marriage among the Malabar Sudras, a letter in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, observes that the present system is good enough.

Marriage among Malabar Sudras.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

60. With regard to a suit brought by the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nelambúr against Mr. Logan, Collector of Calicut, wonder is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, that no Village Munsif should have been found willing to register a Power-of-Attorney in connection with the suit.

Registry of Power-of-Attorney in a suit against Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887. SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887. MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 8th, 1887.

61. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, and *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the same date, and *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 8th December, publish translation of Dhuleep Singh's proclamation to the people of India from the *Standard*.

Dhuleep Singh's proclamation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

62. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says Mussalmans will have been pleased with Canon Taylor's speech saying their religion is spreading, but they should remember to whom it was addressed. It is a scheme to make Mussalmans think they need not trouble themselves to spread their religion while the Padris will take advantage of their apathy to spread Christianity. The Moulavis should cease fighting amongst themselves, whereby they drive their co-religionists from their faith and devote themselves to spreading the true tenets of Islam.

Muhammadan religion.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 15th, 1887.

63. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th December, extracts two articles from *'Am* headed "What do you say" and "A picture of English alarm" commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England and the amount of trust to be placed in the chiefs and people of India and entirely disagreeing with his views.

Comments on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

64. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, has an article on the forthcoming National Congress, considers Mussalmans should not join it, for though the movement may not be in opposition to Government, still the Mussalmans should have these affairs alone, until, by education, they have made themselves fit to take part in such weighty matters. It may really be called the Bengal Congress, or perhaps even the Hindu Congress, but they are endeavouring to make Mussalmans join, and are spreading the report that Government disapproves of it. This was, however, contradicted at a meeting of the Indian Association lately held on the premises of the Tribune Press at Lahore.

National Congress.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

65. The same paper reproduces an article on the same subject from the *Hindustani* saying no great work ever succeeded without encountering and overcoming opposition. Many objections are made to the Congress amongst others, that it is against Government; this is not so, it seeks for justice to all, whereby the Government will be strengthened.

Public No. 57, 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,
17*th January* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Public CURRENT NO. 5702

From

W. Brunegue Esq

Malayalam

Translator to

Government

Madras

To

The

Chief Secretary to Govt

Madras

Dated 22-12-87

Encl

No 2 & 1

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 24 DEC 87

Reject

Forwarding a report on the Malayalam News papers for the 1st fortnight of Dec 87

condition of the public mind from

6

expressed in a paragraph of the
Kerala Patrika of the 3d December
that no Village Munsiff should
have been found willing to register
a power of attorney in Connection
with the Suit.

W. Winterfield

Malayalam Translator
to the Govt. of Madras.

In Pub. C 5300 of 87

Suggests that for the public Convenience Stamped Cadjans (palm leaves) be Sold at the Village offices.

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1). The Kerala Mitram of the 11th December describes the objects of the National Congress and the public good it is calculated to do while the Kerala Patrika of the 10th December publishes a notice of the Congress and gives the substance of the proceedings of a meeting held at Calicut to nominate delegates.

(2). Referring to previous Correspondence on the Subject of reforms in the System of marriage among the Malabar Hindus, a letter in the Kerala Patrika of the 10th December observes that the present System is good enough.

(3). With regard to a Suit brought by the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nelambur against Mr. Logan, Collector of Calicut, wonder is expressed

Condition of the public [illegible]

III. Legislation.

Referring to the enactments passed for Bengal and to the one about to be passed for Bombay, rendering the adulteration of Ghee by mixing with it the fat of animals punishable, the Kerala Patrika of the 3d December hopes that a similar act will be passed for Madras also without delay.

IV. Native States.

(1). The Kerala Mitram of the 11th December reproduces an article from the Madras Times describing the duties of the Dewan of a Native State.

(2). A Correspondent in same issue of the Kerala Mitram refers to the public grievances caused by various lotteries established in Cochin and Travancore.

(3). Another Correspondent in the same paper draws attention to the corruption going on in the Stamp

this matter before the approaching
National Congress in Madras.

(h). Railways.

The Kerala Patrika of the 3d Dec.
suggests with regard to the Mail Service
carried on by the Special Trains running
in Malabar, that a box for letters
should be kept in the Mail waggon
and that letters should be received from
all such Post offices as are near the
Railway stations and from the letter-boxes
kept at the Railway stations themselves.

(k). General.

(1). A paragraph in the Kerala Patrika
of the 3d December referring to the large
sums expended in the construction of
the Government House at Simla, observes
that with such expenditure, the public
debt must necessarily increase.

(2). Another paragraph in the same
paper suggests that the value-payable
system which has been lately abolished
in respect of the Wallodode Post office
be revived.

and Condition of the public roads from
Alattur to Palkkadi be improved.

(f). Land Revenue & Settlement.

Referring to the Settlement
now in progress in the Wynad Taluk
of the Malabar District, a Correspondent
in the Kerala Patrika of the 3d December
says that the assessments entered in the
new pattahs are abnormally high;
that the Conditions of the proclamation
issued before the Commencement of
the Settlement with regard to the recognition
of proprietary rights of the inhabitants
are ignored; that assessment is going
to be levied on the whole extent of
land in possession, and not on the
portion of land actually cultivated;
that some Jenmam property of inhabitants
is classed as the Jenmam of Govern-
ment; and that the Settlement officer
Mr Stuart did not give a proper
hearing to the grievances of the people
when they were once lately represented
him in person. It is suggested that
arrangements should be made to lay

II. Home administration

(b). Courts.

The Kerala Patrika of the 3?. Decem
says with reference to the proposed changes
in the mode of valuation of Suits relating t
land, that if the Court fee be calculated o
the Jenmam value of the holding, most of
the Suits now falling within the pecuniary
jurisdiction of Courts of District Munciffs,
will have to be tried by Subordinate judges
a change which will result in great
inconvenience to parties. The formation
of Panchayats as in former times for th
Settling of disputes is suggested as some
remedy for the evils apprehended.

(c). Local and Municipal.

A Correspondent in the
Kerala Patrika of the 10th December in noticing
with pleasure the sanction accorded by
the District Board of Malabar for the
Establishment of a hospital at Alat
Suggests that the Medical man to b
appointed for the hospital be either a
Brahman or a Nayar, and that
Condition

List of Malayalam extracts

the first fortnight

No.	Name of
1	Kerala
2	Kerala Pa

Extracts.

(1) Duties of the Dewan. 4

(2) Lotteries in Travancore and Cochin. . 4.

(3) Corruption in the Stamp Department, Cochin. } 4

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

VI. Miscellaneous

(1). National Congress. 5

(2). Marriage among Malabar Sudras. 5

(3) Registry of power of attorney in a suit against Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar. } 5

C. Dhanapa.

Malayalam Translator to the Govt. of Madras.

x 2/7. ebk

Index of the Contents of the Report on Malayalam newspapers for the first fortnight of December 1887.

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Page

I. Foreign Politics. Nil

II Home administration

(a). Police . . Nil

(b) Courts. Valuation of suits for land - . . 1

(c). Jails. . Nil

(d). Education. Nil

(e). Local and Municipal - Hospital at Alattur. 1

(f). Land Revenue × Settlement - Settlement of the Wynad taluk, Malabar. 2

(g). Forests. . Nil

(h). Railways - Mail Service in Special train in Malabar. 3

(i). Public works. Nil.

(j). Salt. . . Nil

(k). General.
(1) Expenditure on Government House. Simla. 3

(2). Revival of Value Payable System at Wallakode Post office 3

III. Legislation
Adulteration of Ghee act . 3

&1

Malayalam Translator's office
22d. December 1887

CURRENT NO. 5300

From,

W. Dumergue, Esquire
Malayalam Translator to Government

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government, Madras.

Sir,

In forwarding a report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of the current month, I have the honor to state that the first issue of the "Kerala mitran" for the month has not been received. The Editor has been requested to send a Copy and the report on it will be included in the report for the second fortnight.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt. Servt.
W. Dumergue.
Malayalam Translator to Government

x2 cbl

CURRENT NO. 5226

Public (1887) Department.

From S. Mangesha Rau, Esquire
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 89.

Dated . . . 15th December 1887

Received 15

CHIEF SECRETARY 15 DEC 87

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th December. 1887.

Government of India for the courage and
perseverance shown by him in the presence
of the enemy in Burmah. It is to be regretted
that Mysore itself could not enjoy the
benefit of his talents. There are many
other gentlemen belonging to the Royal
families who are ready to toil for the good
of their Sovereign and of their countrymen
but as there is no encouragement given
to them their talents lie dormant.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 15th December 1887. } S. Mangesha Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government.

can therefore live as he pleases elsewhere. Bu
we cannot at all commend the conduct
of the Nizam in this matter. He should
have shown some regard at least to th
invaluable services rendered by Sir Sal
Jungs father to the State. We therefore thi
that there are none in the Council of th
Nizam who have any inclination to
bring about a reconciliation.

The prevalence of the influence of the
natives in a State is always hostile
the interests of the foreigners therein.
is no doubt therefore that a reconciliat
between the Nizam and his Ex-Minister
will be peculiarly distasteful to the
English. As it would be bad policy to
incur the displeasure of an influent
man of a noble family they have t
to please him by conferring upon h
titles and honours. But at heart the
Government of India are, not very sorry
what has occurred.

VI. Miscellaneous

The Karnataca Prakashica
November 29th 1887.

7. The Karnataca Prakashica of
the 28th ultimo, speaking of Mr Dese Ekn
says— "Mysore should be very proud to
that this gentleman who belongs to the Roy
family of Mysore ha
worn golden opinions

Encouragement to Gentlemen belonging to the families of Native Princes.

assumed the sovereignty the State was burden
d with a debt from which it has hardly
ever able to recover up to this time. No one
an accuse the Maharajah of his parsimony
or, his liberal grant of one lac of rupees
o the family of the late Dewan and the
donation of Rs50,000 for an institution
o be established in a foreign country amply
estify to his liberality. A large amount
of the wealth of the State must have been
carried to England during the 50 years that
he State was under the British rule, and
t would be a fair return of the obligation
if a part of this wealth were used for
frontier defence purposes in the name
of Mysore.

6. The Karnataca Prakashica of the 12th instant speaks thus about the relations between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung— "There seems to be no prospect of a reconciliation between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung. We hear that when the latter lately wished to have a personal interview with the former he was refused it. If the misunderstanding between the two has not yet ended we think it would be better for the Ex-Dewan to sever all his connection with the State. He is more respected in a foreign country than in his own. He

The Karnataca Prakashica December 12th 1887.

The Nizam and his Ex-Dewan.

...re live
in Mysore during the absence of Mr King
who is about to go home on furlough, a
Major Robertson is a very able man
and is acquainted with the administrat
of Mysore.

The Karnataca Prakashica. December 4th. 1887.

5. The Karnataca Prakashica of th
4th instant under the heading, "The Frontie
Defence Mania" says:- The mania is
spreading among the Native Princes. So
place money, some, their armies, and othe
Mysore not able to follow the example set by the Nizaam } the whole of their sta
at the disposal of th
Viceroy for the defence of the frontier. Th
conduct, though praised by some selfish
men, cannot but appear ridiculous to
others. Mysore in particular has been fo
fault with by an English contemporary
called the Broad Arrow for not followi
the example set by the Nizam, because,
says, Mysore owes its present prosperity to
British administration of the Province f
1834 to 1881, and it is therefore bound to sh
its gratitude on this occasion.

No one can deny that many changes
introduced and that the Province made gre
improvement during the British adminis
tion. But when the present Maharajah
exacting money from them so that it
might appear in the eyes of the enemy, a
proof of the loyalty of the Native Rajahs
and of the perfect good feeling that existe
between them and the British Government.
We very much regret that our Native
Princes have not been able to see through
his device.

The Karnataca Prakashica. November 28th 1887.

3. The same paper under the head
'Gratitude' says- 'In spite of the treason-
able letters now and then addressed to the
people of India by Dhuleep Singh, the British
Government has, we hear, a great regard
for his children and has sent one of
his Sons to Cambridge with the view of
The treatment of the Sons of Dhuleep Singh } giving him the benefit of
a University education. But
we are inclined to believe that this regard
is shown to them not so much because
they are Dhuleep Singh's children as
because they are the offspring of a
Christian lady. We should have been better
able to test this gratitude of the British
Government if King Theebaw had any
Sons. But we doubt whether he has any.

The Karnataca Prakashica. November 28th 1887.

4. The same paper thinks that the people
would be very glad to have Major Robertson
The Assistant Resident ship of Mysore. } as the Assistant Resident

be live
by the candidates but we doubt whether
any Municipal Officer as such has a
right to interfere in such matters.

IV. Native States—

The Karnataca Prakashica. November 28th, 1887.

2. The Karnataca Prakashica of th
28th ultimo says that if we think that th
British Government are justified in impe
ing an Income tax on Offic
Inamdars, Mittadars &c. fa
meeting the expenses of a foreign war
we may say that they are also justified i
subjecting the Native Princes to another
kind of imposts for we see little differe
between the Native Princes voluntarily
offering help to the Government and th
Government levying an impost from the
or between the Princes' paying the money
their own private purse and their exactin
it in the form of a tax from their subje
for, a Prince can have nothing in his
own purse which has not previously b
in that of his subjects. The statesmanlik
wisdom of Lord Dufferin deserves very hig
commendation for seeing that it would be
derogatory to the Native Rajahs if he imp
any income tax upon them as upon othe
British subjects, he has devised this means

The Acceptance of the Nizam's offer

polling should be confidential. But not satisfied
with this answer we pointed out to him that
the rules required only that the voting should
be confidential and not that no body should
remain outside the polling place or that
the police constables alone should witness
the proceedings. This did not satisfy the
Chairman. Then one of the candidates
informed the Chairman that there was a
general complaint that various irregular-
ities were going on in the polling, and
requested that all candidates might be
admitted into the Chatrum, but not allow-
ed to go near the polling rooms. The Chairman
however did not like this and himself
undertook to push out all that were
standing outside the entrance.

We hear that, on the day after the election
for Brueraptah was over, the Chairman
and some of the Councillors assembled
all the voters in Cowl Bazaar and told them
that they should all vote for a particular
candidate and not for any other. But the
voters being sensible men flatly refused
to be guided by their advice and said they
would exercise their own judgment. On
hearing this one of the candidates gave
notice that the Chairman and others
should not interfere or try to influence
the voters.

We can justify the canvassing of voters

D. 1

II Home Administrations

(c) Local and Municipal.

Vijayadhwaja November 30th 1887.

The Municipal Elections at Bellary.

1. The Vijayadhwaja of 30th ultimo says:- The polling of votes for the election of Municipal Commissioners at Bellary took place in the Prince of Wales Chatrum. The polling officers sat one in each corner room and the Municipal Chairman was seated at the entrance to the Chatrum. As soon as a voter entered, the Chairman directed him to the room of the polling officer for his ward and the polling officer then had a long conversation lasting for about half an hour with each voter and then the vote was taken. We did not like that any such long conversation should be held and we accordingly drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact, but this was no use. The Chairman instead of listening to us ordered that no one should remain at the entrance to the Chatrum and prevented us and our friends from watching even from a distance, what was going on in the polling rooms. We then remonstrated with the Chairman and asked him to allow us to note down what was going on there as we were reporters to newspapers. He informed us that the rules required that the

List of Canarese Newspapers

Names of Newspapers	Places of Publication	Reported no. of subscribers	Dates of papers received and enlarged for the fortnight.
1. The (Weekly) Karnataca Prakashica	Bangalore	450	November 21st & 28th December 5th & 12th
2. The (Weekly) Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	35.	November 26th December 3rd & 10th
3. The (Weekly) Vijayadhwaja	Bellary		November 30th

Public

From

CURRENT NO. 5282

The Telugu Translator
to Government.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 19th December 1887.
Received 20

CHIEF SECRETARY
20 DEC 87
GOVT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th December 1887.

1887.

ber 18

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No.

7

xent.

E, Esq.,
slator
Government,
RETARY
GOVERNMENT,

Subject.

rt on Tamul News-
the ~~week~~ fortnight ending
188

Public CURRENT No. 1

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamul Translator
to Government,
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No.

CHIEF SECRETARY 27 DEC 87 ... OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th December 1887.

Confidential

No 89 of 1887.

Public

Confidential

CURRENT NO. 5226

[No 89 of 19

CURRENT

night ending the 15th December 1

s.

(R) – General. Page

Nil.

III Legislation.

The Hindu Religious Endowment Bill.

Suggestion to pass an Act about Match boxes

IV Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Appointment of a Native Private Secretary to the Governor.

Detention of public clerks till late in the evenings.

On presenting Sub-Registrars to the Chairmen Punchayets.

On the effects of the British rule in India.

Public

CURRENT NO. 5282

From

The Telugu Translator to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated 19th December 1887.
Received 20

CHIEF SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 20 DEC 87

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 15th December 1887.

DOCUMENT NO. 2238
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DOCUMENT NO. 236
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CURRENT NO. 5226

[No 89 of 1

8. The Hi...

Hindujanasamskārini, December, 1887.	On the effects of the British Rule in India.

the, cause, of forgery and ...

Courts.

Telugu Translator's Office,

Madras, 19th December, 1887.

... ...ts of all

ld ... es no necessity for His

... y Districts. A cordial feeling

on ... governed, (population) and the governing

... that clerks in several — Andhraprakasika, December. 3rd, 1887.

... from 10, or 11 in the morning

... to 7 or 8 in the evening,

... ier than the European Chiefs

... The Editor solicits the ...

... prevent such occurrences.

... 10th December, criticises — Andhraprakāsika, December, 10th, 1887.

... the Government Proceedings

... ing to which Sub Registrars

... Punchayets. There are

... xs, for instance, at Yadaki;

... d Revenue Officials have

... ies, besides they think it

... ts and discuss with them.

CURRENT NO. 3226

[No 89 of 19

Sanmārgadarśini, November, 1887.

property of the ... member.

4. The Sanmārg

Suggestion to pass an Act about Matchboxes.

kept everywhere, and fire vent such accidents, a be passed.

VI.

Andhraprakāśika, December 3d, 1887.

5. The Andhra

Appointment of a Native Private Secretary to the Governor.

vate Secretary to His for this measure are t to be so familiar with gentlemen as with the natives will be a great from the Presidency wh their grievances, if there

... many

ld be lowered, and maa

y.

e 3d December, contains a leading article about the Bill was originally drawn one last, yet nothing has rnment Proceedings, dated ill was referred to the t at an early date into fit from this Bill, no lassing the Municipal of the people but also cerned. Acts of a more ened, an earlier con- es. The Editor points to mple where two out , so that the whole

Andhraprakāśika, December 3d, 1887.

CURRENT NO. 226

No 89 of 19

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the te

No.	Names of Newspapers.
1.	Sanmārgadarśini
2.	Andhraprakāśika
3.	Hindujanasamskārini

II.

(d)

Hindujanasamskārini, December 1887.

The Hindujan

Establishment of Military Schools.

in spite of many Civ

be established in each

of Rupees offered by

(

Hindujanasamskārini, December 1887.

2. The Hindujan

Proposal to reduce and make permanent the Ryotwari assessment.

merchants, and agric

assessment exceeds th

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the

Page

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration —

(a) — Police.

Nil.

(b) — Courts.

Nil.

(c) — Jails.

Nil.

(d) — Education.

Establishment of Military Schools.

(e) — Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement.

Proposal to reduce and make permanent the Ryotwari assessment.

(g) — Forests.

Nil.

(h) — Railways.

Nil

(i) — Public Works.

Nil.

(j) — Salt

Nil

CURRENT NO.

Public (1887) Department.

From C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
Tamul Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT.

No.

Dated

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 DEC 87
GOVT OF MADRAS

Received

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th December 1887.

incurred on account of Burmah should be paid by the people of that Country alone, and should not fall on the people of India.

Tamil Translator's Office
Vellore
23d December 1887

C. Thackeray

Tamil Translator to Govt

1- their Country without the payment any duty. When the King of Burmah imposed the same kind of restrictions on English merchants, the English fitted out an Expedition to Burmah, dethroned the King & annexed his Country. If the Commerce of England were gone, the world would dwindle into nothing before such large empires as Russia, Germany, &c. England is such whereas India is poor & it does not therefore become the English to advance their own interests at our Expense

16. The Deshabhemany of the 26th November 1887 says that new taxes may probably be imposed to make good the deficit in the public revenues, but it is not clear how they can be imposed, seeing that the taxes are already too numerous and the Country too poor to bear increased. All this embarrassment is owing to the annexation of Burmah. The Expenditure

of India waged war with China on
two occasions to protect their Commercial
interests in that Country. Then followed
the war in Africa for which India had
to pay. What England is afraid of ab
Russian is that Russia should become
her Competitor in the Indian market.
Burmah has been annexed at the Cost
India not for the benefit of India bu
for finding new markets for English go
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in

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English Commerce and the Indian Exchequer

the State with 413 Articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging Carriages and Cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying chiefs, fowls and eggs, Conveying mails &c.

The Sezam's Offer.

13. The Coorg Commission of the 3d December 1887, though Crediting the Sezawn with good intentions because of his offer of 60 Lakhs of Rupees for the frontier defences, disapproves of this offer in as much as it sets a bad example to the other Native Princes who are obliged to come forward with similar offers, lest they should be thought to be behind hand in loyalty. The large sums Offered by these Princes might be better utilized by them for promoting the welfare of their subjects. For instance the Abolishment of the General Stamp Act in 1879, in consequence of which the people are put to great loss and trouble. The former Acts which were repealed by this Act were clear and simple. The present Act not only enhances the Stamp duty, leviable on instruments but is hard of apprehension even by experienced Lawyers.

IV. Native States.

Serfdom in Travancore.

12. The Vettikadiyan of the 10th December 1887 regrets to find Slavery still lingering in at least one form in the Native State of Travancore, although it has been abolished throughout British India and the Allied Native States. There is a system in Travancore called "Vritty" under which certain lands have been Granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who in return have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply

the

to admit the representatives of the people into the existing Legislative Councils and that the Annual Financial Settlement of Receipts and Expenditure should be submitted for discussion by those Councils. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their memorial to the Government of India advocate the same view. There will be no danger that the people will misconstrue any of the measures and reforms introduced by Government, if only they have first been discussed by their own representatives in the Legislative Councils. In his speech on the jubilee day Lord Dufferin stated that he was in favour of reforming the Legislative Councils and that he would be glad if such reforms were carried out during his tenure of office.

III Legislation

11. A Correspondent writes to the Swadesha-mitran of the 10th December 1887 on the

(h) Railways

Nil

(i) Public Works

Nil

(j) Salt

Nil

(k) General

8. The Paramgay Patrika of the 10th December 1887 publishes a letter from a Correspondent, complaining the Capacities of Village Moonsiffs. It is of common occurrence for parties to suits to go to a distant District Court, although their Cases fall within the jurisdiction of the Village Moonsiffs. Village Moonsiffs.

9. The Calcutta Vasi of the 15th December 1887 is to the same effect.

10. The Swadeshamitran of the 7th December 1887 supports the Resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress during the past two years embodying the opinion that the Indian Councils Act should be so Amended as Reforms of the Legislative Councils

to

persons who are appointed Sub Magistrates Sheristadars, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors show themselves to be very strict and honest at first, but in a short time they become acquainted with the character of the people they have to deal with, when they take into their confidence those miscreants who are in the habit of seeking the countenance of officials in power, and obtain from them the supplies &c required by them on occasions of marriage &c. This will arise from the custom of allowing these officials to remain in one and the same place for a long period ranging from five to twenty years. To remedy this, a General order should be issued to the effect that Revenue officers should not be kept in one place for more than three years

(g) Forest.
Nil.

he need not speak of the attitude of other Anglo Indians.

(b) Courts

4. The Dravidavartani dinny of the 4th December 1887 accuses the process servers of Civil Courts of venality.

(c) Jails
Nil

(d) Education
Nil

(e) Local and Municipal

5. The Hindoo Janabhoodhany of the 3rd December 1887 supports the petition of inhabitants of Mylapore, & Division that a Sub Office may be opened at Mylapore for the collection of municipal taxes. Otherwise, it is suggested that the old method of collecting taxes by bill Collectors be reverted to.

The Madras Municipality and the people of Mylapore

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

6. The Vellia Rajan of the 26th November 1887 offers advice to Government as to filling up the posts of Deputy Collectors newly sanctioned.

New Deputy Collectors

7. A Correspondent writing to the Swadesha mitran of the 3rd December 1887 says that some persons

Causes of Corruption among Revenue Officers

I Foreign Politics

M Grevy's resignation

1 The Vette Rondeyon of the 26 November 1887 anticipates disturbances in France owing to the resignation of M Grevy.

II. Home Administration

(a) Police

Sight heads of Police news

2. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 26th November 1887 suggests that the Inspector General of Police should enforce the System of Police going regularly on beat at nights

The cause of the unpopularity of the Police depart-ment

3. A Correspondent writes to the Deshabhimanny of the 10th December 1887 that the men employed in the Police are from the dregs of the people and possess neither education nor moral character, being promoted merely for detective skill. About 2 or 3 months ago when a Brahmin matriculate applied to a Superintendent for the post of Constable, he was told that that employment was not fitted for him. If this is the attitude of educated Englishmen towards educated natives the

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of Publication	Nature of Paper whether Ordinary or Illustrated	Dates of papers received and Examined during the fortnight.
	Bi monthly			
1	Calanidhy	Coimbatore.	275	1st & 15th December 1887.
2	Swadeshabhimanny	Salem	150	1st & 15th December 1887.
3	Brahma Nyanabhodiny	Bangalore	110	1st & 15th December 1887.
	Tri monthly			
4	Travancore Abhimanny	Nagercoil	350	1st & 10th December 1887.
	Weekly			
5	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Madras	200	26th November and 3rd and 10th December 1887.
6	Vettivatayan	Do	250	26th November and 3rd and 10th December 1887.
7	Tarangay Sesow	Do	200	26th November & 3rd and 10th December 1887.
8	Tatwaveechany	Do	140	27th Patnadee and 4th & 11th December 1887.
9	Deshabhimanny	Periapoolayam	300	26th November and 3rd and 10th December 1887.
10	Coodandeyamitram	Combaconam	500	26th November and 3rd & 10th December 1887.
	Bi weekly			
12	Swadeshamitram	Madras	1120	26th & 30th November & 3rd 7th 10th & 14th December 1887.
13	Dravidavartamanny	Do	250	27th November & 1st 4th 8th 11th & 15th December 1887.

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(c) Jails

nil

(d) Education.

nil

(e) Local and Municipal

5 The Madras Municipality and the people of Mylapore

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

6. The new Deputy Collectors

7. Cause of Corruption among Revenue Officers

(g) Forests.

nil

(h) Railways

nil

(i) Public Works

nil

(j) Salt

nil

(k) General

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10 Reform of the Legislative Councils

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9

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 15th, 1887.

Comments on Sir Charles Dilke's opinions of the weakness of England.

63. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th December, extracts two articles from *'Am* headed "What do you say" and "A picture of English alarm" commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England and the amount of trust to be placed in the chiefs and people of India and entirely disagreeing with his views.

8

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

National Congress.

64. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, has an article on the forthcoming National Congress, considers Mussalmans should not join it, for though the movement may not be in opposition to Government, still the Mussalmans should have these affairs alone, until, by education, they have made themselves fit to take part in such weighty matters. It may really be called the Bengal Congress, or perhaps even the Hindu Congress, but they are endeavouring to make Mussalmans join, and are spreading the report that Government disapproves of it. This was, however, contradicted at a meeting of the Indian Association lately held on the premises of the Tribune Press at Lahore.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

65. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, reproduces an article on the same subject from the *Hindustani* saying no great work ever succeeded without encountering and overcoming opposition. Many objections are made to the Congress amongst others, that it is against Government; this is not so, it seeks for justice to all, whereby the Government will be strengthened. The same paper

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~~Dated~~ ~~17th January 88~~ Public No. 57, 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,
17th *January* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who, in return, have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples, and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply the State with 413 articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging carriages and cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying sheep, fowels and eggs, conveying mails, &c.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

38. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, though crediting the Nizam with good intentions because of his offer of 60 lakhs of rupees for the frontier defences, disapproves of his offer, inasmuch as it sets a bad example to the other Native princes, who are obliged to come forward with similar offers, lest they should be thought to be behind hand in loyalty. The large sums offered by these princes might be better utilised by them for promoting the welfare of their subjects. For instance, the irrigation works in the Nziam's dominions, which are in a very backward state, might be greatly improved with the 60 lakhs of rupees thus given away.

The Nizam's offer.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

39. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 28th ultimo, says that if we think that the British Government are justified in imposing an income-tax on officers, inamdars, mittadars, &c., for meeting the expenses of a foreign war, we may say that they are also justified in subjecting the Native princes to another kind of impost; for we see little difference between the Native princes voluntarily offering help to the Government and the Government levying an impost from them, or between the princes' paying the money from their own private purse and their exacting it in the form of a tax from their subjects, for a prince can have nothing in his own purse which has not previously been in that of his subjects. The statesmanlike wisdom of Lord Dufferin deserves very high commendation, for, seeing that it would be derogatory to the Native Rajas if he imposed any income-tax upon them as upon other British subjects, he has devised this means of exacting money from them, so that it might appear, in the eyes of the enemy, a proof of the loyalty of the Native Rajas and of the perfect good feeling that exists between them and the British Government. We very much regret that our Native princes have not been able to see through this device.

The acceptance of the Nizam's offer.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

40. The same paper under the head "Gratitude," says, "In spite of the treasonable letters now and then addressed to the people of India by Dhuleep Singh, the British Government has, we hear, a great regard for his children, and has sent one of his sons to Cambridge with the view of giving him the benefit of a University education. But we are inclined to believe that this regard is shown to them not so much because they are Dhuleep Singh's children, as because they are the offspring of a Christian lady. We should have been better able to test this gratitude of the British Government if King Theebaw had any sons. But we doubt whether he has any."

The treatment of the sons of Dhuleep Singh.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

41. The same paper thinks that the people would be very glad to have Major Robertson as the Assistant Resident in Mysore during the absence of Mr. King, who is about to go home on furlough, as Major Robertson is a very able man, and is acquainted with the administration of Mysore.

The Assistant Residentship of Mysore.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 4th, 1887.

42. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 4th instant, under the heading, "The frontier defence Mania," says, "The mania is spreading among the Native princes. Some place money, some, their armies, and others, the whole of their States at the disposal of the Viceroy for the defence of the frontier. This conduct, though praised by some selfish men, cannot but

Mysore not able to follow the example set by the Nizam.

appear ridiculous to others. Mysore, in particular, has been found fault with by an English contemporary called the *Broad Arrow* for not following the example set by the Nizam, because, it says, Mysore owes its present prosperity to the British administration of the province from 1834 to 1881, and it is, therefore, bound to show its gratitude on this occasion.

"No one can deny that many changes were introduced, and that the province made great improvement during the British administration. But when the present Maharaja assumed the sovereignty, the State was burdened with a debt from which it has hardly been able to recover up to this time. No one can accuse the Maharaja of parsimony, for his liberal grant of one lakh of rupees to the family of the late Dewan, and the donation of Rs. 50,000 for an institution to be established in a foreign country amply testify to his liberality. A large amount of the wealth of the State must have been carried to England during the fifty years that the State was under the British rule, and it would be a fair return of the obligation if a part of this wealth were used for frontier defence purposes in the name of Mysore."

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 12th, 1887.

43. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 12th instant, speaks thus about the relations between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung: "There seems to be no prospect of a reconciliation between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung. We hear that when the latter lately wished to have a personal interview with the former, he was refused it. If the misunderstanding between the two has not yet ended, we think it would be better for the ex-Dewan to sever all his connexion with the State. He is more respected in a foreign country than in his own. He can, therefore, live as he pleases elsewhere. But we cannot at all commend the conduct of the Nizam in this matter. He should have shown some regard at least to the invaluable services rendered by Sir Salar Jung's father to the State. We, therefore, think that there are none in the Council of the Nizam who have any inclination to bring about a reconciliation.

The Nizam and his ex-Dewan.

"The prevalence of the influence of the Natives in a State is always hostile to the interests of the foreigners therein. There is no doubt, therefore, that a reconciliation between the Nizam and his ex-Minister will be peculiarly distasteful to the English. As it would be bad policy to incur the displeasure of an influential man of a noble family, they have tried to please him by conferring upon him titles and honours. But at heart the Government of India are not very sorry for what has occurred.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

44. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, reproduces an article from the *Madras Times* describing the duties of the Dewan of a Native State.

Duties of the Dewan.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

45. A correspondent in same issue of the *Kerala Mitran* refers to the public grievances caused by various lotteries established in Cochin and Travancore.

Lotteries in Travancore and Cochin.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

46. Another correspondent in the same paper draws attention to the corruption going on in the Stamp Department of Cochin, and suggests that for the public convenience, stamped cadjans (palm leaves) be sold at the village offices.

Corruption in the Stamp Department, Cochin.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Nov. 24th, 1887.

47. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th November, complains there are no Mussalman members of the Council of State, whereby the Mysore Mussalmans are kept out of Government employment.

Mysore Council of State.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

48. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, remarks on an order lately issued by the Prime Minister of Hyderabad that any noble wishing to entertain the Resident or his Assistants must give notice, and says that this is going back to the old days

Prime Minister's order regarding the entertainment of the Resident of Hyderabad.

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SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

when Europeans could not go into the City. The order may have been given in the interest of the safety of the Resident, but the people will think it was given to prevent their seeing him when they wish.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

49. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, has an article on education in Hyderabad, and says no religious education is given; this is not as it should be in a Muhammadan State, especially in these days when Christians are being copied in everything else and religion is neglected.

Education in Hyderabad.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

50. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, suggests that the 60 lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam for frontier defences might well be invested as an endowment fund for the establishment of a Military College in India like Sandhurst.

A Military College for India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 10th, 1887.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, says that it is a widely known fact that England owes all her wealth and greatness to her commerce. The Indian Army and the Indian Exchequer have been utilised in the interests of British commerce. The English at the expense of India waged war with China on two occasions to protect their commercial interests in that country. Then followed the war in Africa for which India had to pay. What England is afraid of about Russian is that Russia should become her competitor in the Indian market. Burma has been annexed at the cost of India not for the benefit of India, but for finding new markets for English goods. The English find it profitable to sell their goods in a country subject to their rule, for they have no duties to pay, and can prevent the importation of articles of commerce from other countries by imposing duties on them. The Chinese Government imposed a like duty on English goods imported into their country, but when the English threatened to wage war with them, they came to terms with the English and allowed their goods to be brought into their country without the payment of any duty. When the king of Burma imposed the same kind of restrictions on English merchants, the English fitted out an expedition to Burma, dethroned the king and annexed his country. If the commerce of England were gone, she would dwindle into nothing before such large empires as Russia, Germany, &c. England is rich, whereas India is poor, and it does not therefore become the English to advance their own interests at our expense.

English Commerce and the Indian Exchequer.

DESHABHIMAUNY, Nov. 26th, 1887.

52. *Deshabhimauny*, of the 26th November 1887, says that new taxes may probably be imposed to make good the deficit in the public revenues, but it is not clear how they can be imposed, seeing that the taxes are already too numerous and the country too poor to bear increase. All this embarrassment is owing to the annexation of Burma. The expenditure incurred on account of Burma should be paid by the people of that country alone, and should not fall on the people of India.

Separation of Burma from India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

53. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, recommends the appointment of a competent Native Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The reasons assigned for this measure are that the present Secretary cannot be expected to be so familiar with the merits and qualifications of Native gentlemen as with those of Europeans; that the appointment of a Native will be a source of gratification to Natives living far away from the Presidency, who will thus have the opportunity of ventilating their grievances, if there are any, to His Excellency; that His Excellency will have the advantage of learning personally the wants of all his subjects, and that there will be thus no necessity for His Excellency to make tours to different districts. A cordial feeling will thus be established between the governed population and the governing authorities.

Appointment of a Native Private Secretary to the Governor.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

54. The same paper complains that clerks in several public offices must attend office from 10 or 11 in the morning to 7 or 8 in the evening, for they are not allowed to leave earlier than the European Chiefs, who do not appear before 2 or 3 P.M. The editor solicits the attention of His Excellency the Governor to prevent such occurrences.

Detention of public clerks till late in the evenings.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th December, criticises the Government Proceedings, No. 1259, dated 4th October 1886, according to which Sub-Registrars should not be appointed Chairmen of Punchayets. There are often no other eligible men to be found, as for instance, at Yadaki, Uravakonda, Bukkanapatnam, &c., and Revenue officials have little or no leisure to attend to such duties, besides they think it beneath their dignity to sit together with ryots and discuss with them.

On preventing Sub-Registrars to be Chairmen of Punchayets.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

56. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, remarks that the civilised British rule in India has been the cause of forgery and perjury as is clear from the Session Courts.

On the effects of the British rule in India.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

57. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 28th ultimo, speaking of Mr. Dese Urs, says, "Mysore should be very proud to hear that this gentleman, who belongs to the royal family of Mysore, has won golden opinions from the Government of India for the courage and perseverance shown by him in the presence of the enemy in Burma. It is to be regretted that Mysore itself could not enjoy the benefit of his talents. There are many other gentlemen belonging to royal families who are ready to toil for the good of their sovereign and of their countrymen, but as there is no encouragement given to them, their talents lie dormant."

Encouragement to gentlemen belonging to the families of Native princes.

KERALA MITRAN, Dec. 11th, 1887.

58. The *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th December, describes the objects of the National Congress and the public good it is calculated to do, while the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, publishes a notice of the Congress, and gives the substance of the proceedings of a meeting held at Calicut to nominate delegates.

National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

59. Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of reforms in the system of marriage among the Malabar Sudras, a letter in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, observes that the present system is good enough.

Marriage among Malabar Sudras.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

60. With regard to a suit brought by the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nelambúr against Mr. Logan, Collector of Calicut, wonder is expressed in a paragraph of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, that no Village Munsif should have been found willing to register a Power-of-Attorney in connection with the suit.

Registry of Power-of-Attorney in a suit against Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887. SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887. MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 8th, 1887.

61. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, and *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the same date, and *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 8th December, publish translation of Dhuleep Singh's proclamation to the people of India from the *Standard*.

Dhuleep Singh's proclamation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

62. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says Mussalmans will have been pleased with Canon Taylor's speech saying their religion is spreading, but they should remember to whom it was addressed. It is a scheme to make Mussalmans think they need not trouble themselves to spread their religion while the Padris will take advantage of their apathy to spread Christianity. The Moulavis should cease fighting amongst themselves, whereby they drive their co-religionists from their faith and devote themselves to spreading the true tenets of Islam.

Muhammadan religion.

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Dec. 15th, 1887.

63. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th December, extracts two articles from '*Am* headed "What do you say" and "A picture of English alarm" commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's opinion of the weakness of England and the amount of trust to be placed in the chiefs and people of India and entirely disagreeing with his views.

Comments on Sir Charles Dilke's opinions of the weakness of England.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

64. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, has an article on the forthcoming National Congress, considers Mussalmans should not join it, for though the movement may not be in opposition to Government, still the Mussalmans should have these affairs alone, until, by education, they have made themselves fit to take part in such weighty matters. It may really be called the Bengal Congress, or perhaps even the Hindu Congress, but they are endeavouring to make Mussalmans join, and are spreading the report that Government disapproves of it. This was, however, contradicted at a meeting of the Indian Association lately held on the premises of the Tribune Press at Lahore.

National Congress.

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Public No. 57, Miscellaneous.

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

Home,	Public Works,
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should be confidential, and not that nobody should remain outside the polling place, or that the police constables alone should witness the proceedings. This did not satisfy the Chairman. Then one of the candidates informed the Chairman that there was a general complaint that various irregularities were going on in the polling, and requested that all candidates might be admitted into the chuttrum, but not allowed to go near the polling rooms. The Chairman, however, did not like this, and himself undertook to push out all that were standing outside the entrance.

"We hear that on the day after the election for Brucepettah was over, the Chairman and some of the Councillors assembled all the voters in Cowl Bazaar, and told them that they should all vote for a particular candidate and not for any other. But the voters being sensible men flatly refused to be guided by their advice, and said they would exercise their own judgment. On hearing this one of the candidates gave notice that the Chairman and others should not interfere or try to influence the voters.

"We can justify the canvassing of votes by the candidates, but we doubt whether any Municipal officer as such has a right to interfere in such matters."

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 10th, 1887.

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, in noticing with pleasure the sanction accorded by the District Board of Malabar for the establishment of a hospital at Alattur, suggests that the medical man to be appointed for the hospital be either a Brahman or a Nayar, and that the condition of the public road from Alattur to Lakkadi be improved.

Hospital at Alattur.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

VETTIKODEYON, Nov. 26th, 1887.

18. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 26th November 1887, offers advice to Government as to filling up the posts of Deputy Collectors newly sanctioned.

New Deputy Collectors.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

19. A correspondent writing to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, says that some persons who are appointed Sub-Magistrates, Sheristadars, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors show themselves to be very strict and honest at first, but, in a short time, they become acquainted with the character of the people they have to deal with, when they take into their confidence those mirassidars who are in the habit of seeking the countenance of officials in power, and obtain from them the supplies, &c., required by them on occasions of marriage, &c. This evil arises from the custom of allowing these officials to remain in one and the same place for a long period ranging from five to twenty years. To remedy this, a general order should be issued to the effect that Revenue officers should not be kept in one place for more than three years.

Causes of corruption among Revenue officers.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

20. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, says that, with the exception of Government employés, the merchants and agriculturists in India are very poor. The land assessment exceeds the value of the produce, and a ryot can hardly get his living. The merchants are burdened with many taxes. The ryotwari assessment should be lowered and made permanent in the Madras Presidency.

Proposal to reduce and make permanent the ryotwari assessment.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

21. Referring to the settlement now in progress in the Wynad Taluk of the Malabar District, a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says that the assessments entered in the new puttahs are abnormally high; that the conditions of the proclamation issued before the commencement of the settlement, with regard to the recognition of proprietary rights of the inhabitants are ignored; that assessment is going to be levied on the whole extent of land in possession, and not on the portion of land actually cultivated; that some janmam property of inhabitants is classed as the janmam of Government; and that the Settlement Officer Mr. Stuart did not give a proper hearing to the grievances of the people when they

Settlement of the Wynad Taluk, Malabar.

were once lately represented to him in person. It is suggested that arrangements should be made to lay this matter before the approaching National Congress in Madras.

(h) Railways.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

22. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, suggests with regard to the mail service carried on by the special trains running in Malabar, that a box for letters should be kept in the mail waggon, and that letters should be received from all such Post-offices as are near the railway stations and from the letter-boxes kept at the railway stations themselves.

Mail Service.

(k) General.

TARANGAY NAISON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

23. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 10th December 1887, publishes a letter from a correspondent, impugning the capacities of Village Munsifs. It is of common occurrence for parties to suits to go to a distant District Munsif's Court, although their cases fall within the jurisdiction of the Village Munsifs.

Village Munsifs.

CALANIDHY, Dec. 15th, 1887.

24. The *Calanidhy*, of the 15th December 1887, is to the same effect.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 7th, 1887.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th December 1887, supports the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress during the past two years embodying the opinion that the Indian Councils Act should be so amended as to admit the representatives of the people into the existing Legislative Councils, and that the annual financial statement of receipts and expenditure should be submitted for discussion by those Councils. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their memorial to the Government of India advocate the same view. There will be no danger that the people will misconstrue any of the measures and reforms introduced by Government, if only they have first been discussed by their own representatives in the Legislative Councils. In his speech on the Jubilee day, Lord Dufferin stated that he was in favour of reforming the Legislative Councils, and that he would be glad if such reform were carried out during his tenure of office.

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

26. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, referring to the large sums expended in the construction of the Government House at Simla, observes that with such expenditure, the public debt must necessarily increase.

Expenditure on Government House, Simla.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

27. Another paragraph in the same paper suggests that the value-payable system, which has been lately abolished in respect of the Wallokode Post-office, be revived.

Revival of value-payable system at Wallokode Post-office.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

28. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, considers the dispute between the Saits of Mysore and the other Muhammadans should have been settled by the "Ulima" and not by the Law Courts.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 5th, 1887.

29. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th December, blames the Moulavies in the matter of the dispute between the Saits and Mysore Mussalmans, they should have smoothed matters down instead of encouraging (the origin of this dispute seems to be the Saits having applied the term "half caste" to the offspring of a Sait and a Mysore Mussalman woman).

Disputes between the Saits of Mysore and other Muhammadans.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 1st, 1887.

30. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st December, says a correspondent advises the Muhammadans of Mysore to settle their disputes, and blames the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* for fomenting a dispute which has no real foundation.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

31. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th, says, the Viceroy and Governors, who draw thousands of rupees pay, go to the Hills where they spend a great part of the year. Finance Committees meet and introduce reductions in every department, tax on tax is imposed, but no mention is made of this expense, though it has been before Parliament, and how should any change be made; they are the rulers, and the wealth of India is for their ease. If they cannot do without going to the Hills, they should resign and let others come out who can live in the plains and save the country this expense.

Hill expenses of the Viceroy and the Governors.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says, the Upper Burma post is still in an unsatisfactory state.

Upper Burma.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 12th, 1887.

32*a*. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says the *Madras Times* has a paragraph that a plot has been discovered to kill the Commander-in-Chief in Secunderabad, in which certain field officers and ladies are implicated. This is a sort of a riddle we do not understand.

Commander-in-Chief.

(Translator's Note.—The original said, "to kill him with kindness.")

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Dec. 10th, 1887.

33. A correspondent writes to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 10th December 1887, on the ambiguity of the General Stamp Act I of 1879, in consequence of which the people are put to great loss and trouble. The former Acts, which were repealed by this Act, were clear and simple. The present Act not only enhances the Stamp duty leviable on instruments, but is hard of apprehension even by experienced lawyers.

The severity of General Stamp Act of 1879.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd December, contains a leading article about the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill. The Bill was originally drawn up during the régime of the Governor before last, yet nothing has as yet been done. According to the Government Proceedings, dated 15th April last, No. 543 (Public), the Bill was referred to the Legislative Department in order to pass it at an early date into an Act. As the Government derive no benefit from this Bill, no particular interest is taken in it, for in passing the Municipal and similar Acts, not only the welfare of the people, but also the interests of some favourites were concerned. Acts of a more intricate nature even have generally received an earlier consideration at the hands of the authorities. The editor points to the mismanagement in the Triplicane temple, where two out of the three durmakartas have died, so that the whole property of the temple is at the discretion of the one surviving member.

The Hindu Religious Endowment Bill.

SANMARGADARSINI, Nov. 1887.

35. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of November, says that match-boxes, in consequence of the cheapness, are kept everywhere, and fires are often caused by them. To prevent such accidents, a law similar to the Patroleum Act should be passed.

Suggestion to pass an Act about match-boxes.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

36. Referring to the enactment passed for Bengal and to the one about to be passed for Bombay, rendering the adulteration of ghee by mixing with it the fat of animals punishable, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, hopes that a similar Act will be passed for Madras also without delay.

Adulteration of Ghee Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VETTIKODEYON, Dec. 10th, 1887.

37. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 10th December 1887, regrets to find slavery still lingering in at least one form in the Native State of Travancore, although it has been abolished throughout British India and the allied Native States. There is a system in Travancore called "Vritty" under which certain lands have been

Serfdom in Travancore.

granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who, in return, have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples, and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply the State with 413 articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging carriages and cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying sheep, fowels and eggs, conveying mails, &c.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

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38. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 3rd December 1887, though crediting the Nizam with good intentions because of his offer of 60 lakhs of rupees for the frontier defences, disapproves of his offer, inasmuch as it sets a bad example to the other Native princes, who are obliged to come forward with similar offers, lest they should be thought to be behind hand in loyalty. The large sums offered by these princes might be better utilised by them for promoting the welfare of their subjects. For instance, the irrigation works in the Nziam's dominions, which are in a very backward state, might be greatly improved with the 60 lakhs of rupees thus given away.

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that that employment was not fitted for him. If this is the attitude of educated Englishmen towards educated Natives, he need not speak of the attitude of other Anglo-Indians.

(b) Courts.

DRAVEDAVARTAMAUNY, Dec. 4th, 1887.

Process Servers.

10. The *Dravedavartamauny*, of the 4th December 1887, accuses the process servers of Civil Courts of venality.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Valuation of Suits.

11. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says, with reference to the proposed changes in the mode of valuation of suits relating to land, that if the Court fee be calculated on the janmam value of the holding, most of the suits now falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts of District Munsifs will have to be tried by Subordinate Judges,—a change which will result in great inconvenience to parties. The formation of panchayats, as in former times, for the settling of disputes is suggested as some remedy for the evils apprehended.

(d) Education.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Dec. 1887.

Establishment of Military schools.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, contends that the want of Military schools is greatly felt in spite of many Civil schools, and that a Military school should be established in each Presidency and kept up by the sixty lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

Age of admission to the Civil Service.

13. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, rejoices that on the recommendation of Mahdi Ali Khan, the Civil Service Commission have agreed to advise the raising the age of admission to the Civil Service from 19 to 23.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

Zenana Mission.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says that in our Zenana Mission school pictures of events narrated in the New Testament are being introduced, with a view to pervert the girls from Islam; and calls on Mussalmans to support a girls' school of their own, and not to allow their girls to go to the Mission school, and to have nothing to do with those who send their children there.

(e) Local and Municipal.

HINDU JANABHOOSHANY, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

The Madras Municipality and the people of Mylapore.

15. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 3rd December 1887, supports the petition of inhabitants of Mylapore, 8th Division, that a Sub-office may be opened at Mylapore for the collection of Municipal taxes. Otherwise it is suggested that the old method of collecting taxes by bill collectors be reverted to.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 30th, 1887.

The Municipal elections at Bellary.

16. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, says, "The polling of votes for the election of Municipal Commissioners at Bellary took place in the Prince of Wales' Chuttrum. The polling officers sat one in each corner room and the Municipal Chairman was seated at the entrance to the chuttrum. As soon as a voter entered, the Chairman directed him to the room of the polling officer for his ward, and the polling officer then had a long conversation lasting for about half an hour with each voter, and then the vote was taken. We did not like that any such long conversation should be held, and we accordingly drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact, but this was of no use. The Chairman, instead of listening to us, ordered that no one should remain at the entrance to the chuttrum, and thus prevented us and our friends from watching even from a distance what was going on in the polling rooms. We then remonstrated with the Chairman, and asked him to allow us to note down what was going on there, as we were reporters to newspapers. He informed us that the rules required that the polling should be confidential. But not satisfied with this answer, we pointed out to him that the rules required only that the voting

granted by the State in free enjoyment to persons who, in return, have bound themselves and their heirs to supply grain and other necessaries required for the palace and temples, and to perform menial service when required by the State. These Vrittidars have to supply the State with 413 articles at the rate at which they were sold 72 years ago. The duties they are required to perform are 55 in number. Some of the latter are felling timber, dragging carriages and cars, holding torches, gathering flowers, erecting sheds, rowing boats, carrying loads, supplying sheep, fowels and eggs, conveying mails, &c.

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The acceptance of the Nizam's offer.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

40. The same paper under the head "Gratitude," says, "In spite of the treasonable letters now and then addressed to the people of India by Dhuleep Singh, the British Government has, we hear, a great regard for his children, and has sent one of his sons to Cambridge with the view of giving him the benefit of a University education. But we are inclined to believe that this regard is shown to them not so much because they are Dhuleep Singh's children, as because they are the offspring of a Christian lady. We should have been better able to test this gratitude of the British Government if King Theebaw had any sons. But we doubt whether he has any."

The treatment of the sons of Dhuleep Singh.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Nov. 28th, 1887.

41. The same paper thinks that the people would be very glad to have Major Robertson as the Assistant Resident in Mysore during the absence of Mr. King, who is about to go home on furlough, as Major Robertson is a very able man, and is acquainted with the administration of Mysore.

The Assistant Residentship of Mysore.

KARNAUTACA PRAKASHICA, Dec. 4th, 1887.

42. The *Karnautaca Prakashica*, of the 4th instant, under the heading, "The frontier defence Mania," says, "The mania is spreading among the Native princes. Some place money, some, their armies, and others, the whole of their States at the disposal of the Viceroy for the defence of the frontier. This conduct, though praised by some selfish men, cannot but

Mysore not able to follow the example set by the Nizam.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 15th December 1887.

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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.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Calanidhy"	Coimbatore		
2	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	275	1st and 15th December 1887.
3	"Brahma Nynabhodiny"	Bangalore	110	
	Tri-monthly.			
4	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th December 1887.
	Weekly.			
5	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Madras	200	26th November and 3rd and 10th December 1887.
6	"Vettikodeyon"	Do.	250	
7	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	200	
8	"Tatwavevechiny"	Do.	140	27th Nov. and 4th and 11th Dec. 1887.
9	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirpapooliyore	300	26th November and 3rd and 10th December 1887.
10	"Coodandeymitram"	Kumbakónam	500	
	Bi-weekly.			
11	"Swadeshamitram"	Madras	1120	26th and 30th November and 3rd, 7th, 10th, and 14th December 1887.
12	"Dravedavartamauny"	Do.	250	27th November and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, and 15th December 1887.
	Telugu.			
13	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	10th December 1887.
14	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	6th and 12th December 1887.
15	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Do.	100	5th December 1887.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
16	"The Karnautaca Prakashica" ..	Bangalore	450	21st and 28th November and 5th and 12th December 1887.
17	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhiny" ..	Do.	35	26th Nov. and 3rd and 10th Dec. 1887.
18	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	30th November 1887.
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19	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	200	....
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20	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	800	....
	Hindustani.			
21	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	400	5th and 12th December 1887.
22	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	575	3rd and 10th " "
23	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	1st, 8th and 15th December 1887.
24	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Triplicane, do. ..	150	10th December 1887.
25	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	24th and 28th Nov. and 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th December 1887.
26	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	1st, 8th and 15th December 1887.
27	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar" of 15th December 1887.	.... ..	..	Not received.

I.—Foreign Politics.

M. Grevy's resignation.

1. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 26th November 1887, anticipates disturbances in France owing to the resignation of M. Grevy. — Vettikodeyon, Nov. 26th, 1887.

Russia and England.

2. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th November, comments on the article in the *Moscow Gazette* (saying Russia has no desire to hurt England, and advising England to put away her suspicions), and says this is only meant to induce England to forego her preparations. Happily England and India have a free Press which keep Government well informed of such stratagems as this. — Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Nov. 28th, 1887.

The Triple Alliance.

3. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st Dec., considers the "Triple Alliance" will be a cause of trouble in Europe instead of maintaining peace, or if not, that Russia, through jealousy of England, will stir up trouble in Asia and Afghanistan and menace India. — Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 1st, 1887.

The Triple Alliance.

4. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th December, says, the "Triple Alliance" (which is against the Turkish power in the Mediterranean) is the cause of Russia massing troops on the Austrian frontier. Should war ensue, Germany will help Austria. The French will then make their war of revenge, and Italy will take advantage of the opportunity to seize Algeria and Tunis, which will alarm the Sultan for Tripolis, and he will at once fight Italy. What will England do? She cannot help Italy, for to fight the Sultan would be to affront the Muhammadans. She should let Austria and Russia fight it out and interfere in Central Asia and create a power including Afghanistan, Bokhara, Khiva and Kashgir under a Muhammadan prince and make a buffer between Russia and India. Persia will help Russia. Every one knows how great a check to Russia, Turkey is, and when Russia has a Muhammadan power on each side, she will for ever be disappointed of her hopes. — Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 8th, 1887.

Ayub Khan.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th December, reproduces an article from *'Am* saying notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's announcement, it is strange we do not have particulars of Ayub's surrender. — Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 8th, 1887.

The Triple Alliance.

6. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th Dec., considers the "Triple Alliance" is intended to protect Turkey, and that England should join it, as, if Russia advances on India, she would be exposed to attack from the members of the confederacy, Turkey on the European side. — Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 8th, 1887.

The Triple alliance.

7. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, comments on the "Triple Alliance" and the general state of affairs in Europe, and considers if any one Power, however great, tries to disturb the peace, the others should combine to prevent it. — Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Dec. 15th, 1887.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Night beats of Policemen.

8. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 26th November 1887, suggests that the Inspector-General of Police should enforce the system of police going regularly on beat at nights. — Hindu Janabhooshany, Nov. 26th, 1887.

The cause of the unpopularity of the Police Department.

9. A correspondent writes to the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 10th December 1887, that the men employed in the police are from the dregs of the people and possess neither education nor moral character, being promoted merely for detective skill. About two or three months ago when a Brahman Matriculate applied to a Superintendent for the post of constable, he was told — Deshabhimauny, Dec. 10th, 1887.

that that employment was not fitted for him. If this is the attitude of educated Englishmen towards educated Natives, he need not speak of the attitude of other Anglo-Indians.

(b) Courts.

DRAVEDAVARTA-MAUNY, Dec. 4th, 1887.

Process Servers.

10. The *Dravedavartamauny*, of the 4th December 1887, accuses the process servers of Civil Courts of venality.

KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

Valuation of Suits.

11. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd December, says, with reference to the proposed changes in the mode of valuation of suits relating to land, that if the Court fee be calculated on the janmam value of the holding, most of the suits now falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts of District Munsifs will have to be tried by Subordinate Judges,—a change which will result in great inconvenience to parties. The formation of panchayats, as in former times, for the settling of disputes is suggested as some remedy for the evils apprehended.

(d) Education.

HINDUJANASAMS-KARINI, Dec. 1887.

Establishment of Military schools.

12. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of December, contends that the want of Military schools is greatly felt in spite of many Civil schools, and that a Military school should be established in each Presidency and kept up by the sixty lakhs of rupees offered by the Nizam.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Dec. 10th, 1887.

Age of admission to the Civil Service.

13. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th December, rejoices that on the recommendation of Mahdi Ali Khan, the Civil Service Commission have agreed to advise the raising the age of admission to the Civil Service from 19 to 23.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Dec. 15th, 1887.

Zenana Mission.

14. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th December, says that in our Zenana Mission school pictures of events narrated in the New Testament are being introduced, with a view to pervert the girls from Islam; and calls on Mussalmans to support a girls' school of their own, and not to allow their girls to go to the Mission school, and to have nothing to do with those who send their children there.

(e) Local and Municipal.

HINDU JANABHOO-SHANY, Dec. 3rd, 1887.

The Madras Municipality and the people of Mylapore.

15. The *Hindu Janabhooshany*, of the 3rd December 1887, supports the petition of inhabitants of Mylapore, 8th Division, that a Sub-office may be opened at Mylapore for the collection of Municipal taxes. Otherwise it is suggested that the old method of collecting taxes by bill collectors be reverted to.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Nov. 30th, 1887.

The Municipal elections at Bellary.

16. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 30th ultimo, says, "The polling of votes for the election of Municipal Commissioners at Bellary took place in the Prince of Wales' Chuttrum. The polling officers sat one in each corner room and the Municipal Chairman was seated at the entrance to the chuttrum. As soon as a voter entered, the Chairman directed him to the room of the polling officer for his ward, and the polling officer then had a long conversation lasting for about half an hour with each voter, and then the vote was taken. We did not like that any such long conversation should be held, and we accordingly drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact, but this was of no use. The Chairman, instead of listening to us, ordered that no one should remain at the entrance to the chuttrum, and thus prevented us and our friends from watching even from a distance what was going on in the polling rooms. We then remonstrated with the Chairman, and asked him to allow us to note down what was going on there, as we were reporters to newspapers. He informed us that the rules required that the polling should be confidential. But not satisfied with this answer, we pointed out to him that the rules required only that the voting

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