while only the lower titles are given to natives; and even these are not conferred on the most deserving.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, June 14th, 1888.

44. A correspondent of the *Vrittanta Patrika*, in its issue of 14th June under the heading of "A Ryot's Prayer," says:—

A ryot's prayer.

The Mysore Government should render all possible facilities to ryots in the collection and storage of manure, which is indispensable to agriculture. It is but just that the Government should allot in every village specific areas as depôts for manure.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1888.

45. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 16th June, attributes the speedy ruin of big landed proprietors in Malabar, even in spite of the enormous income

How big landed proprietors in Malabar become insolvents.

di-
ler
of
t
s
d
nt
is
e
ff
r
g
l

C.F. 73.

DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Press / Miscellaneous / Routine No. _____, dated _____ 19 .

Date taken out.	For what purpose. Department.	C. No.	Year.	Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.

Circulated
& 25/July

1435/76
1861

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 16 June 1888
No. 624.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers.

Report on — for fortnight
Ending 31st May 1888.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

June

Native (1888) Dept.

From

The Peerican and Hindustan
Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.
Octacamund

Dated 5th
Recd 7th June/88

CHIEF SECRETARY
7 JUN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Report on Hindustan Newspapers
for the fortnight ending 31st May 1888.

Read 4th 8/6

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

National Congress

question as it c

Hindoos and Mu

(8) Do

Ayub Khan's pension

that even fo

Na

(9) Dalna i-

article from "Aspa

Cashmir

in the affairs o

manage its own

can it not be escape

frontier.

Rec'd Home & Trans Office
Calcutta 5th June /88

To

72

religion of the

said, they should

caution the Professors

. The Padre instead

weight with advantage

of their own race.

baptize those who

those who become

is, is to throw discredit

one only with a view

look well.

26th May says

Sir Syed Ahmad

interested and

and expressing

should unite

press which is for

vernment.

an article from the

ish remit the tax

goods for the benefit

the Courts in source

yearly. Some day

ill you escape?

spirit and will

a pen.

24th May advises

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188.

OF 188.

National Congress

question as it c
Windows and Gr
(8) Do

Ayub Khan's pension

that even foo
Na
(9) Dalna i
article from "Aspa
Cashmir
in the affairs o
manage its own
can not lie esca
frontier.

Pers. Office. Trans. Office
Calcutta 5th June/88

To

Th

June

religion of the
said, they should
caution the Professors
. The Padres instead
might with advantage
of their own race.
baptize those who
those who become
es, is to throw discredit
one only with a view
look well.

26th May says
Sir Syed Ahmad
d interested and
and expressing
should unite
press which is for
vernment.
n article from the
ish remit the tax
goods for the benefit
the Courts a source
yearly. Some day
ill you escape?
spirit and will
a pen.
24th May advises

OF 188

National Congress

question as il- c
Hindoos and Gr
(8) Do
Ayub Khan's pension

that even foo
Na
(9) Salva i-
article from "Aft
Cashmir
in the affairs o
manage its own
can still be expe
frontier.

Pers. Office. Trans. Office
Calcutta 5th June/88

6

7

said, they should
d caution the Professors
l-. The Padris instead
Weight with advantage
of their own race.
baptize those who
those who become s
ies, is to throw discredit-
one only write a view
l- look well.

26th May says
Sir Syed Ahmad
d interested and
l and expressing
should unite
press which is for
vernment.
an article from the
ish remit the tax
goods for the benefit
ke the Courts a source
yearly. Some day
ill you escape?
spirit and will
l a pen.
24th May advises

Circulated

of 188

of 188

(1) Ja

has an article fr

The Ami

coming to Rawal

as a candidate in

and has written

him to resume fr

Shams-ul. Ah

same article and

"Rozanah" kat" h

residence at Ra

likes it or is obl

Government to be

involved in rec

Some

"P

(2) Jalna. i. e

various thefts that

thefts in Madras

are mostly cowar

(Komareswarem pilla

"C

(3) Shams-u

writing of the Fre

Debtors Act-

Oppression of the m

Courts (in their favo

circulated

OF 188

OF 188

(1) Ram
has an article fro
The Amri
coming to Rawulp
as a candidate in
and has written
him to resume fr
Shams-ul-Ah
same article and
"Rozanah" that "h
residence at Ra
likes it or is obl
Government to be
involved in bree
Home
"Po

(2) Jalna. i. x
various thefts that
thefts in
Madras

are mostly cowar
(Komareswarempilla
"C

(3) Shams-u
writing of the Fre
Debtors Act
Oppression of the m
Courts (in their fam

Ans
for
Jorlinghi Enclin
Can.

Page

I Foreign Politics

√ (1) The Amri 1

II Home Administration

(a) Police

√ (2) Thefts in Madras ... ... ib

(b) Courts

√ (3) Debtors Act ... ... ib

(c) Nil

(d) Education

√ (4) Christian College 2

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) General

√ (5) National Congress ib

√ (6) Taxation ... ... ib

√ (7) National Congress ... ... ib 3

√ (8) Azmal Khan's pension ... 3

III Nil

IV Native States

√ (9) Cashmir 3

V Nil

VI Nil

(1) Sham

has an article fro

The Amri

coming to Rawalp

as a candidate in

and has written

him to resume fr

Shams-ul- Ab

same article and

"Rozanah" that "

residence at Ra

likes it or is ob

Government to be

involved in bre

Some

"Ro

(2) Salva.i.

various thefts that

Thefts in Madras

are mostly cowa

(Komareswaren pille

"C

(3) Shams-

writing of the to

Debtors Act

Oppression of the

Constable (in their Jam

List of Hindustani Newspapers

Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received and remarks for the fortnight
Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	900	2nd and 28th May/88
Sawdadi-i-Rozgar	Royapettah Madras	640	14th and 26th Do
Burzhar-ul-Ayub	Triplicane Madras	100	3rd Do
Tilism-i-Hairat	Do	100	2nd Do
Salva-i-Sakhan	Do	150	15th and 25th Do

Newspapers

Oriental

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

188

6	Tuhafah	Do Do	200	on Undated Copy
7	Khaseen-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	17th 21st 24th and 28th D
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Do	300	10th 17th and 24th D

…indi, which, he thinks …
…reserve for the throne of Kabul
…this to the Lezar and asked
…indly relations (against England)
…lear of the 28th May prints this
…gines as a quotation from the
…Amis Disapproues of Azulé
…ulpindi. We do not know if Azule
…ged to live there but it behoves
…areful and not again to become
…dless troubles."
…Administration
…ice"
…Athen of the 25th May records
…have taken place and says that
Colonel Weldon should turn his
attention to this subject. The Police
…dly and unfit and in some parts
…) are not to be found when wanted
…rts"
…Athlaen of the 28th May in
…of afforded by the new Act says
…however much we say of the
…ey leaders and the partiality of the
…it is insufficient.

Circulated

... to refrain from ... religious matters into the Congre... only cause trouble between the ...hamadans.

... says India is being robbed ... to pay Ayub Khan and his people and the end will be will have to be taxed.

...ture States

...Sakhum of the 15th May has an ...-ul-Akbar" saying Government ... will repeal of non interference ... Cashmir which can not ... administration. Now the ... decided to be a safeguard to ...

...Colonel ...

..."Persian and Hindustani" ... Translator to Govern... Engl...

...Chief Secretary to Government Coleacamund

(Circulated

...indi, which, he thinks ...
reserve for the throne of Cabul
this to the Lezas and asked
indly relations (against England)
lear of the 28th May prints this
gines as a quotation from the
Amir disapproves of Ayubs
ulpindi. We do not know if Ayub
ed to live there but it behoves
areful and not again to become
dless troubles."
Administration
ice"
Khan of the 25th May recounts
have taken place and says that
Colonel Weldon should turn his
ttention to this subject. The Police
dly and unfit and in some parts
) are not to be found when wanted.
rts"
Akhbar of the 28th May in
if afforded by the new Act Says
however much we say of the
ey leaders and the partiality of the
it is insufficient.

of 188

June

Circulated

Dft
15.7.88

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st May 1888.

CONTENTS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Amir 115

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police*—

Gambling in Coimbatore .. .. *ib.*
Scenes of cruelty at Karuvur .. .. *ib.*
Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal's claims for increased pension .. .. *ib.*
Thefts in Madras .. .. *ib.*

(b)—*Courts*—

Mr. Kunhan Menon's case .. .. *ib.*
Debtors Act 116

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

(d)—*Education*—

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt .. .. *ib.*
Madras Christian College disturbances 117
Advantages of technical education .. .. .. *ib.*
The late disturbances in the Madras Christian College .. *ib.*
Christian College .. .. *ib.*

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—

Undue restriction 118
Daily conservancy in Bangalore pettah .. .. .. *ib.*
Anantapur news .. .. *ib.*
Bad state of sanitation in Guruvayur .. .. .. *ib.*
Attention of the Cochin municipality invited to certain matters requiring improvement .. .. *ib.*
Corruption of the local fund supervisor in the Walawanad taluk .. .. *ib.*

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Jamabandi in the Villupuram taluk .. .. .. *ib.*

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—

Want of a waiting place for passengers at the Pallipuram railway station 119

(i)—*Public Works*—

Nil.

(j)—*Salt*—

Cholera in Tanur and the high price of salt .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(k)—*General*—

Post offices in villages 119
Village post masters .. .. *ib.*
The village post .. .. *ib.*
Comments on the notification issued by Mr. Grigg in connection with the Christian College commotion .. *ib.*
British responsibility .. .. *ib.*
Medical certificates 120
Bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry .. .. *ib.*
Certain sub-registrars unnecessarily want documents produced to be rewritten .. .. *ib.*
Resistance offered by a number of Mappilas to an amin of the Ernad munsif's court in the execution of a decree .. .. *ib.*
Use of false weights and measures in the Quilandy bazaar 121
Dirty state of the travellers' bungalow in Pudupadi .. *ib.*
National Congress .. .. *ib.*
Taxation .. .. *ib.*
National Congress .. .. *ib.*
Ayub Khan's pension .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

Nil.

IV.—Native States.

Sir Lepel Griffin's departure .. .. *ib.*
Influence exercised by Sarvani over the Maha Raja of Travancore .. .. *ib.*
Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the office of minister to Maha Raja Holkar .. .. *ib.*
The Gaekwar's indisposition .. .. *ib.*
Cashmir 122

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

The poverty of the ryots .. .. *ib.*
On the poverty of India .. .. *ib.*

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Native Ghristians .. .. *ib.*
Infant marriages .. .. *ib.*
The Afghan prisoners of war 123
The unsettled state of Burma .. .. *ib.*
How to make India prosperous .. .. *ib.*
Success achieved by the National Congress in India .. *ib.*
Bodily exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health .. .. *ib.*
Advising the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the Vagrakarur diamond mining company .. .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st May 1888.
2	"Arunodayam"	Tranquebar	580	May 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Gnanamritam"	Madras	50	21st May 1888.
4	"Suguna Bhodini"	Do.	350	November and December 1887.
5	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika" ..	Do.	500	15th March, 1st and 15th April and 1st and 15th May 1888.
6	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	15th May 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
7	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	21st May 1888.
	Weekly.			
8	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	19th and 26th May 1888.
9	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
10	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
11	"Tarangai Neisson"	Do.	150	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
12	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
13	"Kudandamitran"	Kumbakónam	500	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
14	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	17th, 24th, and 31st May 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
15	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	16th, 19th, 21st, 26th and 30th May 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
16	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	21st and 28th May 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Once in two Months.			
17	"Karnataka Vanivilasa"	Mysore	500	April 1888.
	Monthly.			
18	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	April 1888.
	Fortnightly.			
19	"Mitrodaya"	Udipi	200	30th April 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	17th May 1888.
21	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	14th and 21st May 1888.
22	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" ..	Do.	12	12th and 19th May 1888.
23	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	24th May 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
24	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	19th and 26th May 1888.
25	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st May 1888.
26	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	16th May 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
27	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	21st and 28th May 1888.
28	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
29	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	3rd May 1888. ,, ,,
30	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	20th May 1888.
31	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	15th and 25th May 1888.
32	"Tuhafa	Do. do. ..	200	One undated copy.
33	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	17th, 21st, 24th, and 28th May 1888.
34	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	10th, 17th and 24th May 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th May, has an article from the *Urdu Guide* saying the Amir is displeased at Ayub Khan's coming to Rawulpindi, which, he thinks, is to keep him as a candidate in reserve for the throne of Cabul, and has written this to the Czar and asked him to resume friendly relations (against England). *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th May, prints this same article and gives as a quotation from the *Rozanah* that "the Amir disapproves of Ayub's residence at Rawulpindi. We do not know if Ayub likes it or is obliged to live there, but it behoves Government to be careful and not again to become involved in needless troubles."

The Amir.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, May 26th, 1888. SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 28th, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th May, says that gambling prevails in Coimbatore, and that the authorities take no cognizance of it. It is reported that a house in Rangay Gowndan Street is the chief haunt of the gamblers.

Gambling in Coimbatore.

KALANIDHI, May 15th, 1888.

3. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 17th May, prays that Government will put an end to the scenes of shocking cruelty practised at car-festivals which take place in Karuvur, near Avanáshi, when thousands of suckling lambs are thrown under the wheels of the moving car and crushed to death to propitiate the goddess enthroned on it. Such scenes cannot but excite feelings of horror and disgust in the hearts of all well-disposed people.

Scenes of cruelty at Karuvur.

AMRITA BHODINI, May. 17th, 1888.

4. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th May, after referring to the able aid rendered (at the special request of the Superintendent) by the retired Police Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal Khan Bahadur in the detection of a recent theft from the Nilambur Valia Tirumalpad's summer residence in Pookotur, observes that Government should grant the Inspector, in consideration of his past valuable services, a pension equal to his salary as recommended by the superior officers of his department and by the Collector Mr. Logan.

Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal's claims for increased pension.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 19th, 1888.

5. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th May, recounts various thefts that have taken place and says that Colonel Weldon should turn his attention to this subject. The police are mostly cowardly and unfit and in some parts (Komareswarempettah) are not to be found when wanted.

Thefts in Madras.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, May 25th, 1888.

(b) Courts.

6. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 17th May, referring to Mr. Kunhan Menon's case, says:—The order of Government instructing Mr. Cox to frame specific charges against Mr. Kunhan Menon and authorising him to grant immunity from prosecution to all those who are willing to come forward and complain of having given bribes to the Sub-Judge is, we consider, a just and reasonable one.

The existing criminal law authorising the prosecution and punishment of the complainant in a bribery case not only when his complaint is proved to be false but also when it is proved to be true is a blot in the Indian Statute Book. It peremptorily shuts out complaints by threat of prosecution and severe punishment for preferring even a true complaint provable beyond all doubt. As in other cases a person preferring a false complaint of bribery or giving false evidence in support of such complaint should be tried and

Mr. Kunhan Menon's case.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 17th, 1888.

rigorously punished. The Government have not in this case used any means less fair than those used in thousands of other cases. They have very wisely removed the iniquitous obstacle provided by the law to prevent the detection of crime. Without any reference to the case of Mr. Kunhan Menon, all honest people, officials and non-officials, must congratulate the Government on the wisdom and justness of their order.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, May 28th, 1888.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th May, in writing of the relief afforded by the new Act, says however much we say of the oppression of the money-lenders and the partiality of the courts (in their favor) it is insufficient.

Debtors Act.

(d) Education.

Swadeshamitran, May 16th, 1888.

8. Referring to the resolution of the Director of Public Instruction that no student whose name is struck off the rolls of the Madras Christian College for mutinous or recalcitrant conduct will be admitted into other colleges, a correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 16th May, considers it to have been too hastily passed, and questions whether the Director would have passed such order in the case of a school under Hindu management.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

Swadeshamitran, May 30th, 1888.

9. A correspondent, writing on the above subject to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 30th May, attacks the Director of Public Instruction for having passed such order, and asks whether his idea in passing it was to make the students accused of mutinous conduct turn Christians by compelling them to study in the Madras Christian College. What will not the Director, who has evinced a partiality for people of his own religion, do next? He has punished the students only, but what has he done to the Professors of the college? How will he defend the conduct of the Professors whose attacks on the Hindu religion were the sole cause of driving the students to revolt?

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

Amrita Bhodini, May 17th, 1888.

10. The *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 17th May, condemns the Director of Public Instruction for having interfered in putting down authoritatively the revolt of the Christian College students. The revolt having originated in a case of conscience, the Director clearly had no right to interfere in the matter. His decision, however, is one-sided, for he did not hear the students in their defence.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

Tarangai Neisson, May 19th, 1888.

11. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 19th May, speaks to a similar effect, and considers that the excitement now prevailing among the Hindus because of the order of Mr. Grigg will yet continue, unless Government take the matter into consideration and cancel that order.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

Deshabhimani, May 19th, 1888.

12. On this subject, the *Deshabhimani*, of the 19th May, says:—"It is needless to say that Mr. Grigg is now widely suspected to have a leaning to the missionary cause, capable of urging him sometimes beyond the bounds of even official decorum. We regret the blunder that has exposed him to this general suspicion, and it is high time that, in the interests of public instruction, Government should clearly point out to him his limits, and instruct him to efface his individuality in the discharge of his functions as a Director."

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

Hindu Janabhushani, May 19th, 1888.

13. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 19th May, alone speaks approvingly of the action taken by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College disturbances.

Karnataka Prakasika, May 14th, 1888.

14. Anent the Madras Christian College disturbances, the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, says to the following effect:—In this matter, primarily, the students are to blame, then the college Professors, and, thirdly and lastly, the Government. We are of opinion that the Hindu students were wrong in joining a Christian institution avowedly religious. Having once joined it, it was but proper that they should submit without a murmur to the discipline of the college. So we see nothing unusual or objectionable in the conduct of the Principal. If the students were dissatisfied with the treatment of their Professors, the proper step would be to complain to the Principal and await and abide by his decision. If their grievances should have remained unredressed even after such a complaint, the students would perhaps be justified in taking other rational measures. But, on the other hand, when we think of the insulting utterances and the disgraceful conduct of the Professors, we find no reason to think that the boys were far in the wrong. While boys are punished for their misconduct by the Principal, it is but just that the indiscretion of the Professors should have met with the severe displeasure of the Government. When both parties were in the wrong, the interference of the Government and their judgment before inquiry are most objectionable. Emanating, as the circular does, from the Director of Public Instruction, as the head of the Educational Department, his ruling is naturally supposed to have had the approval of Government. The assurance of religious neutrality given in Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 and the reaffirmation of the same principle in the year 1877 won for Government the confidence of the people. Far from being inclined to give effect to the above assurance, the Government, as appears from the Director's telegram from Ootacamund to the Principal of the Christian College, seems to be imbued with a desire to indirectly encourage the enemies of Hinduism. The circular in question was, we are inclined to think, issued to oblige the Christian College authorities. The object of this extraordinary proceedings of the Director was, we believe, to guard the interests of the Christian College rather than to secure a general discipline among students. If the Madras Government do not prudently investigate the matter and cancel the Director's circular, the effect will be that of setting at nought the principle of the Queen's proclamation. The Director's circular is capable of doing infinite mischief to boys, inasmuch as it purports to confer on the Christian Professors the privilege of insulting at pleasure in every conceivable manner the students in their charge, their castes, their religion and their customs and institutions—in fact, everything they prize most, without the slightest show of regard for their feelings; while it creates a disability in the students to protest against such ill-treatment by the Professors. Should any boy be found so unfortunate as to have in him something of self-respect and should he venture to protest against such treatment by his teacher, the consequences, according to the Director's circular, will be his immediate expulsion from the school, the shutting up of all other schools against him, his ineligibility to University honors and his consequent unfitness for the public service. If the Government be partial in such matters the consequences will be most deplorable.

Madras Christian College disturbance.

Kerala Mitram, May 21st, 1888.

15. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, details the advantages of technical education and says that the condition of India will materially improve as that education spreads among the people. The article concludes with a hope that the Cochin and Travancore Governments will give technical education to their subjects.

Advantages of technical education.

Kerala Mitram, May 21st, 1888.

16. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, gives an account of the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

The late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, May 10th, 1888.

17. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th May, thinks that if the Professors insulted the religion of the scholars, as is said, they should be dismissed and the Senatus should

Christian College.

caution the Professors to abstain from such conduct. The Padris, instead of trying to convert idolaters, might, with advantage, turn their attention to the sinners of their own race. We do not say they should not baptise those who sincerely wish it, but to baptise those who become converts from mere worldly motives is to throw discredit on the Christian religion, and is done only with a view of making the annual report look well.

(e) Local and Municipal.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1888.

18. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, says:—The guard who has been placed by the municipal authorities of Bangalore in charge of the Dharmambudi tank of the town is reported to be in the habit of insulting the frequenters of the tank and to be otherwise troublesome to the people. We hope the municipal authorities will inquire into the matter and prevent such inconvenience to the public.

Undue restriction.

KARNATAKA, PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1888.

19. The same paper says:—The supervision over the scavengers of the town of Bangalore is most unsatisfactory. Great inconvenience is caused to the public by the scavengers commencing their work late in the morning. The attention of the Vice-President should be drawn to this state of things in the pettah.

Daily conservancy in Bangalore pettah.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 17th, 1888.

20. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 17th May, has, in its correspondence column, the following Anantapur news:—The roads are in a deplorable condition. The supervision over the works of the Engineering Department is, in fact, *nil*. Nobody seems to trouble himself to know how the provisions of the Act and the rules are carried out. The Act strictly prohibits even the Board Members to have direct or indirect interest in contract works under their respective Boards. But in this district, a brother of the *Overseer* has been given large contracts. He has been acting as an Engineer for months in every year for the last three years; and yet his brother has been given large contract works.

Anantapur news.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

21. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, in referring to the bad state of sanitation in Guruvayur, finds fault with the members of the taluk board and with the magistrate of the place for not attempting to improve it. It is then suggested that the sanitary condition of the locality should be amended by converting the town into a municipality or in some other way.

Bad state of sanitation in Guruvayur.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

22. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Cochin municipality to the bad state of certain latrines and public roads maintained by it. The paragraph then asks why at least a portion of the money collected in Cochin on account of "Canal Fund" is not utilised towards the maintenance and repair of a canal there.

Attention of the Cochin municipality invited to certain matters requiring improvement.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

23. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, in referring to the very bad state of certain roads and bridges in the Walawanád taluk, says that the local fund supervisor for that taluk is to blame for this state of things, as he, in all cases, pockets a portion of the amount sanctioned for public works in that taluk. The attention of the district and taluk boards is then invited to this matter.

Corruption of the local fund supervisor in the Walawanád taluk.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 19th, 1888.

24. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 19th May, observes that the conduct of jamabandi in the Villupuram taluk was anything but satisfactory, it having been completed in a very few days,

Jamabandi in the Villupuram taluk.

and the settling officer taking no pains to inquire into the complaints of the ryots.

(h) Railways.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

25. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 16th May, refers to the inconvenience felt by the public owing to the want of a waiting place for passengers at the Pallipuram railway station newly opened, and urges that a temporary building at least should be soon erected for the purpose at that place.

Want of a waiting place for passengers at the Pallipuram railway station.

(i) Salt.

KARNATAKA, VANIVILASA, Apr. 1888.

26. The *Karnataka Vanivilasa*, of April 1888, says:—The Government of India have made a monopoly of this precious article of diet and by raising the price of it, have subjected poor people to several diseases and hardships produced by want of a due proportion of this essential element in their diet. If the Indian Government have at heart the well-being of their subjects they should lower the price of salt and encourage its free use.

Salt.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

27. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, in reporting the great prevalence of cholera in Tanur, says that the medical aid rendered by Government for the relief of sufferers is not enough. The writer then regrets the high price of salt the use of which in sufficient quantities is especially necessary during the cholera season.

Cholera in Tanur and the high price of salt.

(k) General.

AMRITA BHODINI, May 24th, 1888.

28. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 24th May, recommends the establishment of post offices in all villages.

Post offices in villages.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 16th, 1888.

29. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 16th May, complains that village post masters, although they have responsible duties to perform, are paid very low salaries. This often makes them succumb to temptation.

Village post masters.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 26th, 1888.

30. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th May, complains of the tardiness of the village post. The village postmen neither clear the village letter boxes nor deliver letters on the appointed days.

The village post.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 19th, 1888.

31. "The Olympian Thunder" is the name of a long article in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th May, which discussed the late commotion in the Christian College. Mr. Grigg, as a Government servant, should have been neutral in a matter concerning religion, yet he issued a notification on the *ex-parte* report of the college authorities. The Hindu students of the college were exasperated by the very unbecoming conduct of one of the Professors, who, among other expressions, used such a rude one as the following:—"You should rather worship my boots than your gods." If any punishment is to be inflicted at all, it ought to have been meted out to the Professors who preached Christianity against the wish of the students. The real cause of Mr. Grigg's issuing such an unwarrantable notification is the protest of the students of the college against the change of the examination dates proposed by the Director.

Comments on the notification issued by Mr. Grigg in connection with the Christian College commotion.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BHODINI, May 19th, 1888.

32. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of 19th May, says:—I am thoroughly convinced that Englishmen retain India only by the impression that they have succeeded in leaving upon the minds of the Indians that they (Englishmen) are actuated solely by motives of philanthrophy, impartiality and the good of India. The

British responsibility.

administration in British India, though under the authority of Englishmen, is far too unsatisfactory. The poorer classes, which form by far the largest portion of every community, grow poorer every day. They suffer the miseries of not only poverty, but also of over-taxation. Let us take the case of an agriculturist. During the golden age of the Hindu period the share that a ryot used to pay the Government used to range from one-twelfth to one-fourth; coming down to our own period, now, there are instances in which the ryots pay more than two-thirds to the Government. Let us now come to the industrial classes. Almost all the ancient industries of India have been made non-paying. Millions of people who used to earn their livelihood have been driven out of their professions by the introduction of machine-made goods from England.

How can the moral and material condition of the masses be bettered? The surest way of doing it is by devising a scheme of compulsory, elementary, gratuitous education for the children of the poorer classes till they reach their tenth year, and afterwards to have gratuitous industrial institutions, where they can qualify themselves for any trade or profession for which they may have a talent. To do this, a great sum of money should be forthcoming. Where is this to be got at? Before answering this question let us see where all the money for administrative purposes come from.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 17th, 1888.

33. Regarding the issue of medical certificates under section 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the *Vijayadhwaja*, of 17th May 1888, says:—We are glad to find that the Government have now decided the question finally by directing that the certificate should be a full and complete record of appearances observed during the examination. But there is one observation in the order which is calculated to mislead magistrates and judges. The Government observe that though a medical certificate thus recorded is not *prima facie* evidence, it may be made so by the medical officer who gave it swearing to its truth and offering himself for cross-examination. If the Government mean by this that the medical officer should state on oath all the facts specified in the certificate and that he may be cross-examined thereon, they are certainly correct, but their language in the order does not seem to signify this. The Government appear to say that the medical officer may simply swear that all that is stated in the certificate is true and offer himself for cross-examination. This procedure is not warranted by the Indian Law of Evidence.

Medical certificates.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

34. Referring to the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, an article in the *Vijnana-chintamani*, of the 16th May, expresses a doubt whether the charge is true. It is also said that the Sub-Judge is the chief member of a rich and respectable family, besides being himself well educated and amply paid. And with reference to a fact that subscriptions are being raised to meet the cost of procuring evidence against him, apprehensions are felt that the evidence so procured will be false. The article concludes with an opinion that if the case is proved against him, he must be severely dealt with.

Bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

35. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that various sub-registrars in Malabar, in order to find work for the document writers who are in their good graces, unnecessarily find fault with the documents produced before them for registration and want them to be re-written.

Certain sub-registrars unnecessarily want documents produced to be re-written.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

36. Referring to the resistance lately offered by a number of Mappilas in Manjeri to an amin who was deputed by the local munsif's court to execute a decree, a paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, expresses a doubt whether Government would be able to check disturbances by Mappilas in the Ernad taluk.

Resistance offered by a number of Mappillas to an amin of the Ernad munsif's court in the execution of a decree.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

37. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, in referring to the annoyance caused to the public by the use of false weights and measures in the Quilandy bazaar, complains that the police and the magistracy take no notice of these things.

Use of false weights and measures in the Quilandy bazaar.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

38. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the dirty state of the travellers' bungalow in Pudupadi, and says that the manager of the same lets portions of it to low-caste coolies, who are, moreover, permanent residents, and receives rent from them besides demanding fees from casual visitors. The writer concludes with a remark that this state of things is inconsistent with the nature of the institution, which is strictly charitable, and that such a manager should at once be dismissed from the post.

Dirty state of the travellers' bungalow in Pudupadi.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, May 26th, 1888.

39. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th May, says a correspondent writes combating Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's views, which are called interested and one-sided, and expressing his opinion that all Mussalmans should unite with the Hindus in this Congress which is for the good of all and of Government.

National Congress.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, May 26th, 1888.

40. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th May, has an article from the *Pangopashi* saying the English remit the tax on foreign goods for the benefit of their own people. Tax salt, make the courts a source of revenue and increase the debt yearly. Some day when you get into trouble how will you escape? We warn you in a friendly spirit and will do so as long as we can hold a pen.

Taxation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 24th, 1888.

41. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th May, advises Pundit Adjudia Nath to refrain from introducing religious matters into the Congress Question as it can only cause trouble between the Hindus and Muhammadans.

National Congress.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 24th, 1888.

42. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th May, says India is being robbed to pay Ayub Khan and his people and the end will be that even food will have to be taxed.

Ayub Khan's pension.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1888.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, remarks:—We think the departure from India of Sir Lepel Griffin of the Central India Agency will be a source of unbounded joy to the native rulers who were subject to his uncontrolled authority. The news of his final retirement, whenever it should happen, from the Indian service, will be much more welcome to all concerned.

Sir Lepel Griffin's departure.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 19th, 1888.

44. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th May, refers to the pernicious influence exercised over the Maha Raja of Travancore by his favorite Sarvani, and to the pressure employed by the latter to obtain presents from the State officials and servants of all departments at the late marriage of his son.

Influence exercised by Sarvani over the Maha Raja of Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

45. Referring to Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the office of minister to Maha Raja Holkar an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, advises the Maha Raja to induce his minister to withdraw his resignation as it would be difficult to find a man so good and able, and also to leave the administration of the affairs of the State wholly to him.

Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the office of minister to Maha Raja Holkar.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

46. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, expresses regret at the Gaekwar's bad state of health and wishes him a steady recovery from his indisposition.

The Gaekwar's indisposition.

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

47. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th May, has an article from *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, saying Government will repent of non-interference in the affairs of Cashmir which cannot manage its own administration. How then can it be expected to be a safeguard to our frontier.

Cashmir.

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

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, May 26th, 1888.

48. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 26th May, atttributes the poverty of the ryots to three causes—firstly, the increased rate of wages which the ryots have to pay to field laborers; secondly, the excessive beriz which they pay to Government, and, thirdly, the insufficiency of water-supply for agriculture. The officers of the Settlement Department, while settling the revenue, classified the lands according to the nature of the soil, and not, as they should have done, according to the extent of water-supply which the lands actually received. Owing to the sources of irrigation being few, the ryots have to leave most of their lands uncultivated, for which, however, assessment is levied. The Public Works Department, which has the control of most of the sources of irrigation, is dilatory in its work of maintaining them in good repair.

The poverty of the ryots.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 19th, 1888.

49. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th May, contains a leader entitled "Why is India poor"? It asserts that, although the soil of India is fertile, the native population hardworking, thrifty and peaceful, and commerce is daily increasing, yet the people suffer every year for three months from want of food, and famine is threatening them every six years. This is mainly due to European officials and merchants amassing, in a short time, great wealth in India and spending it in their native country, or sending it home to their relatives. Moreover, they use English articles for which they pay in England, so that India profits nothing from them.

On the poverty of India.

The interest of the Indian debt caused by the extravagant expenses of the Government of India, the enormous salaries drawn by the Secretary of State for India and by his Councillors, as well as other similar items, amounting annually to some crores, are paid out of the taxes wrung from the poor classes. The Indian looms, which were formerly so busy, stand idle in consequence of the abolition of the import duty on European cloths, and the people of India must now look to Europe for everything while they were in former times quite independent from others. The editor asserts that the British rule, which was established by sepoys with the assistance of zemindars and other influential men, has, to the great annoyance of the people, developed into a large tax collection machinery. The Muhammadan supremacy affected only a part of the country, while the remaining was enjoying the comforts of peace. Money did also not, as at present, leave India.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VEDANTA NIRNAYA PATRIKA, May 1st, 1888.

50. The *Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika*, of the 1st May, complains that Native Christians are very sparingly employed in the several departments of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which are monopolised by Brahmins and other Hindus. The Native Christians are a loyal people, and most of them are of a good parentage and capable of serving Government faithfully and well.

Native Christians.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 16th, 1888.

51. In detailing the evils of infant marriages, which the custom of the Hindus sanctions, the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 16th May, makes the remark that such a pernicious custom drives one almost to wish that Government had interfered to prevent it.

Infant marriages.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 23rd, 1888.

52. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 23rd May, asks why should Government have waged war with the Amir of Afghanistan, and why should they now expend annually five lakhs on the prisoners of war taken in Afghanistan and now detained in India.

The Afghan prisoners of war.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 30th, 1888.

53. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 30th May, remarks that notwithstanding the assurance of the Government of India that peace had been restored in Burma, that country is yet in an unsettled state. Government continue spending large sums of money for the pacification of Burma, and if the people of this country, whose money is thus expended, question the propriety of the expenditure it gives needless offence to the English.

The unsettled state of Burma.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 23rd, 1888.

54. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 23rd May, remarks that the draining of money from India is enormous, and that if it continue unchecked for twenty years more, the country will become hopelessly bankrupt. If the Indian revenues are recklessly spent in waging useless wars, how can they suffice to meet the other requirements of Government? To bring India to a state of prosperity, Government should refrain from entering into useless wars, they should reduce the large salaries paid to English officials, they should impose duties on all goods imported from foreign countries, they should learn the opinion of the people on all matters of administration, they should spend the Indian revenues in India alone for the maintenance of public works and for other useful purposes. If, instead of doing so, the English administer the country with a view of draining India of whatever they can, the result will be greatly disastrous.

How to make India prosperous.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 19th, 1888.

55. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th May, refers to the brilliant success achieved by the past three congresses in India.

Success achieved by the National Congress in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

56. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, says that regular bodily exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health.

Bodily exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

57. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, advises the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the diamond mining company which is going to commence operations in Vagrakarur, near Bellary, as the speculation is expected to have very great success.

Advising the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the Vagrakarur diamond mining company.

Public No. 621-A, Miscellaneous.

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

Home,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16*th June* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

June

Public (1888) Deptt.

CURRENT NO. 2063

From

V. Duncrgue Esq.

Malayalam Translator

to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Govt.

Dated 7th
Recd. 8th } June 1888

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
8 JUN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on— for the second

fortnight of May 1888.

Circulated
[illegible]

Print
14
2/6

to him.

16. Another article in the same issue of the paper expresses regret at the Gaekwar's bad state of health and wishes him a speedy recovery from his ill disposition.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

17. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 19th May refers to the brilliant success achieved by the past three Congresses in India.

18. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 26th May says that regular bodily Exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health.

19. Another article in the same issue of the paper advises the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the Diamond Mining Company which is going to commence operations in Vagra Kanur near Bellary, as the speculation is expected to have very great success.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's Office, Ootacamund, 7th June 1888.

C. Dunlop.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

4

in the Travancore State.

12. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 26th May in referring to the annoyance caused to the public by the use of false weights and measures in the Travancore Bazaar, complains that the Police and the Magistracy take no notice of these things.

13. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper refers to the dirty state of the Travellers' Bungalow in Sub-Court, and says that the Manager of the same lets portions of it to low caste Coolies who are moreover permanent residents and receives rent from them besides demanding fees from Casual visitors. The writer concludes with a remark that this state of things is inconsistent with the nature of the institution, which is strictly Charitable, and that such a Manager should at once be dismissed from the post.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

14. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 19th May refers to the pernicious influence exercised over the Maharaja of Travancore by his favorite Saravanai and to the practices employed by the latter to obtain presents from the State officials and Servants of all Departments at the late Marriage of his son.

15. Referring to Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the Office of Minister to Maharaja Holkar, an article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st May advises the Maharaja to induce his Minister to withdraw his resignation as it would be difficult to find a man so good and able and also to leave the administration of the affairs of the State wholly

in the Travancore State.

26th May is reporting the great prevalence of Cholera in Tanur, says that the medical aid rendered by Government for the relief of sufferers is not enough. The writer also regrets the high price of salt the use of which in sufficient quantities is especially necessary during the Cholera season.

(K) General.

9. Referring to the bribery case against Mr. Kumhan Nathan, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, an article in the "Vijnanachintamani" of the 16th May expresses a doubt whether the charge is true. It is also said that the Sub-Judge is the chief member of a rich and respectable family, besides having himself well educated and amply paid. And with reference to a fact that subscriptions are being raised to meet the costs of prosecuting evidence against him, apprehensions are felt that the evidence so procured will be false. The article concludes with an opinion that if the case is proved against him, he must be severely dealt with.

10. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that various Sub-Registrars in Malabar in order to find work for the document writers who are in their good graces, unnecessarily find fault with the documents produced before them for registration and want them to be re-written.

11. Referring to the assistance lately offered by a number of Mappillas in Manjeri to an Amin who was deputed by the local Munsif's Court to execute a decree, a paragraph in the same issue of the paper expresses a doubt whether Government would be able to check disturbances by Mappillas in Ernad, find fault with the members of the Taluk Board and with the Magistrate of the place for not attempting to improve it. It is then suggested that the sanitary condition of the locality should be amended by converting the town into a municipality or in some other way.

5. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Cochin Municipality to the bad state of certain latrines and public roads maintained by it. The paragraph then asks why at least a portion of the money collected in Cochin on account of 'Canal Fund' is not utilized towards the maintenance and repairs of a canal there.

6. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 26th May in referring to the very bad state of certain roads and bridges in the Valluvanad Taluk, says that the Local Fund Supervisor for that Taluk is to blame for this state of things, as he in all cases pocketed a portion of the amount sanctioned for public works in that Taluk. The attention of the District and Taluk Boards is then invited to this matter.

(L) Land Revenue and Settlement nil.

(M) Forests nil.

(N) Railways.

7. A correspondent in the "Vijnanachintamani" of the 16th May refers to the inconvenience felt by the public owing to the want of a waiting place for passengers at the Palliparam Railway station newly opened, and urges that a temporary building at least should be soon erected for the purpose at that place.

(O) Public works nil.

(P) Salt.

8. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the

I. Foreign Politics — Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 19th May after referring to the able aid rendered (at the special request of the Superintendent) by the retired Police Inspector Ahmed Quasim Khan Bahadur in the detection of a recent theft from the Nilambur Valia Tirumulpad's Summer residence in Pookotur, observes that Government should grant the Inspector in Consideration of his past valuable services, a pension equal to his salary as recommended by the Superior officers of his Department and by the Collector Mr. Logan.

(b) Courts — Nil.

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education.

2. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st May details the advantages of Technical Education and says that the Condition of India will materially improve as that Education spreads among the people. The article concludes with a hope that the Cochin and Travancore Governments will give Technical Education to their Subjects.

3. Another article in the same issue of the paper gives an account of the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st May in referring to the bad State of Sanitation

(2) Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the office of Minister to Travancore.

(3) The Gaekwar's indisposition.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1) Success achieved by the National Congress in India.

(2) Bodily exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health.

(3) Advising the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the Vagta-Karur Diamond Mining Company.

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

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika.	Calicut	19th & 26th May	900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	21st May	700
3	Vijnanachintamani	Calicut	16th May	600.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

CURRENT NO. 1963

Index of Contents of the Report on the Malayalam Newspapers for the Second Fortnight of May 1888.

I. Foreign Politics—Nil. Page.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

√ Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal's claim for increased pay.

(b) Courts—Nil.

(c) Jails—Nil.

(d) Education.

√ (1) Advantages of Technical Education.

√ (2) Lack of Scholarships in the Madras Christian College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

√ (1) Bad State of Sanitation in Guruvayur.

√ (2) Extension of the Cochin Municipality invited & certain matters requiring improvement.

√ (3) Consumption of the Local Fund Improvements in the Valluvanad Taluk.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—Nil.

(g) Forests—Nil.

(h) Railways.

√ Want of a waiting place for passengers at the Palliperam Railway Station.

(i) Public Works—Nil.

(j) Salt.

√ Cholera in Tanur and the high price of salt.

(k) General.

√ (1) Bribery case against Mr. Kumhan Nayar, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

√ (2) Certain Sub-Registrars unnecessarily want documents produced to be re-written.

√ (3) Resistance offered by a number of Makkilars & an Amin of the Kunnathi Court in the execution of a decree.

√ (4) Use of false weights and measures in the Inland bazaars.

√ (5) Dirty state of the Travellers' Bungalow in Badagara.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

√ (1) Influence exercised by Saravanai Nair the Maharaja of Travancore, &c.

Current No 1963

Public (1888) Department.

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

No. 24.

Dated 31st May 1888

Received 4 June 88

CHIEF SECRETARY 4 JUN 88 GOVT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 31st May 1888.

Printed 11 1/16

Rulers who were subject to his uncontrolled authority. The news of his final retirement, whenever it should happen, from the Sudanese service, will be much more welcome to all concerned.

Camp Korosko Translator's Office.
21st May 1888.

S. Mangesh Rao
Ag. Camp Clerk
Translator to Govt.

administrative purposes comes from.

(2) Regarding the issue of Medical certificates under Section 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,—

The Vijayadhwaja of 17th May 1888. says:— {"The Vijayadhwaja" 17th May.

We are glad to find that the Government have now decided the question finally by directing that the certificate should a full and complete record of appearances observed during the examination. But there is one observation in the order which is calculated to mislead Magistrates and Judges. The Government observe that though a Medical certificate thus recorded is not, prima facie, evidence, it may be made so by the Medical Officer who gave it swearing to its truth and offering himself for cross-examination. If the Government mean by this

the Medical officer should state on oath all the facts specified in the certificate and that he may be cross-examined thereon, they are certainly correct, but their language in the Order does not seem to signify this. The Government appear to say that the Medical Officer may simply swear that all that is stated in the certificate is true and offer himself for cross-examination. This procedure is not warranted by the Indian Law of Evidence.

II. Native States.

"The Karnataka Prakashika" 14th May 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin's departure.

The Karnataka Prakashika of the 14th instant remarks:—

We think the departure from India of Sir Lepel Griffin of the Central India Agency will be a source of unmixed joy to the native

administration in British India, though under the authority of Englishmen, is far too unsatisfactory. The poorer classes which form by far the largest portion of every community, grow poorer every day. They suffer the miseries of not only poverty, but also of over-taxation. Let us take the case of an agriculturist. During the golden age of the Hindu period the share that a ryot used to pay the government used to range from $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ coming down to our own period, now there are instances in which the ryots pay more than two-thirds to the government. Let us now come to the industrial classes. Almost all the ancient industries of India have been made non-paying. Millions of

people who used to earn their livelihood have been driven out of their profession by the introduction of machine-made goods from England.

How can the moral and material condition of the masses be bettered? The surest way of doing it is by devising a scheme of compulsory, elementary, gratuitous education for the children of the poorer classes till they reach their tenth year, and afterwards to have gratuitous industrial institutions, where they can qualify themselves for any trade or profession for which they may have a talent. To do this, a great sum of money should be forthcoming. Where is this to be got at? Before answering this question let us See. Let ll the money for

poor people to several diseases and hardships produced by a want of a due proportion of this essential element in their diet. If the Indian Government have at heart the well-being of their subjects they should lower the price of Salt and encourage its free use.

(K) General.

Speaking of "British Responsibility" The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of 19th May 1888, says:—

'The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini' 19th may 1888.

I am thoroughly convinced that Englishmen retain India only by the impression that they have succeeded in leaving upon the minds of the Indians, that they (Englishmen) are actuated solely by motives of philanthrophy, impartiality and the good of India. The Govt. the

the Act, and the rules are carried out. The Act strictly prohibits even the Board members to have direct or indirect interest in Contract works under their respective Boards. But in this District, a brother of the Overseer has been given large contracts. He has been acting as an engineer for 9 months in every year for the last three years, and yet his brother has been given large contract works.

(K) Salt.

The Karnataka Vanivilasa of April 1888, says:—

'The Karnataka Vanivilasa' April.

The Government of India have made a monopoly of this precious article of diet and by raising the price of it, have

(c) Local and Municipal.

~~Undue restriction.~~

Regarding "Undue restriction" generally, the Karnataka Bracashica of the 14th instant says:—

{'The Karnataka Prakashika' 14th may 1888.

1. The guard who has been placed by the Municipal authorities of Bangalore, in charge of the Dharmambudi tank of the town is reported to be in the habit of insulting the frequenters of the tank and to be otherwise troublesome to the people. We hope the Municipal authorities will inquire into the matter and prevent such inconvenience to the public.

2. Daily Conservancy

{'The Karnataka

2. The ~~Supervision over the~~ Scavengers of the Town of Bangalore is most unsatisfactory. Great inconvenience is caused to the public by the Scavengers Commencing their work late in the morning. The attention of the Vice-President should be drawn to this state of things in the pettah.

Anantapur News.

The Vijayadhwaja of 17th May has in its correspondence column the following

The District Board

{'The Vijayadhwaja' 17th May 1888.

3. The roads are in a deplorable condition. The supervision over the works of the Engineering Department is in fact, nil. Nobody seems to trouble himself to know how the provisions of

students to protest against such ill-treatment by the Professors.
Should any boy be found so unfortunate as to have in him something of self-respect and should he venture to protest against such treatment by his teacher, the consequences, according to the director's circular, will be his immediate expulsion from the school, the shutting up of all other schools against him, his ineligibility to University honors and his consequent unfitness for the public service. If the Government be partial in such matters the consequences will be most deplorable.

will be that of letting at nought the principle of the queen's proclamation. The Director's circular is capable of doing infinite mischief to boys, in as much as it purports to confer on the Christian Professors the privilege of insulting at pleasure in every conceivable manner the students in their charge, their castes, their religion and their customs and institutions, in fact everything they prize most, without the slightest show of regard for their feelings; while it vests a disability in the

Potacamund to the Principal of the Christian College, seems to be imbued with a desire to indirectly encourage the enemies of Hinduism. The circular in question, was, we are inclined to think, issued to oblige the Christian College authorities. The object of this extraordinary proceedings of the Director was, we believe, to guard the interests of the Christian College rather than to secure a general discipline among students. If the Madras Government do not prudently investigate the matter and cancel the Director's circular, the effect

judjment before inquiry are most objectionable: Emanating, as the circular does, from the Director of Public Instruction, as the Head of the Educational department, his ruling is naturally supposed to have had the approval of Govt. The assurance of religious neutrality given in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 and the reaffirmation of the same principle in the year 1877 won for Government the confidence of the people. Far from being inclined to give effect to the above assurance the Government, as appears from the Director's release, [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

remained unredressed even after such a complaint the students would perhaps be justified in taking other rational measures. But, on the other hand, when we think of the insulting utterances and the disgraceful conduct of the Professors, we find no reason to think that the boys were far in the wrong. While boys are punished for their misconduct by the Principal, it is but just that the indiscretion of the Professors should have met with the severe displeasure of the government. When both parties were in the wrong the interference of the government and their

then the college Professors and thirdly and lastly the government. We are of opinion that the Hindu students were wrong in joining a Christian institution avowedly religious. Having once joined it, it was but proper that they should submit without a murmur to the discipline of the college. So we see nothing unusual or objectionable in the conduct of the principal. If the students were dissatisfied with the treatment of their professors the proper step would be to complain to the Principal and await and abide by his decision. If their grievances should have

They have very wisely removed the inquisitorial obstacle provided by the law to prevent the detection of crime. Without any reference to the case of Mr. Kunjen Menon all honest people — officials and non-officials — must congratulate the Government on the wisdom and justness of their order.

(d) Education

("Madras Christian College disturbances")

"The Karnataka Prakasika" 14th May 1888.

Anent the Madras Christian College disturbances the Karnataka Prakashika of the 14th instant says to the following effect:—

In this matter, primarily the students are to blame,

case, not only when his complaint is proved to be false but also when it is proved to be true is a blot in the Indian Statute Book. It peremptorily shuts out complaints by threat of prosecution and severe punishment for preferring even a true complaint provable beyond all doubt. As in other cases a person preferring a false complaint of bribery or giving false evidence in support of such complaint should be tried and rigorously punished. The Government have not in this case used any means less fair than those used in thousands of other cases.

II. Home Administration

(b) Courts.

'The Vijayadhwaja' 17th May 1888.

The Vijayadhwaja of 17th May, referring to Mr. Kunjen Menon's case, says:-

The order of government instructing Mr. Cox to frame specific charges against Mr. Kunjen Menon and authorizing him to grant immunity from prosecution to all those who are willing to come forward and complain of having given bribes to the Sub-judge ~~is~~ we consider, ~~to be~~ a just and reasonable one.

The existing criminal law authorizing the prosecution and punishment of the complainant in a bribery

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Papers.	Place of Publication	Reported number of Subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
	Published once in two months.			
1.	Karnataka Vanibhushana.	Mysore.	500.	April.
	Monthly.			
2.	Sudharsana.	Udipi	400.	April.
	Fortnightly.			
3.	Mitrodaya	Udipi	200.	30th April.
	Weekly.			
4.	Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275.	17th May.
5	Karnataka Prakashika.	Bangalore	400.	14th and 21st May.
6	Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini.	Bangalore.	12.	12th and 19th May.
7.	Vrittanta Patrika.	Bangalore	2000.	24th May.

Current No. 1997 of 88.

Confidential. No. 24 of 1888.

Report on Canarese Newspapers

for the ~~fortnight~~ ending the 31st May 1888.

Contents:

page.

I Foreign Politics.
Nil.

II Home Administration—
√(b) Mr. Kunjan Menon's Case. . . . 1.
√(d) Madras Christian College Distribution 3.
√(e)(i) Undue restriction. . . . . 10.
√(2) Daily Conservancy in Bangalore Pettah. 11
√(3) Anantapur News . . . . . ibid.
√(j). Salt. 12.
√(K)(i) British responsibility 13.
√(2). Medical Certificates. 16.

III Legislation.
Nil.

IV. Native States—
√ Sir Lepel Griffin's departure 17.

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

VI Miscellaneous.
Nil.

Public Dept

Current No 2057

Report on Telugu Newspapers

for the fortnight

ending the 31st May 1888.

Despatched, 7th June 1888

Received 8—

Print 14 8/6

Current No. 1997 of 88.

Confidential.

No. 24 of 1888.

Report on Canarese Newspapers

for the fortnight ending the 31st May 1888.

Contents:

I Foreign Politics. Page.

Nil.

II Home Administration—

√(b) Mr. Kunjen Menon's Case. . . . 1.

√(d) Madras Christian College disturbance 3.

√(e)(i) Undue restriction, ... 10.

√(2) Daily Conservancy in Bangalore Pettah. 11

√(3) Anantapur News . . . . ibid.

√(j). Salt. 12.

√(K)(1) British responsibility 13.

√(2). Medical Certificates. 16.

III Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States—

√ Sir Lepel Griffin's departure 17.

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

Nil.

VI Miscellaneous.

Nil.

Public Dept

Current No 2057

Report on Telugu Newspapers

for the fortnight

ending the 31st May 1888.

Despatched, 7th June 1888

Received 8—

amassing in a short time great wealth in India and spending it in their native country, or sending it home to their relatives. Moreover, they use English articles for which they pay in England, so that India profits nothing from them.

The interest of the Indian debt caused by the extravagant expenses of the Government of India, the enormous Salaries drawn by the Secretary of State for India and by his Councillors, as well as other similar items, amounting annually to some crores, are paid out of the taxes, wrung from the poor classes. The Indian looms which were formerly so busy, stand idle in consequence of the abolition of the import duty on European cloths, and the people of India must now look to Europe for everything, while they were in former times quite independent from others. The Editor asserts that the British rule which was established by sepoys with the assistance of Zamindars and other influential men has developed into a large tax-collection machinery to the great annoyance of the people. The Mahomedan supremacy affected only a part of the country, while the remaining was enjoying the comforts of peace. Money did also not, as at present, leave India.

Ootacamand, 7th June 1888.

Gustav Oppert,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Volume 2057/88

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st May 1888.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of Publication	Reported number of copies issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1	Weekly. Andhraprakasika	Madras	500	21st and 28th May 1888

II Home Administration.

(K) General.

I. "The Olympian Thunder" is the name of a long article in the Andhra prakasika of the 19th May which discusses the late commotion in the Christian College. Mr. Grigg as a Government servant should have been neutral in matters concerning religion, yet he issued a notification on the ex parte report of the College authorities. The Hindu Students of the College were exasperated by the very unbecoming conduct of one of the Professors, who among other expressions used such a rude one as the following "you should rather worship my boots than your gods." If any punishment is to be inflicted at all, it ought to have been meted out to the Professors who preach Christianity against the wish of the students. The real cause of Mr. Grigg's issuing such an unwarrantable notification is the protest of the students of the College against the change of the Examination dates proposed by the Director.

Comments on the Notification issued by Mr. Grigg in connection with the Christian College Commotion.

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

II. The Andhraprakasika of the 19th May contains a leader entitled "Why is India poor?" It asserts that although the soil of India is fertile, the native population hardworking, thrifty and peaceful, and commerce is daily increasing, yet the people suffer every year for three months from want of food, and famine is threatening them every six years. This is mainly due to European Officials and Merchants amassing

On the poverty of India.

Contents of the Telugu Newspapers' Report for the fortnight ending the 31st May 1888.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

I. Comments on the Notification issued by Mr. Grigg in connection with the Christian College commotion.

V. Prospects of the Crops and the condition of the People.

II. On the Poverty of India.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Ootacarnand, 7th June 1888.

Current no 2057

From the Telugu Translator to Government

To

The

Chief Secretary to Government,

Stonehouse,

Ootacarnand.

Sir,

I have the honor of forwarding to you enclosed the report of the Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st May 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

Gustav Oppert,

Telugu Translator to Government.

CURRENT NO. 2078

Public (1888) Department.

From ~~C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.~~ M. R. Ry. V. Ramanadayar Broadfoot Avl Bahadur, &c. &c.

Ag. Tamil Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

Ootacamund.

No. 113

Dated 8th June 1888.

Received 11

CHIEF SECRETARY 11 JUN 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the ~~week ending~~ fortnight ending 31st May 1888.

for

pe

open

mani

purpo

the Cou

-ener th

Tamil

Madras,

Print Phone

expenditure, it gives needless offence to the English.

18. The Swadésamitran of the 23rd May remarks that the draining of money from India is enormous, and that if it continue unchecked for twenty years more, the country will become hopelessly bankrupt. If the Indian revenues are recklessly spent in waging useless wars, how can they suffice to meet the other requirements of Government? To bring India to a state of prosperity, Government should refrain from entering into useless wars; they should reduce the large salaries paid to English officials; they should impose duties on all goods imported from foreign countries; they should learn the opinion of the people on all matters of administration; they should spend the Indian revenues in India alone for the maintenance of public works and for other useful purposes. If, instead of doing so, the English administer the country with a view of draining India of whatever they can, the result will be greatly disastrous.

How to make India prosperous

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 8th June 1888.

P. Ranganadan
Ag. Tamil Translator to Government.

monopolised by Brahmins and other Hindus. The native Christians are a loyal people, and most of them are of a good parentage, and capable of serving Government faithfully and well.

Infant marriages.

15. In detailing the evils of infant marriages, which the custom of the Hindus sanctions, the Swadésamitran of the 16th May makes the remark, that such a pernicious custom drives one almost to wish that Government had interfered to prevent it.

The Afghan prisoners of war.

16. The Swadésamitran of the 23rd May asks why should Government have waged war with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and why should they now expend annually five lakhs on the prisoners of war taken in Afghanistan and now detained in India.

The unsettled state of Burmah.

17. The Swadésamitran of the 30th May remarks that notwithstanding the assurance of the Government of India that peace had been restored in Burmah, that Country is yet in an unsettled state. Government continue spending large sums of money for the pacification of Burmah; and if the people of this Country, whose money is thus expended, question the propriety of the expenditure

Gove... which to ruin his

lim...

De...

13. The Hindu Jana tobhúshanam of the 26th May attributes the poverty of the ryots to three causes;— firstly, the increased rate of wages which the ryots have to pay to field labourers; secondly, the excessive levies which they pay to Government, and thirdly, the insufficiency of water supply for agriculture. The officers of the Settlement Department, while settling the revenue, classified the lands according to the nature of the soil, and not, as they should have done, according to the extent of water supply which the lands actually received. Owing to the sources of irrigations being few, the ryots have to leave most of their lands uncultivated, for which, however, assessment is levied. The Public Works Department, which has the control of most of the sources of irrigations, is dilatory in its work of maintaining them in good repair.

The power the ryots.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Native Christians.

14. The Védánta Sirnaya Patrikai of the 1st May complains that native Christians are very sparingly employed in the General Department of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which are

(f) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) General.

Post offices in villages.

10. A Correspondent of the Amrita Bhódini of the 24th May recommends the establishment of post offices in all villages.

Village post-masters.

11. A Correspondent of the Swadésamitran of the 16th May complains that village post-masters, although they have responsible duties to perform, are paid very low salaries. This often makes them succumb to temptation.

The village post.

12. A correspondent of the Swadésamitran of the 26th May complains of the tardiness of the village post. The village postmen neither clear the village letter-boxes nor deliver letters on the appointed days.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

Government should clearly point out to him his limits, and instruct him to efface his individuality in the discharge of his functions as a Director."

8. The Hindu Jnanabhúshani of the 19th May alone speaks approvingly of the action taken by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College disturbances. The same

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nothing deserving notice.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

9. A correspondent of the Swadésamitran of the 19th May observes that the conduct of Jnanabhanoy in the Villupuram Taluk was anything but satisfactory, it having been completed in a very few days, and the settling officer taking no pains to inquire into the complaints of the ryots. Jnanabhanoy in the Villupuram Taluk.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice.

(i) Public Works.

The Same. 5. The Amrita Bhodini of the 17th May condemns the Director of Public Instruction for having interfered in putting down authoritatively the revolt of the Christian College students. The revolt having originated in a case of conscience, the Director clearly had no right to interfere in the matter. His decision, however, is one-sided, for he did not hear the students in their defence.

The Same. 6. The Tarangai Nesan of the 19th May speaks to a similar effect, and considers that the excitement now prevailing among the Hindus because of the order of Mr. Grigg will yet continue, unless Government take the matter into consideration and cancel that order.

The Same. 7. On this subject, the Desábhimani of the 19th May says:- "It is needless to say that Mr. Grigg is now widely suspected to have a leaning to the missionary cause, capable of urging him sometimes beyond the bounds of even official decorum. We regret the blunder that has exposed him to this general suspicion, and it is high-time that in the interests of Public Instruction Government

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the Christian College revolt.

3. Referring to the Resolution of the Director of Public Instruction that no student whose name is struck off the rolls of the Madras Christian College for mutinous or recalcitrant conduct will be admitted into other Colleges, a correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 16th May considers it to have been too hastily passed, and questions whether the Director would have passed such order in the case of a school under Hindu management.

The Same. 4. A correspondent, writing on the above subject to the Swadesamitran of the 30th May, attacks the Director of Public Instruction for having passed such order, and asks whether his idea in passing it was to make the students accused of mutinous conduct turn Christians, by compelling them to study in the Madras Christian College. What will not the Director, who has evinced a partiality for people of his own religion, do next? He has punished the students only, but what has he done to the professors of the College? How will he defend the conduct of the professors, whose attacks on the Hindu religion were the sole cause of driving the students to revolt?

5. The

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

Gambling in Coimbatore.

1. The Kalanidhi of the 15th May says that gambling prevails in Coimbatore, and that the authorities take no cognizance of it. It is reported that a house in Rangay Gowdan Street is the chief haunt of the gamblers.

Scenes of cruelty at Karwar.

2. A Correspondent of the Amrita Bhodini of the 17th May prays that Government will put an end to the scenes of shocking cruelty practised at Car-festivals which take place in Karwar near Avinasi, when thousands of suckling females are thrown under the wheels of the moving car, and crushed to death to propitiate the goddess enthroned on it. Such scenes cannot but excite feelings of horror and disgust in the hearts of all well-disposed people.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Brahma Vidhya	Chidambaram	300	31st May 1888.
2	Anurodayam	Tranquebar	580	May 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	Gnánámritam	Madras.	50	21st May 1888.
4	Suguna Bhodini	Do.	350	November and December 1887.
5	Vedanta Chintamaya Patrikai	Do.	500	15th March, 1st & 15th April and 1st & 15th May 1888.
6	Kalanidhi	Coimbatore	280	15th May 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
7	Travancore Abhimani	Nagercoil	350	21st May 1888.
	Weekly.			
8	Vettikkodiyon	Madras.	200	19th & 26th May 1888.
9	Vikatatudan	Do.	1500	19th & 26th May 1888.
10	Hindu Janabhushani	Do.	200	19th & 26th May 1888.
11	Tarangai Nesan	Do.	150	19th & 26th May 1888.
12	Desábhimáni	Tiruppattur	350	19th & 26th May 1888.
13	Rudandaimitran	Kumbakonam	500	19th & 26th May 1888.
14	Amrita Bhodini	Tripatore	366	17th, 24th & 31st May 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
15	Luadesamitran	Madras.	1000	16th, 19th, 21st, 26th & 30th May 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 113 of 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st May 1888.

CURRENT NO. 2078

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Gambling in Coimbatore.
2. Scenes of cruelty at Karumur.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

3–8. The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

9. Jamabandy in the Vellupuram Taluk.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

10. Post offices in villages.
11. Village Post-masters.
12. The village post.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

13. The poverty of the ryots.

VI. Miscellaneous.

14. Native Christians.
15. Infant marriages.
16. The Afghan prisoners of war.
17. The unsettled state of Burmah.
18. How to make India prosperous.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 113 OF 1888.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st May 1888.

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. Gambling in Coimbatore.
2. Scenes of cruelty at Karumur.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

3–8. The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

9. Jamabandy in the Vellupuram Taluk.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

10. Post offices in villages.
11. Village Post-Masters.
12. The village post.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

13. The poverty of the ryots.

VI. Miscellaneous.

14. Native christians.
15. Infant-marriages.
16. The Afghan prisoners of war.
17. The unsettled state of Burma.
18. How to make India prosperous.

CURRENT NO. 2078

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st May 1888.

CONTENTS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Amir 115

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police*—
Gambling in Coimbatore .. .. *ib.*
Scenes of cruelty at Karuvur .. .. *ib.*
Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal's claims for increased pension .. .. *ib.*
Thefts in Madras .. .. *ib.*

(b)—*Courts*—
Mr. Kunhan Menon's case .. .. *ib.*
Debtors Act 116

(c)—*Jails*—
Nil.

(d)—*Education*—
The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt .. .. *ib.*
Madras Christian College disturbances 117
Advantages of technical education .. .. .. *ib.*
The late disturbances in the Madras Christian College .. *ib.*
Christian College .. .. *ib.*

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—
Undue restriction 118
Daily conservancy in Bangalore pettah .. .. .. *ib.*
Anantapur news .. .. *ib.*
Bad state of sanitation in Guruvayur .. .. .. *ib.*
Attention of the Cochin municipality invited to certain matters requiring improvement .. .. *ib.*
Corruption of the local fund supervisor in the Walawanad taluk .. .. *ib.*

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Jamabandi in the Villupuram taluk .. .. .. *ib.*

(g)—*Forests*—
Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—
Want of a waiting place for passengers at the Pallipuram railway station 119

(i)—*Public Works*—
Nil.

(j)—*Salt*—
Cholera in Tanur and the high price of salt .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(k)—*General*—
Post offices in villages 119
Village post masters .. .. *ib.*
The village post .. .. *ib.*
Comments on the notification issued by Mr. Grigg in connection with the Christian College commotion .. *ib.*
British responsibility .. .. *ib.*
Medical certificates 120
Bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry .. .. *ib.*
Certain sub-registrars unnecessarily want documents produced to be rewritten .. .. *ib.*
Resistance offered by a number of Mappilas to an amin of the Ernad munsif's court in the execution of a decree .. .. *ib.*
Use of false weights and measures in the Quilandy bazaar 121
Dirty state of the travellers' bungalow in Pudupadi .. *ib.*
National Congress .. .. *ib.*
Taxation .. .. *ib.*
National Congress .. .. *ib.*
Ayub Khan's pension .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

Nil.

IV.—Native States.

Sir Lepel Griffin's departure .. .. *ib.*
Influence exercised by Sarvani over the Maha Raja of Travancore .. .. *ib.*
Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the office of minister to Maha Raja Holkar .. .. *ib.*
The Gaekwar's indisposition .. .. *ib.*
Cashmir 122

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

The poverty of the ryots .. .. *ib.*
On the poverty of India .. .. *ib.*

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Native Christians .. .. *ib.*
Infant marriages .. .. *ib.*
The Afghan prisoners of war 123
The unsettled state of Burma .. .. *ib.*
How to make India prosperous .. .. *ib.*
Success achieved by the National Congress in India .. *ib.*
Bodily exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health .. .. *ib.*
Advising the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the Vagrakarur diamond mining company .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st May 1888.
2	"Arunodayam"	Tranquebar	580	May 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Gnanamritam"	Madras	50	21st May 1888.
4	"Suguna Bhodini"	Do.	350	November and December 1887.
5	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika" ..	Do.	500	15th March, 1st and 15th April and 1st and 15th May 1888.
6	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	15th May 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
7	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	21st May 1888.
	Weekly.			
8	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	19th and 26th May 1888.
9	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
10	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
11	"Tarangai Neisson"	Do.	150	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
12	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
13	"Kudandamitran"	Kumbakónam	500	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
14	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	17th, 24th, and 31st May 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
15	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	16th, 19th, 21st, 26th and 30th May 1888.
	Telugu.			
	Weekly.			
16	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	21st and 28th May 1888.
	Canarese.			
	Once in two Months.			
17	"Karnataka Vanivilasa"	Mysore	500	April 1888.
	Monthly.			
18	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	April 1888.
	Fortnightly.			
19	"Mitrodaya"	Udipi	200	30th April 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	17th May 1888.
21	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	14th and 21st May 1888.
22	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" ..	Do.	12	12th and 19th May 1888.
23	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	24th May 1888.
	Malayalam.			
24	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	19th and 26th May 1888.
25	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st May 1888.
26	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	16th May 1888.
	Hindustani.			
27	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	21st and 28th May 1888.
28	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
29	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	3rd May 1888.
30	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	20th May 1888.
31	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	15th and 25th May 1888.
32	"Tuhafa	Do. do. ..	200	One undated copy.
33	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	17th, 21st, 24th, and 28th May 1888.
34	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	10th, 17th and 24th May 1888.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th May, has an article from the *Urdu Guide* saying the Amir is displeased at Ayub Khan's coming to Rawulpindi, which, he thinks, is to keep him as a candidate in reserve for the throne of Cabul, and has written this to the Czar and asked him to resume friendly relations (against England). *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th May, prints this same article and gives as a quotation from the *Rozanah* that "the Amir disapproves of Ayub's residence at Rawulpindi. We do not know if Ayub likes it or is obliged to live there, but it behoves Government to be careful and not again to become involved in needless troubles."

The Amir.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, May 26th, 1888. Shams-ul-Akhbar, May 28th, 1888.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

2. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th May, says that gambling prevails in Coimbatore, and that the authorities take no cognizance of it. It is reported that a house in Rangay Gowndan Street is the chief haunt of the gamblers.

Gambling in Coimbatore.

Kalanidhi, May 15th, 1888.

3. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 17th May, prays that Government will put an end to the scenes of shocking cruelty practised at car-festivals which take place in Karuvur, near Avanáshi, when thousands of suckling lambs are thrown under the wheels of the moving car and crushed to death to propitiate the goddess enthroned on it. Such scenes cannot but excite feelings of horror and disgust in the hearts of all well-disposed people.

Scenes of cruelty at Karuvur.

Amrita Bhodini, May. 17th, 1888.

4. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th May, after referring to the able aid rendered (at the special request of the Superintendent) by the retired Police Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal Khan Bahadur in the detection of a recent theft from the Nilambur Valia Tirumalpad's summer residence in Pookotur, observes that Government should grant the Inspector, in consideration of his past valuable services, a pension equal to his salary as recommended by the superior officers of his department and by the Collector Mr. Logan.

Inspector Ahmed Gurikkal's claims for increased pension.

Kerala Patrika, May 19th, 1888.

5. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th May, recounts various thefts that have taken place and says that Colonel Weldon should turn his attention to this subject. The police are mostly cowardly and unfit and in some parts (Komareswarempettah) are not to be found when wanted.

Thefts in Madras.

Jalva-i-Sakhun, May 25th, 1888.

(b) Courts.

6. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 17th May, referring to Mr. Kunhan Menon's case, says:—The order of Government instructing Mr. Cox to frame specific charges against Mr. Kunhan Menon and authorising him to grant immunity from prosecution to all those who are willing to come forward and complain of having given bribes to the Sub-Judge is, we consider, a just and reasonable one.

The existing criminal law authorising the prosecution and punishment of the complainant in a bribery case not only when his complaint is proved to be false but also when it is proved to be true is a blot in the Indian Statute Book. It peremptorily shuts out complaints by threat of prosecution and severe punishment for preferring even a true complaint provable beyond all doubt. As in other cases a person preferring a false complaint of bribery or giving false evidence in support of such complaint should be tried and

Mr. Kunhan Menon's case.

Vijayadhwaja, May 17th, 1888.

rigorously punished. The Government have not in this case used any means less fair than those used in thousands of other cases. They have very wisely removed the iniquitous obstacle provided by the law to prevent the detection of crime. Without any reference to the case of Mr. Kunhan Menon, all honest people, officials and non-officials, must congratulate the Government on the wisdom and justness of their order.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, May 28th, 1888.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th May, in writing of the relief afforded by the new Act, says however much we say of the oppression of the money-lenders and the partiality of the courts (in their favor) it is insufficient.

Debtors Act.

(d) Education.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 16th, 1888.

8. Referring to the resolution of the Director of Public Instruction that no student whose name is struck off the rolls of the Madras Christian College for mutinous or recalcitrant conduct will be admitted into other colleges, a correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 16th May, considers it to have been too hastily passed, and questions whether the Director would have passed such order in the case of a school under Hindu management.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 30th, 1888.

9. A correspondent, writing on the above subject to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 30th May, attacks the Director of Public Instruction for having passed such order, and asks whether his idea in passing it was to make the students accused of mutinous conduct turn Christians by compelling them to study in the Madras Christian College. What will not the Director, who has evinced a partiality for people of his own religion, do next? He has punished the students only, but what has he done to the Professors of the college? How will he defend the conduct of the Professors whose attacks on the Hindu religion were the sole cause of driving the students to revolt?

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

AMRITA BHODINI, May 17th, 1888.

10. The *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 17th May, condemns the Director of Public Instruction for having interfered in putting down authoritatively the revolt of the Christian College students. The revolt having originated in a case of conscience, the Director clearly had no right to interfere in the matter. His decision, however, is one-sided, for he did not hear the students in their defence.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

TARANGAI NEISSON, May 19th, 1888.

11. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 19th May, speaks to a similar effect, and considers that the excitement now prevailing among the Hindus because of the order of Mr. Grigg will yet continue, unless Government take the matter into consideration and cancel that order.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

DESHABHIMANI, May 19th, 1888.

12. On this subject, the *Deshabhimani*, of the 19th May, says:—"It is needless to say that Mr. Grigg is now widely suspected to have a leaning to the missionary cause, capable of urging him sometimes beyond the bounds of even official decorum. We regret the blunder that has exposed him to this general suspicion, and it is high time that, in the interests of public instruction, Government should clearly point out to him his limits, and instruct him to efface his individuality in the discharge of his functions as a Director."

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College revolt.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, May 19th, 1888.

13. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 19th May, alone speaks approvingly of the action taken by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Christian College disturbances.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1888.

14. Anent the Madras Christian College disturbances, the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, says to the following effect:—In this matter, primarily, the students are to blame, then the college Professors, and, thirdly and lastly, the Government. We are of opinion that the Hindu students were wrong in joining a Christian institution avowedly religious. Having once joined it, it was but proper that they should submit without a murmur to the discipline of the college. So we see nothing unusual or objectionable in the conduct of the Principal. If the students were dissatisfied with the treatment of their Professors, the proper step would be to complain to the Principal and await and abide by his decision. If their grievances should have remained unredressed even after such a complaint, the students would perhaps be justified in taking other rational measures. But, on the other hand, when we think of the insulting utterances and the disgraceful conduct of the Professors, we find no reason to think that the boys were far in the wrong. While boys are punished for their misconduct by the Principal, it is but just that the indiscretion of the Professors should have met with the severe displeasure of the Government. When both parties were in the wrong, the interference of the Government and their judgment before inquiry are most objectionable. Emanating, as the circular does, from the Director of Public Instruction, as the head of the Educational Department, his ruling is naturally supposed to have had the approval of Government. The assurance of religious neutrality given in Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 and the reaffirmation of the same principle in the year 1877 won for Government the confidence of the people. Far from being inclined to give effect to the above assurance, the Government, as appears from the Director's telegram from Ootacamund to the Principal of the Christian College, seems to be imbued with a desire to indirectly encourage the enemies of Hinduism. The circular in question was, we are inclined to think, issued to oblige the Christian College authorities. The object of this extraordinary proceedings of the Director was, we believe, to guard the interests of the Christian College rather than to secure a general discipline among students. If the Madras Government do not prudently investigate the matter and cancel the Director's circular, the effect will be that of setting at nought the principle of the Queen's proclamation. The Director's circular is capable of doing infinite mischief to boys, inasmuch as it purports to confer on the Christian Professors the privilege of insulting at pleasure in every conceivable manner the students in their charge, their castes, their religion and their customs and institutions—in fact, everything they prize most, without the slightest show of regard for their feelings; while it creates a disability in the students to protest against such ill-treatment by the Professors. Should any boy be found so unfortunate as to have in him something of self-respect and should he venture to protest against such treatment by his teacher, the consequences, according to the Director's circular, will be his immediate expulsion from the school, the shutting up of all other schools against him, his ineligibility to University honors and his consequent unfitness for the public service. If the Government be partial in such matters the consequences will be most deplorable.

Madras Christian College disturbance.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

15. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, details the advantages of technical education and says that the condition of India will materially improve as that education spreads among the people. The article concludes with a hope that the Cochin and Travancore Governments will give technical education to their subjects.

Advantages of technical education.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

16. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, gives an account of the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

The late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 10th, 1888.

17. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th May, thinks that if the Professors insulted the religion of the scholars, as is said, they should be dismissed and the Senatus should

Christian College.

caution the Professors to abstain from such conduct. The Padris, instead of trying to convert idolaters, might, with advantage, turn their attention to the sinners of their own race. We do not say they should not baptise those who sincerely wish it, but to baptise those who become converts from mere worldly motives is to throw discredit on the Christian religion, and is done only with a view of making the annual report look well.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1888.

18. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, says:—The guard who has been placed by the municipal authorities of Bangalore in charge of the Dharmambudi tank of the town is reported to be in the habit of insulting the frequenters of the tank and to be otherwise troublesome to the people. We hope the municipal authorities will inquire into the matter and prevent such inconvenience to the public.

Undue restriction.

KARNATAKA, PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1888.

19. The same paper says:—The supervision over the scavengers of the town of Bangalore is most unsatisfactory. Great inconvenience is caused to the public by the scavengers commencing their work late in the morning. The attention of the Vice-President should be drawn to this state of things in the pettah.

Daily conservancy in Bangalore pettah.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 17th, 1888.

20. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 17th May, has, in its correspondence column, the following Anantapur news:—The roads are in a deplorable condition. The supervision over the works of the Engineering Department is, in fact, *nil*. Nobody seems to trouble himself to know how the provisions of the Act and the rules are carried out. The Act strictly prohibits even the Board Members to have direct or indirect interest in contract works under their respective Boards. But in this district, a brother of the *Overseer* has been given large contracts. He has been acting as an Engineer for months in every year for the last three years; and yet his brother has been given large contract works.

Anantapur news.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

21. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, in referring to the bad state of sanitation in Guruvayur, finds fault with the members of the taluk board and with the magistrate of the place for not attempting to improve it. It is then suggested that the sanitary condition of the locality should be amended by converting the town into a municipality or in some other way.

Bad state of sanitation in Guruvayur.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

22. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the Cochin municipality to the bad state of certain latrines and public roads maintained by it. The paragraph then asks why at least a portion of the money collected in Cochin on account of "Canal Fund" is not utilised towards the maintenance and repair of a canal there.

Attention of the Cochin municipality invited to certain matters requiring improvement.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

23. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, in referring to the very bad state of certain roads and bridges in the Walawanád taluk, says that the local fund supervisor for that taluk is to blame for this state of things, as he, in all cases, pockets a portion of the amount sanctioned for public works in that taluk. The attention of the district and taluk boards is then invited to this matter.

Corruption of the local fund supervisor in the Walawanád taluk.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 19th, 1888.

24. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 19th May, observes that the conduct of jamabandi in the Villupuram taluk was anything but satisfactory, it having been completed in a very few days,

Jamabandi in the Villupuram taluk.

and the settling officer taking no pains to inquire into the complaints of the ryots.

(h) *Railways.*

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

25. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 16th May, refers to the inconvenience felt by the public owing to the want of a waiting place for passengers at the Pallipuram railway station, and urges that a temporary building at least should be soon erected for the purpose at that place.

Want of a waiting place for passengers at the Pallipuram railway station.

(j) *Salt.*

KARNATAKA, VANIVILASA, Apr. 1888.

26. The *Karnataka Vanivilasa*, of April 1888, says:—The Government of India have made a monopoly of this precious article of diet and by raising the price of it, have subjected poor people to several diseases and hardships produced by want of a due proportion of this essential element in their diet. If the Indian Government have at heart the well-being of their subjects they should lower the price of salt and encourage its free use.

Salt.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

27. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, in reporting the great prevalence of cholera in Tanur, says that the medical aid rendered by Government for the relief of sufferers is not enough. The writer then regrets the high price of salt the use of which in sufficient quantities is especially necessary during the cholera season.

Cholera in Tanur and the high price of salt.

(k) *General.*

AMRITA BHODINI, May 24th, 1888.

28. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 24th May, recommends the establishment of post offices in all villages.

Post offices in villages.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 16th, 1888.

29. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 16th May, complains that village post masters, although they have responsible duties to perform, are paid very low salaries. This often makes them succumb to temptation.

Village post masters.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 26th, 1888.

30. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 26th May, complains of the tardiness of the village post. The village postmen neither clear the village letter boxes nor deliver letters on the appointed days.

The village post.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 19th, 1888.

31. "The Olympian Thunder" is the name of a long article in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th May, which discussed the late commotion in the Christian College. Mr. Grigg, as a Government servant, should have been neutral in a matter concerning religion, yet he issued a notification on the *ex-parte* report of the college authorities. The Hindu students of the college were exasperated by the very unbecoming conduct of one of the Professors, who, among other expressions, used such a rude one as the following:—"You should rather worship my boots than your gods." If any punishment is to be inflicted at all, it ought to have been meted out to the Professors who preached Christianity against the wish of the students. The real cause of Mr. Grigg's issuing such an unwarrantable notification is the protest of the students of the college against the change of the examination dates proposed by the Director.

Comments on the notification issued by Mr. Grigg in connection with the Christian College commotion.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BHODINI, May 19th, 1888.

32. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of 19th May, says:—I am thoroughly convinced that Englishmen retain India only by the impression that they have succeeded in leaving upon the minds of the Indians that they (Englishmen) are actuated solely by motives of philanthrophy, impartiality and the good of India. The

British responsibility.

administration in British India, though under the authority of Englishmen, is far too unsatisfactory. The poorer classes, which form by far the largest portion of every community, grow poorer every day. They suffer the miseries of not only poverty, but also of over-taxation. Let us take the case of an agriculturist. During the golden age of the Hindu period the share that a ryot used to pay the Government used to range from one-twelfth to one-fourth; coming down to our own period, now, there are instances in which the ryots pay more than two-thirds to the Government. Let us now come to the industrial classes. Almost all the ancient industries of India have been made non-paying. Millions of people who used to earn their livelihood have been driven out of their professions by the introduction of machine-made goods from England.

How can the moral and material condition of the masses be bettered? The surest way of doing it is by devising a scheme of compulsory, elementary, gratuitous education for the children of the poorer classes till they reach their tenth year, and afterwards to have gratuitous industrial institutions, where they can qualify themselves for any trade or profession for which they may have a talent. To do this, a great sum of money should be forthcoming. Where is this to be got at? Before answering this question let us see where all the money for administrative purposes come from.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 17th, 1888.

Medical certificates.

33. Regarding the issue of medical certificates under section 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the *Vijayadhwaja*, of 17th May 1888, says:—We are glad to find that the Government have now decided the question finally by directing that the certificate should be a full and complete record of appearances observed during the examination. But there is one observation in the order which is calculated to mislead magistrates and judges. The Government observe that though a medical certificate thus recorded is not *prima facie* evidence, it may be made so by the medical officer who gave it swearing to its truth and offering himself for cross-examination. If the Government mean by this that the medical officer should state on oath all the facts specified in the certificate and that he may be cross-examined thereon, they are certainly correct, but their language in the order does not seem to signify this. The Government appear to say that the medical officer may simply swear that all that is stated in the certificate is true and offer himself for cross-examination. This procedure is not warranted by the Indian Law of Evidence.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

Bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

34. Referring to the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, an article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 16th May, expresses a doubt whether the charge is true. It is also said that the Sub-Judge is the chief member of a rich and respectable family, besides being himself well educated and amply paid. And with reference to a fact that subscriptions are being raised to meet the cost of procuring evidence against him, apprehensions are felt that the evidence so procured will be false. The article concludes with an opinion that if the case is proved against him, he must be severely dealt with.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

Certain sub-registrars unnecessarily want documents produced to be re-written.

35. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that various sub-registrars in Malabar, in order to find work for the document writers who are in their good graces, unnecessarily find fault with the documents produced before them for registration and want them to be re-written.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, May 16th, 1888.

Resistance offered by a number of Mappillas to an amin of the Ernad munsif's court in the execution of a decree.

36. Referring to the resistance lately offered by a number of Mappilas in Manjeri to an amin who was deputed by the local munsif's court to execute a decree, a paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, expresses a doubt whether Government would be able to check disturbances by Mappilas in the Ernad taluk.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

Use of false weights and measures in the Quilandy bazaar.

37. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, in referring to the annoyance caused to the public by the use of false weights and measures in the Quilandy bazaar, complains that the police and the magistracy take no notice of these things.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

Dirty state of the travellers' bungalow in Pudupadi.

38. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, refers to the dirty state of the travellers' bungalow in Pudupadi, and says that the manager of the same lets portions of it to low-caste coolies, who are, moreover, permanent residents, and receives rent from them besides demanding fees from casual visitors. The writer concludes with a remark that this state of things is inconsistent with the nature of the institution, which is strictly charitable, and that such a manager should at once be dismissed from the post.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, May 26th, 1888.

National Congress.

39. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th May, says a correspondent writes combating Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's views, which are called interested and one-sided, and expressing his opinion that all Mussalmans should unite with the Hindus in this Congress which is for the good of all and of Government.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, May 26th, 1888.

Taxation.

40. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th May, has an article from the *Pangopashi* saying the English remit the tax on foreign goods for the benefit of their own people. Tax salt, make the courts a source of revenue and increase the debt yearly. Some day when you get into trouble how will you escape? We warn you in a friendly spirit and will do so as long as we can hold a pen.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 24th, 1888.

National Congress.

41. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th May, advises Pundit Adjudia Nath to refrain from introducing religious matters into the Congress Question as it can only cause trouble between the Hindus and Muhammadans.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 24th, 1888.

Ayub Khan's pension.

42. *Khassim-ul-Ahkbar*, of the 24th May, says India is being robbed to pay Ayub Khan and his people and the end will be that even food will have to be taxed.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 14th, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin's departure.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 14th instant, remarks:—We think the departure from India of Sir Lepel Griffin of the Central India Agency will be a source of unbounded joy to the native rulers who were subject to his uncontrolled authority. The news of his final retirement, whenever it should happen, from the Indian service, will be much more welcome to all concerned.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 19th, 1888.

Influence exercised by Sarvani over the Maha Raja of Travancore.

44. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th May, refers to the pernicious influence exercised over the Maha Raja of Travancore by his favorite Sarvani, and to the pressure employed by the latter to obtain presents from the State officials and servants of all departments at the late marriage of his son.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the office of minister to Maha Raja Holkar.

45. Referring to Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row's resignation of the office of minister to Maha Raja Holkar an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st May, advises the Maha Raja to induce his minister to withdraw his resignation as it would be difficult to find a man so good and able, and also to leave the administration of the affairs of the State wholly to him.

KERALA MITRAM, May 21st, 1888.

The Gaekwar's indisposition.

46. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, expresses regret at the Gaekwar's bad state of health and wishes him a steady recovery from his indisposition.

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

47. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th May, has an article from *Afsar-ul-Akhbar*, saying Government will repent of non-interference in the affairs of Cashmir which cannot manage its own administration. How then can it be expected to be a safeguard to our frontier.

Cashmir.

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

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, May 26th, 1888.

48. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 26th May, atttributes the poverty of the ryots to three causes—firstly, the increased rate of wages which the ryots have to pay to field laborers; secondly, the excessive beriz which they pay to Government, and, thirdly, the insufficiency of water-supply for agriculture. The officers of the Settlement Department, while settling the revenue, classified the lands according to the nature of the soil, and not, as they should have done, according to the extent of water-supply which the lands actually received. Owing to the sources of irrigation being few, the ryots have to leave most of their lands uncultivated, for which, however, assessment is levied. The Public Works Department, which has the control of most of the sources of irrigation, is dilatory in its work of maintaining them in good repair.

The poverty of the ryots.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, May 19th, 1888.

49. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th May, contains a leader entitled "Why is India poor"? It asserts that, although the soil of India is fertile, the native population hardworking, thrifty and peaceful, and commerce is daily increasing, yet the people suffer every year for three months from want of food, and famine is threatening them every six years. This is mainly due to European officials and merchants amassing, in a short time, great wealth in India and spending it in their native country, or sending it home to their relatives. Moreover, they use English articles for which they pay in England, so that India profits nothing from them.

On the poverty of India.

The interest of the Indian debt caused by the extravagant expenses of the Government of India, the enormous salaries drawn by the Secretary of State for India and by his Councillors, as well as other similar items, amounting annually to some crores, are paid out of the taxes wrung from the poor classes. The Indian looms, which were formerly so busy, stand idle in consequence of the abolition of the import duty on European cloths, and the people of India must now look to Europe for everything while they were in former times quite independent from others. The editor asserts that the British rule, which was established by sepoys with the assistance of zemindars and other influential men, has, to the great annoyance of the people, developed into a large tax collection machinery. The Muhammadan supremacy affected only a part of the country, while the remaining was enjoying the comforts of peace. Money did also not, as at present, leave India.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VEDANTA NIRNAYA PATRIKA, May 1st, 1888.

50. The *Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika*, of the 1st May, complains that Native Christians are very sparingly employed in the several departments of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which are monopolised by Brahmins and other Hindus. The Native Christians are a loyal people, and most of them are of a good parentage and capable of serving Government faithfully and well.

Native Christians.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 16th, 1888.

51. In detailing the evils of infant marriages, which the custom of the Hindus sanctions, the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 16th May, makes the remark that such a pernicious custom drives one almost to wish that Government had interfered to prevent it.

Infant marriages.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 23rd, 1888.

52. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 23rd May, asks why should Government have waged war with the Amir of Afghanistan, and why should they now expend annually five lakhs on the prisoners of war taken in Afghanistan and now detained in India.

The Afghan prisoners of war.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 30th, 1888.

53. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 30th May, remarks that notwithstanding the assurance of the Government of India that peace had been restored in Burma, that country is yet in an unsettled state. Government continue spending large sums of money for the pacification of Burma, and if the people of this country, whose money is thus expended, question the propriety of the expenditure it gives needless offence to the English.

The unsettled state of Burma.

SWADESHAMITRAN, May 23rd, 1888.

54. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 23rd May, remarks that the draining of money from India is enormous, and that if it continue unchecked for twenty years more, the country will become hopelessly bankrupt. If the Indian revenues are recklessly spent in waging useless wars, how can they suffice to meet the other requirements of Government? To bring India to a state of prosperity, Government should refrain from entering into useless wars, they should reduce the large salaries paid to English officials, they should impose duties on all goods imported from foreign countries, they should learn the opinion of the people on all matters of administration, they should spend the Indian revenues in India alone for the maintenance of public works and for other useful purposes. If, instead of doing so, the English administer the country with a view of draining India of whatever they can, the result will be greatly disastrous.

How to make India prosperous.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 19th, 1888.

55. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th May, refers to the brilliant success achieved by the past three congresses in India.

Success achieved by the National Congress in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

56. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th May, says that regular bodily exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health.

Bodily exercise greatly conduces to the preservation of health.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 26th, 1888.

57. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, advises the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the diamond mining company which is going to commence operations in Vagrakarur, near Bellary, as the speculation is expected to have very great success.

Advising the Malayalis to subscribe for shares in the Vagrakarur diamond mining company.

Public No. 621A, Miscellaneous.

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

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th June 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CURRENT NO. 2191

Public (1888) Department.

M.R.Ry. P. Ranganadam Mudeliar Rai Bahadur, M.A.,

From ~~C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.~~,

Ag Tamil Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

Octacamund.

No. 125

Dated 21st June 1888.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY 22 JUN 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

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

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
1.	Weekly Āndhraprakāśika	Madras	500	2nd and 9th June 1888.
	Monthly.			8th June 1888
2.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	100	9th June 1888
3.	Hindujanasamskārini	Madras	950	15th June 1888
4.	Vidyānidhi	Vizianagaram	—	

II Home Administration.

b. General.

Āndhraprakāśika June. 2nd 1888.

1. The Āndhraprakāśika of the 2nd June complains that the Office of the Director of Public Instruction which was originally situated in the Old College, Nungumbakum, was removed from there first to a house near the Central Museum, then to the building previously occupied by the Government Normal School, and that it is now brought back again to Nungumbakum. These frequent changes entail, as the Editor thinks, unnecessary expenses.

On the frequent changes of the locality of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Hindujanasamskārini, June, 1888

2. The Hindujanasamskārini of June mentions an edict of the king of Abyssinia to cut off the noses and heads of those who take snuff or

Suggestion to punish those parents who sell their daughters or who perform infant-marriages. (marriageable)

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

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Weekly			
1.	Andhraprakāśika	Madras	500	2d and 9th June 1888.
	Monthly.			
2.	Budhavidhēyi	Masulipatam	100	8th June 1888
3.	Hindujanasaṁskārini	Madras	950	9th June 1888
4.	Siddhāntabōdhini	Vizianagaram	—	15th June 1888

II Home Administration.

b. General.

Andhraprakāśika June. 2d 1888.

1. The Andhraprakāśika of the 2d June complains that the Office of the Director of Public Instruction which was originally situated in the Old College, Nungumbakum, was removed from there first to a house near the Central Museum, then to the building previously occupied by the Government Normal School, and that it is now brought back again to Nungumbakum. These frequent changes entail, as the Editor thinks, unnecessary expenses.

On the frequent changes of the locality of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Hindujanasaṁskārini, June, 1888

2. The Hindujanasaṁskārini of June mentions an edict of the king of Abyssinia to cut off the noses and heads of those who take snuff or

Suggestion to punish those parents who sell their (marriageable) daughters or who perform infant-marriages.

smoke, and thinks that, when foreign powers punish so severely such trifling offences, parents of brides who take presents for their daughters, or who perform infant-marriages should be appropiately punished.

Gustav Oppert,
Telugu Translator to Government.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Ootakamund, 18th June, 1888.

CURRENT NO. 2145

Public dept

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 18th June 1888.
Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 JUN 1888
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

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

Print
18/6

No 2101

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

Contents. Page.

I. Foreign Politics.
Nil.
II. Home Administration.
a. Police.
Nil.
b. Courts.
Nil.
c. Jail.
Nil.
d. Education.
Nil.
e. Local and Municipal.
Nil.
f. Land Revenue and Settlement.
Nil.
g. Forests.
Nil.
h. Railways.
Nil.
i. Public Works.
Nil.
j. Salt.
Nil.
k. General.
1. On the frequent changes of the locality of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. 1.
2. Suggestion to punish those parents who sell their daughters (marriageable) or who perform infant-marriages. 1, 2.
III. Legislation.
Nil.
IV. Native States
Nil.
V. Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the people.
Nil.
VI. Miscellaneous.
Nil.

Current No 2145

CURRENT NO. 2191

Public (1888) Department.

From ~~C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.~~, M.R.Ry. P. Ronganadam Mordelliar Rai Bahadur, M.A., Ag Tamil Translator to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Ootacamund.

No. 125

Dated 21st June 1888.

Received CHIEF SECRETARY 22 JUN 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

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

the National Congress in the Pioneer, and states therein that a second mutiny like that of 1858 will result from such a movement. This statement, to say the best of it, is a gross libel on the Congress, and on the native gentlemen who form it. Will the promoters of this scheme, who are well educated in English, and who fully recognize the excellence of the English administration, do anything to incite mutiny? Will not such mutiny affect their own interests and well-being? Wicked people like Mr Beck were the sole cause of the mutiny of 1858. Because they intimidated and provoked the native Sepoys, the Sepoys rose in mutiny. If any such mutiny should now happen, Mr Beck and the stiff-necked Mahomedans who adhere to him, would be the cause of it.

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 21st June 1888.

P. Ramanadan
Ag. Tamil Translator to Government.

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

The poverty of the people.

15. The Amrita Bhódini of the 7th June describes the people of this country as being extremely poor and implores Government to look after their welfare and prosperity. The people have so many taxes to pay and are otherwise so much impoverished that if a famine should prevail it is hard to see how they can keep up their existence. If the threatened Russian invasion should perchance become an accomplished fact, what can the half-starved people do? How will they be able to meet the expenses incurred by Government to avert such invasion?

VI. Miscellaneous.

Ayub Khan.

16. The Kudandainitran of the 2d June hears that Ayub Khan and Assim Khan are to be kept in India and paid annually a sum of four lakhs, and asks how do the Government intend to provide that amount?

Titles of honor.

17. The Swadésamitran of the 6th June complains that Government act with partiality in conferring titles of honor on Europeans and natives. All the higher titles of honor are conferred on Europeans, while the inferior titles which are unattended by any expense to Government are given to natives.

The National Congress vindicated.

18. The Swadésamitran of the 2d June says—Mr Beck, the principal of the Alighir College, publishes his views with regard to the movement of

that magisterial powers are not withdrawn from Revenue officers, Government without heeding such complaints add more and more to the powers of those officers. If Government consider the present state of the country and its people, they will find that the best means of obtaining revenue will be not by direct taxation but by indirect taxation levied on goods imported into India.

III. Legislation.

The Madras Municipal Act.

14. The Vettikkodiyon of the 9th June is of opinion that the Madras Municipal Act should be so amended as to extend the right of voting at the election of Commissioners to the following persons—

(a) Those who pay municipal taxes to the amount of Rs 3-12-0 on lands or houses;

(b) Those who pay a professional tax of not less than Rs 6;

(c) All who pay the income-tax.

(d) Those who are paid a monthly pension of not less than Rs 15;

(e) Those whose monthly incomes or salaries are more than Rs 30;

(f) Those who pay a monthly house-rent of more than Rs 5;

(g) Those who have passed the University examinations, (i e) those examinations that have been recognized by Government.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

V. Prospects

(K) General.

The work of the Finance Committee.

12. The Swadésamitran of the 9th June observes that the Report of the Finance Committee shows a saving of 128 lakhs that can be effected throughout India, of which only 43 lakhs can be said to be a saving really effected by a diminution of public expenditure, while the rest is money taken from the Provincial Governments and transferred to the Supreme Government. What more surplus than 43 lakhs can be expected, if retrenchment is only made in the salaries of petty officers and menial servants, and no attention is directed to the way in which thousands and tens of thousands of rupees are expended? Considering these small results, the Finance Committee cannot but be pronounced a failure.

The unpopularity of the Income-tax.

13. The Swadésamitran of the 9th June remarks that the Income-tax is not liked by the people, because they are averse to pay any direct tax upon their incomes. The people of this country do not like the idea of having their means discussed in public; and the traders generally keep no accounts of their transactions, for they do not know how to keep such accounts, and even if they kept such accounts, they are averse to show them in public. The subordinate officers of the Income-tax Department assess the incomes of individuals as they fancy, and also take bribes from them. In the mofussil, this duty is performed by Revenue officers, who thus have one power the more granted to them to oppress the people. While the people continue to complain that not do to reduce the subordinate municipal establishment. In the second place, more care could be exercised in the matter of making contracts. At present all municipal work is undertaken by one or two contractors, who pocket large sums of money from the Municipality. Neither the President nor the Commissioners attend to this.

(h) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

The South Indian Railway.

10. The Tarangai Nésan of the 2d June blames the South Indian Railway Company for employing uneducated men on very low salaries as ticket collectors, and platform inspectors, who know nothing better than to annoy and behave rudely to the passengers who travel on that line.

The Perambore Railway Station.

11. The Vettikkodiyon of the 2d June hopes that the Madras Railway Company will enlarge and make commodious the Perambore Station, as it now scarcely affords accomodation or shelter from the sun and rain to the passengers who are obliged to halt there to change trains.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

The wants of Mylapore.

6. The Hindu Janabhishani of the 2d June calls the attention of the Madras Municipality to the bad state of roads, the paucity of water-fountains, the absence of sewers and drains, and the defective illumination of streets, in Mylapore which forms the 8th Municipal division.

The Kumbhakonam Municipality.

7. The Kudandaimitran of the 2d June regrets to see the Madras Government going counter to the wishes of the Kumbhakonam Municipality. That Municipality recommended a reduction in the salary of Apothecary Ashworth, employed by them, but their recommendation did not meet with the approval of Government, who again are reported to have disallowed the allotment of Rs 6000 provided in the Municipal Budget for the water supply of Kumbhakonam.

The Municipal President of Bangalore.

8. The Suya Jivani of the 1st June advocates the appointment of a native gentleman to the Municipal Presidentship of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and says that the present practice of appointing the District Magistrate as Municipal President does not harmonize with the spirit of the Local Self-government Scheme.

Madras Municipal retrenchments.

9. The Swadésamitran of the 13th June says - To give effect to the Order of Government directing a retrenchment of 50,000 rupees in the expenditure of the Madras Municipality, the salaries of the President and of the Vice-Presidents should first be curtailed. For this purpose the existing provisions of the Madras Municipal Act should be altered. It will rather to blame Government, who though they have the power to alter this state of things, do nothing in the matter, but pursue the old rule of appointing incapable men to the Subordinate Magistracy, offering no inducement to men of better qualifications to enter the Department.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Madras Christian College Students.

3. The Gnánásiriyan of the 4th June taxes the Director of Public Instruction with partiality and want of judgment in having passed the order prohibiting the admission of students, who were expelled from the Madras Christian College, into other colleges. The Director would hardly have ventured to pass such an order with such undue haste in the case of Mahomedan or other non-Hindu students. His conduct in the matter is to be explained by the fact that he knew well that the Hindus are a people who patiently bear whatever injuries are done to them.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The water supply of Salem.

4. The Swadésabhimani of the 1st June hopes that the Salem Municipality will take measures to provide the people of that town with an adequate water-supply.

The insanitary condition of Tirupati.

5. The Tarangai Thésan of the 9th June complains of the general insanitary condition of Tirupati. It is stated that pigs freely wander about in the streets, and the sewage which is allowed to collect in cesspools percolates through the soil, defiling the springs underground.

6. The

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The mofussil police.

1. The Kudandaimitran of the 2d June says of the mofussil police force, that it is composed of men who are ignorant, rude and active in doing evil.

(b) Courts.

The Subordinate magistracy.

2. The Swadésamitran of the 13th June remarks — From time to time are brought to light the unjust decisions passed in criminal cases by subordinate magistrates employed in the mofussil, but the cases which are thus brought to the notice of the higher authorities bear no proportion whatever to the cases which are not thus brought and which are characterized by a failure of justice. The subordinate magistrates by their misdeeds make themselves a terror to the ignorant rustics living within their jurisdiction; and when magisterial powers are coupled with revenue powers, the mischief which their possessors can inflict upon the people is incalculable. It will not do to throw all the blame on these subordinate magistrates, for they are not sufficiently well-educated and have risen only from very small beginnings; they are moreover hampered by the revenue duties which they have to perform, and which are enough to tax their whole energy. We are obliged rather

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Sattiatúdan.	Madras.	5000	June 1888.
2	Máthar Mitri.	Do.	500	June 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	Gnánámritam.	Do.	50	4th June 1888.
4	Vedánta Nirnaya Patrikai	Do.	500	1st June 1888.
5	Por Sattam.	Do.	2300	1st and 15th June 1888.
6	Swadésabhimáni.	Salem.	70	1st June 1888.
7	Kalanidhi.	Coimbatore.	280	1st June 1888.
8	Srilókaranjani.	Vellore.	150	1st and 15th June 1888.
9	Brahma Gnána Bhódini	Bangalore.	117	1st June 1888.
10	Swadésa Vaidyan.	Madras.	68	1st and 15th June 1888.
11	Suga Jivani.	Bangalore.	150	1st and 15th June 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th June 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	Vettikkodiyon.	Madras	200	2d and 9th June 1888.
14	Vikatatúdan.	Do.	1500	2d and 9th June 1888.
15	Hindu Janabhúshani	Do.	200	2d and 9th June 1888.
16	Tarangai Késan.	Do.	150	2d and 9th June 1888.
17	Desábhimáni.	Tirupphattúliyúr	350	2d June 1888.
18	Kudandaimitran	Kumbhakonam	500	2d and 9th June 1888.
19	Amrita Bhódini	Tripatore.	366	7th and 14th June 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	Swadésamitran.	Madras.	1000	2d, 6th, 9th and 13th June 1888.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. The mofussil police.

(b) Courts.

2. The Subordinate magistracy.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

3. The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Madras Christian college students.

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. The water supply of Salem.
5. The insanitary condition of Tirupati.
6. The want of Mylapore.
7. The Kumbakonam Municipality.
8. The Municipal President of Bangalore.
9. Madras Municipal retrenchments.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

10. The South Indian Railway.
11. The Perambore Railway Station.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

12. The work of the Finance Committee.
13. The unpopularity of the Income-tax.

III. Legislation.

14. The Madras Municipal act.

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

15. The poverty of the people.

VI. Miscellaneous.

16. Ayub Khan.
17. Titles of honor.
18. The National Congress vindicated.

CURRENT NO. 217

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, regrets that the civil and military station of Bangalore has not been found worthy of a representative in the Birthday Gazette.

The Birthday Gazette.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

66. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article on Peter the Great's will and Russian designs on Constantinople and India. Government will never be so foolish as to divide Afghanistan with Russia, for besides opening the way to India for Russia, it would cause England to be mistrusted not only by the Afghans, who would join Russia, but by every nation on the face of the earth.

Russian designs.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

67. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article from *Karnamak* giving amount of council bills for 1888-89, "which is for the filling of Her Majesty's treasury."

Indian money sent to England.

Public No. 674, 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,
23 July 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

7 Copies and a Tamil copy was sent to the Madras Government.

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

CURRENT NO. 2/91

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

1. The mofussil police.

(b) Courts.

2. The Subordinate magistracy.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

3. The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Madras Christian college students.

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. The water supply of Salem.
5. The insanitary condition of Tirupati.
6. The wants of Mylapore.
7. The kumbhakonam Municipality
8. The Municipal President of Bangalore.
9. Madras Municipal retrenchments.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

10. The South Indian Railway.
11. The Perambore Railway Station.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

12. The work of the Finance Committee.
13. The unpopularity of the Income-tax.

III. Legislation.

14. The Madras Municipal act.

IV. Native States.

Nil

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

15. The poverty of the people.

VI. Miscellaneous.

16. Ayub Khan.
17. Titles of honor.
18. The National Congress vindicated.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th June 1888.

CONTENTS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Amir 127

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police*—
The mofussil police .. .. *ib.*
Appointment of Mr. Ommaney, C.S., as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay .. .. *ib.*
The proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cruz from Pálghat to Chávakád .. .. *ib.*
Thefts and police remissness .. .. *ib.*

(b)—*Courts*—
The subordinate magistracy .. .. *ib.*

(c)—*Jails*—
Nil.

(d)—*Education*—
The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Madras Christian College students .. 128
Grants to missionary colleges .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College .. .. *ib.*

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—
The water supply of Salem .. .. *ib.*
The insanitary condition of Tirupati .. .. .. *ib.*
The wants of Mylapore .. .. *ib.*
The Kumbakónam municipality .. .. *ib.*
The Municipal President of Bangalore .. .. .. *ib.*
Madras municipal retrenchments .. .. *ib.*
Cochin municipality—censuring the—for not paying proper attention to roads, sanitation, &c. .. .. *ib.*
Cochin municipality—the bad state of certain roads and the necessity for killing mad and stray dogs within the —. 129

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Nil.

(g)—*Forests*—
Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—
The South Indian Railway .. .. *ib.*
The Perambore railway station .. .. *ib.*
The Mysore Railway .. .. *ib.*

(i)—*Public Works*—
Nil.

(j)—*Salt*—
Result of the increase of duty on salt .. .. .. *ib.*

(k)—*General*—
The work of the Finance Committee .. .. .. *ib.*
The unpopularity of the income tax .. .. .. *ib.*
On the frequent changes of the locality of the office of the Director of Public Instruction .. .. .. *ib.*
Suggestion to punish those parents who sell their marriageable daughters or who perform infant marriages. *ib.*
The prodigality of the British Government .. .. *ib.*
British responsibility .. .. *ib.*
Government interference in religious matters 131
Remarks on the expenditure incurred in connection with the new Government House at Simla .. .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(k)—*General*—cont.
General remarks regarding the second-class magistrate of Chávakád 131
How Lord Dufferin's administration failed .. .. *ib.*
Certain remarks on the inquiry going on into the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry .. .. *ib.*
Heavy corruption practised by an official in Malabar .. 132
The Mankara estate improved under the management of the Court of Wards .. .. *ib.*
Irregularity of the Trichur post office in the delivery of letters .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the proposal of Government to raise new 4 per cent. loans .. .. *ib.*
Satisfactory opinion expressed about Nanu Menon, the sub-magistrate of Tangasseri .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the importation of convicts from Burma .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Madras Municipal Act .. .. *ib.*
Fifty-five years rule .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The abrupt manner in which Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row left Indore 133
The Indore State .. .. *ib.*
Hospitals in the Cochin State—their number should be increased and condition improved .. .. .. *ib.*
The Cochin Maha Raja's indisposition .. .. .. *ib.*
The Police Inspector at Alleppy in Travancore received money from the public as marriage presents .. .. *ib.*
The Cochin Government sdould depute better persons to fix the boundaries in the boundary disputes going on between that and the British Government .. .. *ib.*
Endeavours of the Dewan of Travancore to improve the condition of the agricultural classes in that State .. *ib.*
Want of sufficient number of village schools in the Cochin State 134
Want of any provision for the disposal of civil revision appeals in the Cochin State .. .. *ib.*
Oppression and corruption practised by the customs port officers in Travancore .. .. *ib.*
Want of proper police beats in the Mulamkuzhi muri, &c., of the Cochin State .. .. *ib.*

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

The poverty of the people .. .. *ib.*

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Ayub Khan .. .. *ib.*
Titles of honor .. .. *ib.*
The National Congress vindicated .. .. .. *ib.*
Gambling in Bombay .. .. *ib.*
Defects of the Malabar Sudras .. .. *ib.*
The Sultan and the Indian Mussulmans .. .. .. *ib.*
Afghanistan and Russia .. .. *ib.*
The Birthday Gazette .. .. *ib.*
Rawulpindi .. .. *ib.*
A forecast .. .. *ib.*
A new paper 136
The Birthday Gazette .. .. *ib.*
Russian designs .. .. *ib.*
Indian money sent to England .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Sattiatudan"	Madras	5,000	June 1888.
2	"Mathar Mitri"	Do.	500	June 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Gnanamritam"	Do.	50	4th June 1888.
4	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrikai"	Do.	500	1st June 1888.
5	"Por Sattam"	Do.	2,300	1st and 15th June 1888.
6	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	70	1st June 1888.
7	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	1st June 1888.
8	"Srilokaranjani"	Vellore	150	1st and 15th June 1888.
9	"Brahna Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	117	1st June 1888.
10	"Swadesa Vaidyan"	Madras	68	1st and 15th June 1888.
11	"Suga Jivani"	Bangalore	150	1st and 15th June 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th June 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	2nd and 9th June 1888.
14	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
15	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
16	"Tarangai Neisson"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
17	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	2nd June 1888.
18	"Kudandamitran"	Kumbakónam	500	2nd and 9th June 1888.
19	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	7th and 14th June 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 6th, 9th, and 13th June 1888.
	Telugu.			
	Weekly.			
21	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	2nd and 9th June 1888.
	Monthly			
22	"Budhavidtheyi"	Masulipatam	100	8th June 1888.
23	"Hindujanasamskarini	Madras	950	9th June 1888.
24	"Siddhantabodhini	Vizianagrum	..	15th June 1888.
	Canarese.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	2t4h and 31st May 1888
26	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	28th May and 4th June 1888.
27	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	26th May and 2nd June 1888.
28	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	31st May and 7th June 1888.
29	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	22nd and 29th May and 5th June 1888.
	Malayalam.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	2nd and 9th June 1888.
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th Jnne 1888.
	Hindustani.			
32	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	4th and 11th June 1888.
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	2nd and 9th June 1888.
34	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	17th May 1888.
35	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	31st May 1888.
36	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th June 1888.
37	"Tuhafa	Do. do.	200	One undated copy.
38	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	31st May, 4th and 7th June 1888.
39	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	31st May and 7th June 1888.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, has an extract saying the Amir, on his return to Cabul, had a secret interview with some Russian delegates from Turkistan who call themselves merchants, but regarding whom various rumours are afloat in Cabul. — Khassim-ul-Akhbar, May 31st, 1888.

The Amir.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

2. The *Kudandaimitran*, of the 2nd June, says of the mofussil police force, that it is composed of men who are ignorant, rude and active in doing evil. — Kudandaimitran, June 2nd, 1888.

The mofussil police.

3. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 24th May, on the appointment of Mr. Ommaney, C.S., as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, says:—There is the same complaint everywhere. There are few plums in other services which the members of the heaven-born service will not appropriate to themselves. Mr. Ommaney, Assistant Collector of Dharwar, has been appointed to act as the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, in preference to a large body of deserving men in the department. — Vijayadhwaja, May 24th, 1888.

Appointment of Mr. Ommaney, C.S., as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay.

4. Referring to the proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cruz, from Pálghat to Chavakad, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, observes that persons ask for transfer to the latter place, knowing that the inhabitants thereof are for the most part cowards. — Kerala Mitram, June 1st, 1888.

The proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cruz from Pálghat to Chávakád.

5. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th June, calls attention again to this subject and says thefts are rife. The people have to watch their own streets, the police do nothing. It was hoped when Colonel Weldon became Commissioner all would be well; but it is not so—several thanas have been removed and people have to go a long way to get a policeman. The sergeants and inspectors should see that the constables do their duty. Some people think the released jubilee prisoners are the cause. — Jalva-i-Sakhun, June 5th, 1888.

Thefts and police remissness.

(b) Courts.

6. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 13th June, remarks:—From time to time are brought to light the unjust decisions passed in criminal cases by subordinate magistrates employed in the mofussil, but the cases which are thus brought to the notice of the higher authorities bear no proportion whatever to the cases which are not thus brought and which are characterised by a failure of justice. The subordinate magistrates, by their misdeeds, make themselves a terror to the ignorant rustics living within their jurisdiction; and when magisterial powers are coupled with revenue powers, the mischief which their possessors can inflict upon the people is incalculable. It will not do to throw all the blame on these subordinate magistrates, for they are not sufficiently well educated and have risen only from very small beginnings; they are, moreover, hampered by the revenue duties which they have to perform, and which are enough to tax their whole energy. We are obliged rather to blame Government, who, though they have the power to alter this state of things, do nothing in the matter, but pursue the old rule of appointing incapable men to the subordinate magistracy, offering no inducement to men of better qualifications to enter the department. — Swadeshamitran, June 13th, 1888.

The subordinate magistracy.

(d) Education.

GNANAMRITAM, June 4th, 1888.

7. The *Gnanamritam*, of the 4th June, taxes the Director of Public Instruction with partiality and want of judgment in having passed the order prohibiting the admission of students who were expelled from the Madras Christian College into other colleges. The Director would hardly have ventured to pass such an order with such undue haste in the case of Muhammadan or other non-hindu students. His conduct in the matter is to be explained by the fact that he knew well that the Hindus are a people who patiently bear whatever injuries are done to them.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Madras Christian College students.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 24th, 1888.

8. The same paper has the following extract on "Grants to missionary colleges" from the *Indian Planters' Gazette*:—"Is it consistent with its avowed policy of non-interference with the creeds and faiths of the people of India for the Government to give large grants of money yearly to missionary colleges whose avowed object is to subvert the faith of the people of India?"

Grants to missionary colleges.

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st and 11th, 1888.

9. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 11th June, refers to the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College. The former blames the students and the latter both the Professors and the students for causing such unnecessary scandal. And the proposal of Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao to establish a separate college for Hindus is considered a desirable one.

Remarks on the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHABHIMANI, June 1st, 1888.

10. The *Swadesabhimani*, of the 1st June, hopes that the Salem municipality will take measures to provide the people of that town with an adequate water supply.

The water-supply of Salem.

TARANGAI NEISSON, June 9th, 1888.

11. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 9th June, complains of the general insanitary condition of Tirupati. It is stated that pigs freely wander about in the streets, and the sewage, which is allowed to collect in cesspools, percolates through the soil, defiling the springs underground.

The insanitary condition of Tirupati.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, June 2nd, 1888.

12. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 2nd June, calls the attention of the Madras municipality to the badness of roads, the paucity of water-fountains, the absence of sewers and drains, and the defective illumination of streets in Mylapore, which forms the eighth municipal division.

The wants of Mylapore.

KUDANDAIMITRAN, June 2nd, 1888.

13. The *Kudandaimitran*, of the 2nd June, regrets to see the Madras Government going counter to the wishes of the Kumbakónam municipality. That municipality recommended a reduction in the salary of Apothecary Ashworth, employed by them; but their recommendation did not meet with the approval of Government, who, again, are reported to have disallowed the allotment of Rs. 6,000 provided in the municipal budget for the water supply of Kumbakónam.

The Kumbakónam municipality.

SUGA JIVANI, June 1st, 1888.

14. The *Suga Jivani*, of the 1st June, advocates the appointment of a native gentleman to the municipal presidentship of the civil and military station of Bangalore, and says that the present practice of appointing the District Magistrate as Municipal President does not harmonise with the spirit of the local self-government scheme.

The Municipal President of Bangalore.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 13th, 1888.

15. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 13th June, says:—To give effect to the order of Government directing a retrenchment of 50,000 rupees in the expenditure of the Madras municipality, the salaries of the President and of the Vice-Presidents should first be curtailed. For this purpose

Madras municipal retrenchments.

the existing provisions of the Madras Municipal Act should be altered. It will not do to reduce the subordinate municipal establishment. In the second place, more care should be exercised in the matter of making contracts. At present all municipal work is undertaken by one or two contractors, who pocket large sums of money from the municipality. Neither the President nor the Commissioners attend to this.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

16. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, complains that the Cochin municipality is paying no attention to roads, sanitation, &c., while it levies heavy taxes with more than ordinary severity.

Cochin Municipality—censuring the—for not paying proper attention to roads, sanitation, &c.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

17. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper refers to the bad state of certain roads and to the necessity for killing mad and stray dogs to be found within the same municipality.

Cochin Municipality—the bad state of certain roads and the necessity for killing mad and stray dogs within the —

(h) Railways.

TARANGAI NEISSON, June 2nd, 1888.

18. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 2nd June, blames the South Indian Railway Company for employing uneducated men on very low salaries as ticket collectors and platform inspectors, who know nothing better than to annoy and behave rudely to the passengers who travel on that line.

The South Indian Railway.

VETTIKODEYON, June 2nd, 1888.

19. The *Vettikkodeyon*, of the 2nd June, hopes that the Madras Railway Company will enlarge and make commodious the Perambore station, as it now scarcely affords accommodation or shelter from the sun and rain to the passengers who are obliged to halt there to change trains.

The Perambore railway station.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, May 31st, 1888.

20. Speaking of "The Mysore Railway" the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 31st May, says to the following effect:—*Firstly*, tickets are not issued regularly an hour previous to the starting of the train, as they are on the Madras Railway. As the tickets are to be purchased within such a short time and as there are no separate windows for issuing tickets to third-class passengers, a rush at the window is of daily occurrence. Males, however, struggle in the crowd and secure their tickets; but females and invalids naturally suffer most. They are obliged to risk their money in the hands of petty ticket-brokers and to pay something extra to them as remuneration. *Secondly*, at the stations third-class passengers are treated with very little ceremony. They are pushed into compartments like so many sheep. Even if the luggage which they carry should be less than the weight allowed under the rules, the railway servants make passengers get out of the compartment which they had occupied with so much difficulty saying that the luggage must be weighed, and subject them to great hardships. *Thirdly*, in some stations goods are exposed to sun and rain for want of proper sheds. *Fourthly and lastly*, visitors have no free access to the platform and are thus prevented from seeing and speaking to their friends in the train. Attention of the authorities should be drawn to these defects in the Mysore Railway.

The Mysore Railway.

(i) Salt.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

21. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th June, observes that the increase of duty on salt has, instead of increasing the income therefrom, diminished it in Bengal owing to less quantity of salt being consumed by the public.

Results of the increase of duty on salt.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 9th, 1888.

22. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th June, observes that the report of the Finance Committee shows a saving of 128 lakhs that can be effected throughout India, of which only 43 lakhs can be said to be a saving really

The work of the Finance Committee.

effected by a diminution of public expenditure, while the rest is money taken from the Provincial Governments and transferred to the Supreme Government. What more surplus than 43 lakhs can be expected, if retrenchment is only made in the salaries of petty officers and menial servants, and no attention is directed to the way in which thousands and tens of thousands of rupees are expended? Considering these small results, the Finance Committee cannot but be pronounced a failure.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 9th, 1888.

The unpopularity of the income tax.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th June, remarks that the income tax is not liked by the people, because they are averse to pay any direct tax upon their incomes. The people of this country do not like the idea of having their means discussed in public and the traders generally keep no accounts of their transactions, for they do not know how to keep such accounts, and even if they kept such accounts they are averse to show them in public. The subordinate officers of the income tax department assess the incomes of individuals as they fancy, and also take bribes from them. In the mofussil, this duty is performed by revenue officers, who thus have one power the more granted to them to oppress the people. While the people continue to complain that magisterial powers are not withdrawn from revenue officers, Government, without heeding such complaints, add more and more to the powers of those officers. If Government consider the present state of the country and its people, they will find that the best means of obtaining revenue will be not by direct taxation but by indirect taxation levied on goods imported into India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 2nd, 1888.

On the frequent changes of the locality of the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd June, complains that the office of the Director of Public Instruction, which was originally situated in the Old College, Nungumbakum, was removed from there first to a house near the Central Museum, then to the building previously occupied by the Government Normal School, and that it is now brought back again to Nungumbakum. These frequent changes entail, as the editor thinks, unnecessary expenses.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, June 1888.

Suggestion to punish those parents who sell their marriageable daughters or who perform infant marriages.

25. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of June, mentions an edict of the king of Abyssinia to cut off the noses and heads of those who take snuff or smoke, and thinks that, when foreign powers punish so severely such trifling offences, parents of brides who take presents for their daughters or who perform infant marriages should be appropriately punished.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, May 29th, 1888.

The prodigality of the British Government.

26. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 29th May, under the heading "The prodigality of the British Government," says:—The British Government has already spent about 50 crores of rupees in connection with the Afghan affairs. Unnecessary expenses of this sort will increase day by day and increased taxes will fall on the poor, unless the people unite, form societies in all parts of India, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of every action of the Government and bring their grievances to the notice of Government through the National Congress.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, May 26th, 1888.

British responsibility.

27. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of 26th May, in continuation of its leading article on "British Responsibility," in its issue of the 19th May, says:—"Indian statesmen are so utterly blind and short-sighted as to think the present calm in the Indian national atmosphere to be eternal in its nature. But, to their sore disappointment, they will know that a storm is likely to be an event of the nearest future, unless the masses are better educated and better enabled to earn their own livings by having within their reach the blessings of general and industrial education. So much for British India.

The state of Native India is more lamentable. The British statesmen feel conscious that it is the interest of England to see that the Native States

keep pace with the British Government in administrative matters. But, unfortunately for such Native States, neither British statesmen nor the Indian Government have made any rules for the government of the Native States by which Sovereigns of these States could be guided. In some States the Sovereigns, and in others the Dewans, exercise almost unlimited powers, to the unspeakable misery of their subjects. The scandals which have been commented on by the Press about Hyderabad, Bhopal, Rewah and Cashmere, have not yet awakened the Viceroy to a sense of his duty.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 28th, 1888.

Government interference in religious matters.

28. Referring to Government interference in religious matters the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of 28th May, says:—"Though the British Government tries to show that it has at its heart the well-being of its subjects, yet in the protection of the religions opposed to Christianity it remains neutral or brings to light its malice and hypocrisy without showing its hand in the affair. If the Government wishes to remain neutral it must do justice to all who profess non-christian religions. Nobody would say that it is proper for a Government affecting religious neutrality to maintain the churches and tombs of Christians out of the taxes paid by Hindus, Muhammadans and other non-christians; to render aid to its countrymen in the propagation of its religion, at the same time to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of non-christians against the conduct of Christian missionaries, or to magnify the slight faults of non-christians. The order lately passed by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the students of the Madras Christian College bears the stamp of partiality on its face. If the British Government, priding itself on its supremacy renders its judgment subservient to its will, there are none among the present generation who are capable of criticising it successfully and bringing it to a right path. But if it means to be guided by principles of justice, equity and good conscience, we firmly assert that it does not behove it to be partial. The Christian missionaries in India would not have continued so long in a foreign land if the Government had not indirectly helped their rise and approved of their doings nor would Christianity have come so much into prominence. If our popular Governor, His Excellency Lord Connemara, be pleased to cancel, after thoughtful consideration, the order of the Director of Public Instruction, His Excellency would be doing an act which would enable the religions, castes and customs of the Hindus to flourish a little longer amidst the growing strength of Christian missionaries. We hear that a memorial on this matter is to be sent to His Excellency Lord Connemara.

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st, 1888.

Remarks on the expenditure incurred in connection with the new Government House at Simla.

29. Referring to the heavy expenditure incurred by the Government of India in connection with the new Government House at Simla, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, asks "who is to decide whether the expenditure is justly or unjustly incurred."

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st, 1888.

General remarks regarding the second-class magistrate of Chávakád.

30. Referring to the conviction of the head clerk of the sub-registry office at Antathode, by the second-class magistrate of Chávakád, for the theft of the office seal, another paragraph in the same issue of the paper observes that the magistrate's judgment cannot always be depended upon as he has the faculty of convicting a man who is innocent and acquitting a man who is guilty.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 2nd, 1888.

How Lord Dufferin's administration failed.

31. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd June, says that the retiring Viceroy has not only not fulfilled the many encouraging promises he made to the public soon after his arrival in India, but has also done the public harm by increasing the duty on salt and imposing a duty on kerosine oil with a view to raise the funds required for the expenses unnecessarily incurred in Burma. It is further said that if the natives of India do any honor to his memory, Europeans will think that they have no power of distinguishing good from evil.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

Certain remarks on the inquiry going on into the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

32. Referring to the inquiry into the bribery case against Mr Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th June, observes that the order of Government exempting from punishment the persons who say that they have given the bribes in question is unjust inasmuch as it will induce many persons to come forward to give evidence that is false; that the course of inquiry now pursued is not the proper one, and that the proper one would be to examine the parties in the suspected cases. It is further said that, if the case is proved against the Sub-Judge, he must be properly dealt with and it is hoped that this case will keep a check on the increasing corruption in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

Heavy corruption practised by an official in Malabar.

33. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the heavy corruption practised by a certain official in Malabar and invites the Collector's attention to the subject.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

The Mankara estate improved under the mangement of the Court of Wards.

34. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the good done to the Mankara estate under the management of the Court of Wards.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

Irregularity of the Trichur post office in the delivery of letters.

35. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with pleasure the keeping of a letter box in Vatakkancheri by the British postal authorities, prays that an order may issue for the early delivery of letters in Trichur.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

Remarks on the proposal of Government to raise new 4 per cent. loans.

36. Referring to the proposal of Government to raise 4 per cent. loans to the extent of three crores of rupees, another paragraph in the same issue of the paper regrets that Government still wants to raise loans in spite of the introduction of the income tax, of the increase of duty on salt, and of the imposition of a duty on kerosine oil.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

Satisfactory opinion expressed about Nanu Menon, the sub-magistrate of Tangasseri.

37. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, thanks the Government for sending such a quiet man as Nanu Menon as the sub-magistrate of Tangasseri.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

Remarks on the importation of convicts from Burma.

38. Referring to a number of convicts lately brought down to Madras from Burma, a paragraph in the same issue of the paper regrets that the Government of India has now to incur the further unnecessary expense of feeding these convicts.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VETTIKODEYON, June 9th, 1888.

The Madras Municipal Act.

39. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 9th June, is of opinion that the Madras Municipal Act should be so amended as to extend the right of voting at the election of commissioners to the following persons:—

(*a*) Those who pay municipal taxes to the amount of Rs. 3-12-0 on lands or houses;
(*b*) Those who pay a professional tax of not less than Rs. 6;
(*c*) All who pay the income tax;
(*d*) Those who are paid a monthly pension of not less than Rs. 15;
(*e*) Those whose monthly incomes or salaries are more than Rs. 30;
(*f*) Those who pay a monthly house rent of more than Rs. 5;
(*g*) Those who have passed the University examinations, *i.e.*, those examinations that have been recognised by Government.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 4th, 1888.

Fifty-five years rule.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th June, notices the rule that in certain departments servants of Government may be kept on till 60 years of age and says the rule should be extended to all departments whereby Government would gain and the pension list be kept down.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 24th, 1888.

The abrupt manner in which Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row left Indore.

41. On the abrupt manner in which Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row left Indore, the *Vijayadhwaja*, of 24th May, has the following extract from the *Reis and Rayyet*: This sort of Gallic leave-taking is getting rather common among ministers in Native India. The first case was that of the boy Salar Jung. But this old boy has out-heroded Herod, making a boast of his sneaking out of a great office.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 5th, 1888.

The Indore State.

42. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 5th June 1888, says: Our Allahabad contemporary the *Pioneer* says that Maha Raja Holkar must be allowed a period of two years in which to rectify his conduct and to improve the internal administration of his State, and that, in default of his doing so, the Government of India must take possession of the State of Indore. The *Pioneer* is the organ of the Government of India. The opinions of this paper and the indifference of Holkar and other Chiefs cause great anxiety. When Mulhar Row was the Gaekwar of Baroda he had been allowed a similar "two years." It is in no way just to impose such a limit on Maha Raja Holkar. The decay of Native States is entirely due to the indifference of the Government of India. In every Native State the Government of India should nominate a council composed of the prominent officials of the State and an equal number of non-officials elected from among lawyers, merchants, &c., and it should order that the ruler of every Native State must be guided in the administration of his State by the advice and decision of his council. If this reform is carried out there will be no mismanagement, nor will there be any opportunity left for Residents and Political Agents to work mischief. Therefore it is the sacred duty of the Government of India to appoint such councils in all Native States.

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st, 1888.

Hospitals in the Cochin State — their number should be increased and condition improved.

43. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, urges the necessity for increasing the number and improving the condition of the existing hospitals in the Cochin State, and expresses an opinion that the contribution now made by the Cochin State to the Cochin municipality for the benefit of the subjects of Cochin is excessive when compared with the advantages derived by them.

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st, 1888.

The Cochin Maha Raja's indisposition.

44. After referring to the indisposition under which the Maha Raja of Cochin is now laboring and the nature of which is kept a secret, while the greatest Emperors in Europe give immediate notice of such things to the public, another article and a correspondent in the same issue of the paper suggest to what particular purposes the sum lately set apart by the Maha Raja for charitable purposes should be applied.

KERALA MITRM, June 1st, 1888.

The Police Inspector at Alleppy, in Travancore, received money from the public as marriage presents.

45. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper doubts the propriety of the conduct of the Police Inspector of Alleppy, in Travancore, in receiving money from the public as presents at his marriage lately held.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 2nd, 1888.

The Cochin Government should depute better persons to fix the boundaries in the boundary disputes going on between that and the British Government.

46. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd June, questions the propriety of the Cochin Government employing petty officials to settle the boundaries in the important boundary disputes now going on between Cochin and the British territories.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 2nd, 1888.

Endeavours of the Dewan of Travancore to improve the condition of the agricultural classes in that State.

47. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper asks the inhabitants of Travancore to take sufficient advantage of the favors the Dewan is bent upon doing the agricultural classes.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

Want of sufficient number of village schools in the Cochin State.

48. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th June, requests the Dewan of Cochin to establish village schools in the places north of Trichur for the instruction of at least Malayalam.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

Want of any provision for the disposal of civil revision appeals in the Cochin State.

49. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper regrets the want of any provision for the disposal of civil revision appeals in the Cochin State.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

Oppression and corruption practised by the customs port officers in Travancore.

50. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, invites the attention of the Travancore Government to the oppression and corruption practised by the customs port officers in that State.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

Want of proper police beats in the Mulamkuzhi muri, &c., of the Cochin State.

51. Referring to various thefts that have recently taken place in Mulamkuzhi muri, &c., of the Cochin State, a paragraph in the same issue of the paper observes that these thefts are due to want of proper beats by the police.

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

AMRITA BHODINI, June 7th, 1888.

The poverty of the people.

52. The *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 7th June, describes the people of this country as being extremely poor, and implores Government to look after their welfare and prosperity. The people have so many taxes to pay and are otherwise so much impoverished that if a famine should prevail, it is hard to see how they can keep up their existence. If the threatened Russian invasion should perchance become an accomplished fact, what can the half-starved people do? How will they be able to meet the expenses incurred by Government to avert such invasion?

VI.—Miscellaneous.

KUDANDAIMITRAN, June 2nd, 1888.

Ayub Khan.

53. The *Kudandaimitran*, of the 2nd June, hears that Ayub Khan and Assim Khan are to be kept in India and paid annually a sum of four lakhs, and asks how do the Government intend to provide that amount?

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 6th, 1888.

Titles of honor.

54. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 6th June, complains that Government act with partiality in conferring titles of honor on Europeans and natives. All the higher titles of honor are conferred on Europeans, while the inferior titles, which are unattended by any expense to Government, are given to natives.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 2nd, 1888.

The National Congress vindicated.

55. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 2nd June, says: Mr. Beck, the Principal of the Alighur college, publishes his views with regard to the movement of the National Congress in the *Pioneer*, and states therein that a second mutiny like that of 1858 will result from such a movement. This statement, to say the best of it, is a gross libel on the Congress and on the native gentlemen who form it. Will the promoters of this scheme, who are well educated in English and who fully recognise the excellence of the English administration, do anything to incite mutiny? Will not such mutiny affect their own interests and well-being? Wicked people like Mr. Beck were the sole cause of the mutiny of 1858. Because they intimidated and provoked the native sepoys, the sepoys rose in mutiny. If any such mutiny should

now happen, Mr. Beck and the stiff-necked Muhammadans who adhere to him would be the cause of it.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, June 7th, 1888.

Gambling in Bombay.

56. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 7th June, says: The town of Bombay has become the centre of gambling for the whole of India. To accommodate these gamblers a house has been hired in Mumbadevi at an enormous rental of Rs. 6,500. Cannot the Government punish these gamblers?

KERALA PATRIKA, June 2nd, 1888.

Defects of the Malabar Sudras.

57. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd June, mentions the defects (in education, &c.) of the Malabar Sudras, and suggests measures for their remedy.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 31st, 1888.

The Sultan and the Indian Mussalmans.

58. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, comments on the discussion as to whether the Sultan should be considered the "Khalif" and says there can be no doubt if the vote of the Indian Muhammadans were taken he would be so considered.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, May 31st, 1888.

Afghanistan and Russia.

59. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, says the Russian Press propose that Russia and England should divide Afghanistan; we cannot see that this would be fair to England, who has spent and still spending so much on Afghanistan. Perhaps, if Russia paid half what has been spent it might do. When England conquered Afghanistan, it should have been made into an assemblage of federated States with England as head. Had England taken advantage of the Russian-Turkish war to crush Russia, there would have been peace for years. Gladstone would not carry out Beaconsfield's policy, and he set England against Turkey: England must now put up with what happens and consider Gladstone the cause of the loss of any rank or power.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 31st, 1888.

Afghanistan and Russia.

60. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, has a similar article saying the division would place Russia in a position to attack India, and trusting the British Government would never consent. "We must remember that Russia will not be satisfied with the conquest of all the rest of the world, if she does not get India and Turkey and so fulfil the hopes expressed in Peter the Great's will."

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 4th, 1888.

The Birthday Gazette.

61. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th June, "knows of no one in the Carnatic family named Mirza Feroze Husain Khan; there may be some dependant of that name" and objects to the Mirza being gazetted a "Khan Bahadur" as belonging to the family.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, May 31st, 1888.

Rawulpindi.

62. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 31st May, describes the state of Rawulpindi and says respectable inhabitants are in a state of terror from the presence of Ayub Khan and his rude followers and thinks Government should appoint a place for them outside the city.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, June 7th, 1888.

A forecast.

63. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, notices a cartoon in the *Challa Parza (Shahjehanabad Punch)* of a Muhammadan city in Russian possession and the English besieging it. This no doubt refers to English want of precaution in frontier affairs, for the city is Cabul.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, June 7th, 1888.

A new paper.

64. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, publishes prospectus of a paper to be published by a company under the auspices of the Lahore Anjuman to advance the wishes and wants of the Muhammadans of India. It will be devoted to the following subjects:—

To advance the truths of Islam.
To reply to objections to the faith.
To bring the want of Muhammadans to Government notice.
To inform Muhammadans of Government rights and intentions.
To give Muhammadan opinion on subjects of public discussion.
To support Muhammadan social, political and moral societies, and
To assist Muhammadan progress, &c.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, June 11th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, regrets that the civil and military station of Bangalore has not been found worthy of a representative in the Birthday Gazette.

The Birthday Gazette.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 11th, 1888.

66. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article on Peter the Great's will and Russian designs on Constantinople and India. Government will never be so foolish as to divide Afghanistan with Russia, for besides opening the way to India for Russia, it would cause England to be mistrusted not only by the Afghans, who would join Russia, but by every nation on the face of the earth.

Russian designs.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 11th, 1888.

67. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article from *Karnamah* giving amount of council bills for 1888-89, "which is for the filling of Her Majesty's treasury."

Indian money sent to England.

Public No. 654, 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,
2nd July 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

---

7 Copies and seven Enclosures
A Extra Copy was sent to the D.C.
of Thyagu Pillay's petition
Dispatched

136

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, June 11th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, regrets that the civil and military station of Bangalore has not been found worthy of a representative in the Birthday Gazette.

The Birthday Gazette.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 11th, 1888.

66. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article on Peter the Great's will and Russian designs on Constantinople and India. Government will never be so foolish as to divide Afghanistan with Russia, for besides opening the way to India for Russia, it would cause England to be mistrusted not only by the Afghans, who would join Russia, but by every nation on the face of the earth.

Russian designs.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 11th, 1888.

67. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article from *Karnamah* giving amount of council bills for 1888-89, "which is for the filling of Her Majesty's treasury."

Indian money sent to England.

Public No. 651-A, Miscellaneous.

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

Home, Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Revenue and Agriculture,	Public Works, Military, Legislative.

Fort St. George,
2nd July 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Copy sent

Circulated
9/July

5/7

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, regrets that the civil and military station of Bangalore has not been found worthy of a representative in the Birthday Gazette.

The Birthday Gazette.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

66. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article on Peter the Great's will and Russian designs on Constantinople and India. Government will never be so foolish as to divide Afghanistan with Russia, for besides opening the way to India for Russia, it would cause England to be mistrusted not only by the Afghans, who would join Russia, but by every nation on the face of the earth.

Russian designs.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

67. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article from *Karnamak* giving amount of council bills for 1888-89, "which is for the filling of Her Majesty's treasury."

Indian money sent to England.

Public No. 657A, 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,
2nd July 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 June 1888.

CONTENTS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. PAGE

The Amir 127

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police*—

The mofussil police .. .. *ib.*
Appointment of Mr. Ommaney, C.S., as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay .. .. *ib.*
The proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cruz from Pálghat to Chávakád .. .. *ib.*
Thefts and police remissness .. .. *ib.*

(b)—*Courts*—

The subordinate magistracy .. .. *ib.*

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

(d)—*Education*—

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Madras Christian College students .. 128
Grants to missionary colleges .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College .. .. *ib.*

(e)—*Local and Municipal*—

The water supply of Salem .. .. *ib.*
The insanitary condition of Tirupati .. .. .. *ib.*
The wants of Mylapore .. .. *ib.*
The Kumbakónam municipality .. .. *ib.*
The Municipal President of Bangalore .. .. .. *ib.*
Madras municipal retrenchments .. .. *ib.*
Cochin municipality—censuring the—for not paying proper attention to roads, sanitation, &c. .. .. *ib.*
Cochin municipality—the bad state of certain roads and the necessity for killing mad and stray dogs within the —. 129

(f)—*Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Nil.

(g)—*Forests*—

Nil.

(h)—*Railways*—

The South Indian Railway .. .. *ib.*
The Perambore railway station .. .. *ib.*
The Mysore Railway .. .. *ib.*

(i)—*Public Works*—

Nil.

(j)—*Salt*—

Result of the increase of duty on salt .. .. .. *ib.*

(k)—*General*—

The work of the Finance Committee
The unpopularity of the income tax .. .. .. *ib.*
On the frequent changes of the locality of the office of the Director of Public Instruction .. .. .. *ib.*
Suggestion to punish those parents who sell their marriageable daughters or who perform infant marriages. *ib.*
The prodigality of the British Government .. .. *ib.*
British responsibility .. .. *ib.*
Government interference in religious matters .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the expenditure incurred in connection with the new Government House at Simla .. .. .. *ib.*

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.* PAGE

(k)—*General*—cont.

General remarks regarding the second-class magistrate of Chávakád 131
How Lord Dufferin's administration failed .. .. *ib.*
Certain remarks on the inquiry going on into the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry .. .. *ib.*
Heavy corruption practised by an official in Malabar .. 132
The Mankara estate improved under the management of the Court of Wards .. .. *ib.*
Irregularity of the Trichur post office in the delivery of letters .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the proposal of Government to raise new 4 per cent. loans .. .. *ib.*
Satisfactory opinion expressed about Nanu Menon, the sub-magistrate of Tangasseri .. .. *ib.*
Remarks on the importation of convicts from Burma .. *ib.*

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Madras Municipal Act .. .. *ib.*
Fifty-five years rule .. .. *ib.*

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The abrupt manner in which Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row left Indore 133
The Indore State .. .. *ib.*
Hospitals in the Cochin State—their number should be increased and condition improved .. .. .. *ib.*
The Cochin Maha Raja's indisposition .. .. .. *ib.*
The Police Inspector at Alleppy in Travancore received money from the public as marriage presents .. .. *ib.*
The Cochin Government should depute better persons to fix the boundaries in the boundary disputes going on between that and the British Government .. .. *ib.*
Endeavours of the Dewan of Travancore to improve the condition of the agricultural classes in that State .. *ib.*
Want of sufficient number of village schools in the Cochin State 134
Want of any provision for the disposal of civil revision appeals in the Cochin State .. .. *ib.*
Oppression and corruption practised by the customs port officers in Travancore .. .. *ib.*
Want of proper police beats in the Mulamkuzhi muri, &c., of the Cochin State .. .. *ib.*

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

The poverty of the people .. .. *ib.*

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ayub Khan .. .. *ib.*
Titles of honor .. .. *ib.*
The National Congress vindicated .. .. *ib.*
Gambling in Bombay .. .. *ib.*
Defects of the Malabar Sudras .. .. *ib.*
The Sultan and the Indian Mussulmans .. .. .. *ib.*
Afghanistan and Russia .. .. *ib.*
The Birthday Gazette .. .. *ib.*
Rawulpindi .. .. *ib.*
A forecast .. .. *ib.*
A new paper 136
The Birthday Gazette .. .. *ib.*
Russian designs .. .. *ib.*
Indian money sent to England .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Sattiatudan"	Madras	5,000	June 1888.
2	"Mathar Mitri"	Do.	500	June 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Gnanamritam"	Do.	50	4th June 1888.
4	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrikai"	Do.	500	1st June 1888.
5	"Por Sattam"	Do.	2,300	1st and 15th June 1888.
6	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	70	1st June 1888.
7	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	1st June 1888.
8	"Srilokaranjani"	Vellore	150	1st and 15th June 1888.
9	"Brahna Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	117	1st June 1888.
10	"Swadesa Vaidyan"	Madras	68	1st and 15th June 1888.
11	"Suga Jivani"	Bangalore	150	1st and 15th June 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th June 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras		
14	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	200	2nd and 9th June 1888.
15	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	1,500	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
16	"Tarangai Neisson"	Do.	200	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
17	"Deshabhimani"	Do.	150	2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,
18	"Kudandamitran"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	2nd June 1888. ,,
19	"Amrita Bhodini"	Kumbakónam	500	2nd and 9th June 1888.
		Tirupatúr	366	7th and 14th June 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	2nd, 6th, 9th, and 13th June 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
21	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	2nd and 9th June 1888.
	Monthly			
22	"Budhavidtheyi"	Masulipatam	100	8th June 1888.
23	"Hindujanasamskarini	Madras	950	9th June 1888.
24	"Siddhantabodhini	Vizianagrum	..	15th June 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	2t4h and 31st May 1888
26	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	28th May and 4th June 1888.
27	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	26th May and 2nd June 1888.
28	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	31st May and 7th June 1888.
29	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	22nd and 29th May and 5th June 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	2nd and 9th June 1888.
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th Jnne 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
32	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	4th and 11th June 1888.
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	2nd and 9th June 1888.
34	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	17th May 1888.
35	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	31st May 1888.
36	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th June 1888.
37	"Tuhafa	Do. do.	200	One undated copy.
38	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	31st May, 4th and 7th June 1888.
39	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	31st May and 7th June 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, May 31st, 1888.

1. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, has an extract saying the Amir, on his return to Cabul, had a secret interview with some Russian delegates from Turkistan who call themselves merchants, but regarding whom various rumours are afloat in Cabul.

The Amir.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

KUDANDAIMITRAN, June 2nd, 1888.

2. The *Kudandaimitran*, of the 2nd June, says of the mofussil police force, that it is composed of men who are ignorant, rude and active in doing evil.

The mofussil police.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 24th, 1888.

3. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 24th May, on the appointment of Mr. Ommaney, C.S., as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, says:—There is the same complaint everywhere. There are few plums in other services which the members of the heaven-born service will not appropriate to themselves. Mr. Ommaney, Assistant Collector of Dharwar, has been appointed to act as the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, in preference to a large body of deserving men in the department.

Appointment of Mr. Ommaney, C.S., as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay.

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st, 1888.

4. Referring to the proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cruz, from Pálghat to Chayakad, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, observes that persons ask for transfer to the latter place, knowing that the inhabitants thereof are for the most part cowards.

The proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cruz from Pálghat to Chávakád.

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

5. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th June, calls attention again to this subject and says thefts are rife. The people have to watch their own streets, the police do nothing. It was hoped when Colonel Weldon became Commissioner all would be well; but it is not so—several thanas have been removed and people have to go a long way to get a policeman. The sergeants and inspectors should see that the constables do their duty. Some people think the released jubilee prisoners are the cause.

Thefts and police remissness.

(b) Courts.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 13th, 1888.

6. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 13th June, remarks:—From time to time are brought to light the unjust decisions passed in criminal cases by subordinate magistrates employed in the mofussil, but the cases which are thus brought to the notice of the higher authorities bear no proportion whatever to the cases which are not thus brought and which are characterised by a failure of justice. The subordinate magistrates, by their misdeeds, make themselves a terror to the ignorant rustics living within their jurisdiction; and when magisterial powers are coupled with revenue powers, the mischief which their possessors can inflict upon the people is incalculable. It will not do to throw all the blame on these subordinate magistrates, for they are not sufficiently well educated and have risen only from very small beginnings; they are, moreover, hampered by the revenue duties which they have to perform, and which are enough to tax their whole energy. We are obliged rather to blame Government, who, though they have the power to alter this state of things, do nothing in the matter, but pursue the old rule of appointing incapable men to the subordinate magistracy, offering no inducement to men of better qualifications to enter the department.

The subordinate magistracy.

(d) Education.

GNANAMRITAM, June 4th, 1888.

7. The *Gnanamritam*, of the 4th June, taxes the Director of Public Instruction with partiality and want of judgment in having passed the order prohibiting the admission of students who were expelled from the Madras Christian College into other colleges. The Director would hardly have ventured to pass such an order with such undue haste in the case of Muhammadan or other non-hindu students. His conduct in the matter is to be explained by the fact that he knew well that the Hindus are a people who patiently bear whatever injuries are done to them.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Madras Christian College students.

VIJAYADHWAJA, May 24th, 1888.

8. The same paper has the following extract on "Grants to missionary colleges" from the *Indian Planters' Gazette*:—"Is it consistent with its avowed policy of non-interference with the creeds and faiths of the people of India for the Government to give large grants of money yearly to missionary colleges whose avowed object is to subvert the faith of the people of India?"

Grants to missionary colleges.

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st and 11th, 1888.

9. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st and 11th June, refers to the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College. The former blames the students and the latter both the Professors and the students for causing such unnecessary scandal. And the proposal of Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao to establish a separate college for Hindus is considered a desirable one.

Remarks on the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHABHIMANI, June 1st, 1888.

10. The *Swadesabhimani*, of the 1st June, hopes that the Salem municipality will take measures to provide the people of that town with an adequate water supply.

The water-supply of Salem.

TARANGAI NEISSON, June 9th, 1888.

11. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 9th June, complains of the general insanitary condition of Tirupati. It is stated that pigs freely wander about in the streets, and the sewage, which is allowed to collect in cesspools, percolates through the soil, defiling the springs underground.

The insanitary condition of Tirupati.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, June 2nd, 1888.

12. The *Hindu Janabhushani*, of the 2nd June, calls the attention of the Madras municipality to the badness of roads, the paucity of water-fountains, the absence of sewers and drains, and the defective illumination of streets in Mylapore, which forms the eighth municipal division.

The wants of Mylapore.

KUDANDAIMITRAN, June 2nd, 1888.

13. The *Kudandaimitran*, of the 2nd June, regrets to see the Madras Government going counter to the wishes of the Kumbakónam municipality. That municipality recommended a reduction in the salary of Apothecary Ashworth, employed by them; but their recommendation did not meet with the approval of Government, who, again, are reported to have disallowed the allotment of Rs. 6,000 provided in the municipal budget for the water supply of Kumbakónam.

The Kumbakónam municipality.

SUGA JIVANI, June 1st, 1888.

14. The *Suga Jivani*, of the 1st June, advocates the appointment of a native gentleman to the municipal presidentship of the civil and military station of Bangalore, and says that the present practice of appointing the District Magistrate as Municipal President does not harmonise with the spirit of the local self-government scheme.

The Municipal President of Bangalore.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 13th, 1888.

15. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 13th June, says:—To give effect to the order of Government directing a retrenchment of 50,000 rupees in the expenditure of the Madras municipality, the salaries of the President and of the Vice-Presidents should first be curtailed. For this purpose

Madras municipal retrenchments.

the existing provisions of the Madras Municipal Act should be altered. It will not do to reduce the subordinate municipal establishment. In the second place, more care should be exercised in the matter of making contracts. At present all municipal work is undertaken by one or two contractors, who pocket large sums of money from the municipality. Neither the President nor the Commissioners attend to this.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

16. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, complains that the Cochin municipality is paying no attention to roads, sanitation, &c., while it levies heavy taxes with more than ordinary severity.

Cochin Municipality—censuring the—for not paying proper attention to roads, sanitation, &c.

KERALA MITRAM, June 11th, 1888.

17. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper refers to the bad state of certain roads and to the necessity for killing mad and stray dogs to be found within the same municipality.

Cochin Municipality—the bad state of certain roads and the necessity for killing mad and stray dogs within the —

(h) Railways.

TARANGAI NEISSON, June 2nd, 1888.

18. The *Tarangai Neisson*, of the 2nd June, blames the South Indian Railway Company for employing uneducated men on very low salaries as ticket collectors and platform inspectors, who know nothing better than to annoy and behave rudely to the passengers who travel on that line.

The South Indian Railway.

VETTIKODEYON, June 2nd, 1888.

19. The *Vettikkodeyon*, of the 2nd June, hopes that the Madras Railway Company will enlarge and make commodious the Perambore station, as it now scarcely affords accommodation or shelter from the sun and rain to the passengers who are obliged to halt there to change trains.

The Perambore railway station.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, May 31st, 1888.

20. Speaking of "The Mysore Railway" the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 31st May, says to the following effect:—*Firstly*, tickets are not issued regularly an hour previous to the starting of the train, as they are on the Madras Railway. As the tickets are to be purchased within such a short time and as there are no separate windows for issuing tickets to third-class passengers, a rush at the window is of daily occurrence. Males, however, struggle in the crowd and secure their tickets; but females and invalids naturally suffer most. They are obliged to risk their money in the hands of petty ticket-brokers and to pay something extra to them as remuneration. *Secondly*, at the stations third-class passengers are treated with very little ceremony. They are pushed into compartments like so many sheep. Even if the luggage which they carry should be less than the weight allowed under the rules, the railway servants make passengers get out of the compartment which they had occupied with so much difficulty saying that the luggage must be weighed, and subject them to great hardships. *Thirdly*, in some stations goods are exposed to sun and rain for want of proper sheds. *Fourthly and lastly*, visitors have no free access to the platform and are thus prevented from seeing and speaking to their friends in the train. Attention of the authorities should be drawn to these defects in the Mysore Railway.

The Mysore Railway.

(i) Salt.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 9th, 1888.

21. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th June, observes that the increase of duty on salt has, instead of increasing the income therefrom, diminished it in Bengal owing to less quantity of salt being consumed by the public.

Results of the increase of duty on salt.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 9th, 1888.

22. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th June, observes that the report of the Finance Committee shows a saving of 128 lakhs that can be effected throughout India, of which only 43 lakhs can be said to be a saving really

The work of the Finance Committee.

effected by a diminution of public expenditure, while the rest is money taken from the Provincial Governments and transferred to the Supreme Government. What more surplus than 43 lakhs can be expected, if retrenchment is only made in the salaries of petty officers and menial servants, and no attention is directed to the way in which thousands and tens of thousands of rupees are expended? Considering these small results, the Finance Committee cannot but be pronounced a failure.

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 9th, 1888.

The unpopularity of the income tax.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 9th June, remarks that the income tax is not liked by the people, because they are averse to pay any direct tax upon their incomes. The people of this country do not like the idea of having their means discussed in public and the traders generally keep no accounts of their transactions, for they do not know how to keep such accounts, and even if they kept such accounts they are averse to show them in public. The subordinate officers of the income tax department assess the incomes of individuals as they fancy, and also take bribes from them. In the mofussil, this duty is performed by revenue officers, who thus have one power the more granted to them to oppress the people. While the people continue to complain that magisterial powers are not withdrawn from revenue officers, Government, without heeding such complaints, add more and more to the powers of those officers. If Government consider the present state of the country and its people, they will find that the best means of obtaining revenue will be not by direct taxation but by indirect taxation levied on goods imported into India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 2nd, 1888.

On the frequent changes of the locality of the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd June, complains that the office of the Director of Public Instruction, which was originally situated in the Old College, Nungumbakum, was removed from there first to a house near the Central Museum, then to the building previously occupied by the Government Normal School, and that it is now brought back again to Nungumbakum. These frequent changes entail, as the editor thinks, unnecessary expenses.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, June 1888.

Suggestion to punish those parents who sell their marriageable daughters or who perform infant marriages.

25. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of June, mentions an edict of the king of Abyssinia to cut off the noses and heads of those who take snuff or smoke, and thinks that, when foreign powers punish so severely such trifling offences, parents of brides who take presents for their daughters or who perform infant marriages should be appropriately punished.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, May 29th, 1888.

The prodigality of the British Government.

26. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 29th May, under the heading "The prodigality of the British Government," says:—The British Government has already spent about 50 crores of rupees in connection with the Afghan affairs. Unnecessary expenses of this sort will increase day by day and increased taxes will fall on the poor, unless the people unite, form societies in all parts of India, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of every action of the Government and bring their grievances to the notice of Government through the National Congress.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, May 26th, 1888.

British responsibility.

27. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of 26th May, in continuation of its leading article on "British Responsibility," in its issue of the 19th May, says:—"Indian statesmen are so utterly blind and short-sighted as to think the present calm in the Indian national atmosphere to be eternal in its nature. But, to their sore disappointment, they will know that a storm is likely to be an event of the nearest future, unless the masses are better educated and better enabled to earn their own livings by having within their reach the blessings of general and industrial education. So much for British India.

The state of Native India is more lamentable. The British statesmen feel conscious that it is the interest of England to see that the Native States

keep pace with the British Government in administrative matters. But, unfortunately for such Native States, neither British statesmen nor the Indian Government have made any rules for the government of the Native States by which Sovereigns of these States could be guided. In some States the Sovereigns, and in others the Dewans, exercise almost unlimited powers, to the unspeakable misery of their subjects. The scandals which have been commented on by the Press about Hyderabad, Bhopal, Rewah and Cashmere, have not yet awakened the Viceroy to a sense of his duty.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, May 28th, 1888.

Government interference in religious matters.

28. Referring to Government interference in religious matters the *Karnataka Prakasika*, of 28th May, says:—"Though the British Government tries to show that it has at its heart the well-being of its subjects, yet in the protection of the religions opposed to Christianity it remains neutral or brings to light its malice and hypocrisy without showing its hand in the affair. If the Government wishes to remain neutral it must do justice to all who profess non-christian religions. Nobody would say that it is proper for a Government affecting religious neutrality to maintain the churches and tombs of Christians out of the taxes paid by Hindus, Muhammadans and other non-christians; to render aid to its countrymen in the propagation of its religion, at the same time to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of non-christians against the conduct of Christian missionaries, or to magnify the slight faults of non-christians. The order lately passed by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the students of the Madras Christian College bears the stamp of partiality on its face. If the British Government, priding itself on its supremacy renders its judgment subservient to its will, there are none among the present generation who are capable of criticising it successfully and bringing it to a right path. But if it means to be guided by principles of justice, equity and good conscience, we firmly assert that it does not behove it to be partial. The Christian missionaries in India would not have continued so long in a foreign land if the Government had not indirectly helped their rise and approved of their doings nor would Christianity have come so much into prominence. If our popular Governor, His Excellency Lord Connemara, be pleased to cancel, after thoughtful consideration, the order of the Director of Public Instruction, His Excellency would be doing an act which would enable the religions, castes and customs of the Hindus to flourish a little longer amidst the growing strength of Christian missionaries. We hear that a memorial on this matter is to be sent to His Excellency Lord Connemara.

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st, 1888.

Remarks on the expenditure incurred in connection with the new Government House at Simla.

29. Referring to the heavy expenditure incurred by the Government of India in connection with the new Government House at Simla, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, asks "who is to decide whether the expenditure is justly or unjustly incurred."

KERALA MITRAM, June 1st, 1888.

General remarks regarding the second-class magistrate of Chávakád.

30. Referring to the conviction of the head clerk of the sub-registry office at Antathode, by the second-class magistrate of Chávakád, for the theft of the office seal, another paragraph in the same issue of the paper observes that the magistrate's judgment cannot always be depended upon as he has the faculty of convicting a man who is innocent and acquitting a man who is guilty.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 2nd, 1888.

How Lord Dufferin's administration failed.

31. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd June, says that the retiring Viceroy has not only not fulfilled the many encouraging promises he made to the public soon after his arrival in India, but has also done the public harm by increasing the duty on salt and imposing a duty on kerosine oil with a view to raise the funds required for the expenses unnecessarily incurred in Burma. It is further said that if the natives of India do any honor to his memory, Europeans will think that they have no power of distinguishing good from evil.

Kerala Patrika, June 9th, 1888.

32. Referring to the inquiry into the bribery case against Mr Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th June, observes that the order of Government exempting from punishment the persons who say that they have given the bribes in question is unjust inasmuch as it will induce many persons to come forward to give evidence that is false; that the course of inquiry now pursued is not the proper one, and that the proper one would be to examine the parties in the suspected cases. It is further said that, if the case is proved against the Sub-Judge, he must be properly dealt with and it is hoped that this case will keep a check on the increasing corruption in Malabar.

Certain remarks on the inquiry going on into the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

Kerala Patrika, June 9th, 1888.

33. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the heavy corruption practised by a certain official in Malabar and invites the Collector's attention to the subject.

Heavy corruption practised by an official in Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, June 9th, 1888.

34. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the good done to the Mankara estate under the management of the Court of Wards.

The Mankara estate improved under the mangement of the Court of Wards.

Kerala Patrika, June 9th, 1888.

35. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with pleasure the keeping of a letter box in Vatakkancheri by the British postal authorities, prays that an order may issue for the early delivery of letters in Trichur.

Irregularity of the Trichur post office in the delivery of letters.

Kerala Patrika, June 9th, 1888.

36. Referring to the proposal of Government to raise 4 per cent. loans to the extent of three crores of rupees, another paragraph in the same issue of the paper regrets that Government still wants to raise loans in spite of the introduction of the income tax, of the increase of duty on salt, and of the imposition of a duty on kerosine oil.

Remarks on the proposal of Government to raise new 4 per cent. loans.

Kerala Mitram, June 11th, 1888.

37. A correspondent in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, thanks the Government for sending such a quiet man as Nanu Menon as the sub-magistrate of Tangasseri.

Satisfactory opinion expressed about Nanu Menon, the sub-magistrate of Tangasseri.

Kerala Mitram, June 11th, 1888.

38. Referring to a number of convicts lately brought down to Madras from Burma, a paragraph in the same issue of the paper regrets that the Government of India has now to incur the further unnecessary expense of feeding these convicts.

Remarks on the importation of convicts from Burma.

III.—Legislation.

Vettikodeyon, June 9th, 1888.

39. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 9th June, is of opinion that the Madras Municipal Act should be so amended as to extend the right of voting at the election of commissioners to the following persons:—

The Madras Municipal Act.

(*a*) Those who pay municipal taxes to the amount of Rs. 3-12-0 on lands or houses;
(*b*) Those who pay a professional tax of not less than Rs. 6;
(*c*) All who pay the income tax;
(*d*) Those who are paid a monthly pension of not less than Rs. 15;
(*e*) Those whose monthly incomes or salaries are more than Rs. 30;
(*f*) Those who pay a monthly house rent of more than Rs. 5;
(*g*) Those who have passed the University examinations, *i.e.*, those examinations that have been recognised by Government.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 4th, 1888.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th June, notices the rule that in certain departments servants of Government may be kept on till 60 years of age and says the rule should be extended to all departments whereby Government would gain and the pension list be kept down.

Fifty-five years rule.

IV.—Native States.

Vijayadhwaja, May 24th, 1888.

41. On the abrupt manner in which Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row left Indore, the *Vijayadhwaja*, of 24th May, has the following extract from the *Reis and Rayyet*: This sort of Gallic leave-taking is getting rather common among ministers in Native India. The first case was that of the boy Salar Jung. But this old boy has out-heroded Herod, making a boast of his sneaking out of a great office.

The abrupt manner in which Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row left Indore.

Vrittanta Chintamanii, June 5th, 1888.

42. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 5th June 1888, says: Our Allahabad contemporary the *Pioneer* says that Maha Raja Holkar must be allowed a period of two years in which to rectify his conduct and to improve the internal administration of his State, and that, in default of his doing so, the Government of India must take possession of the State of Indore. The *Pioneer* is the organ of the Government of India. The opinions of this paper and the indifference of Holkar and other Chiefs cause great anxiety. When Mulhar Row was the Gaekwar of Baroda he had been allowed a similar "two years." It is in no way just to impose such a limit on Maha Raja Holkar. The decay of Native States is entirely due to the indifference of the Government of India. In every Native State the Government of India should nominate a council composed of the prominent officials of the State and an equal number of non-officials elected from among lawyers, merchants, &c., and it should order that the ruler of every Native State must be guided in the administration of his State by the advice and decision of his council. If this reform is carried out there will be no mismanagement, nor will there be any opportunity left for Residents and Political Agents to work mischief. Therefore it is the sacred duty of the Government of India to appoint such councils in all Native States.

The Indore State.

Kerala Mitram, June 1st, 1888.

43. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st June, urges the necessity for increasing the number and improving the condition of the existing hospitals in the Cochin State, and expresses an opinion that the contribution now made by the Cochin State to the Cochin municipality for the benefit of the subjects of Cochin is excessive when compared with the advantages derived by them.

Hospitals in the Cochin State — their number should be increased and condition improved.

Kerala Mitram, June 1st, 1888.

44. After referring to the indisposition under which the Maha Raja of Cochin is now laboring and the nature of which is kept a secret, while the greatest Emperors in Europe give immediate notice of such things to the public, another article and a correspondent in the same issue of the paper suggest to what particular purposes the sum lately set apart by the Maha Raja for charitable purposes should be applied.

The Cochin Maha Raja's indisposition.

Kerala Mitrm, June 1st, 1888.

45. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper doubts the propriety of the conduct of the Police Inspector of Alleppy, in Travancore, in receiving money from the public as presents at his marriage lately held.

The Police Inspector at Alleppy, in Travancore, received money from the public as marriage presents.

Kerala Patrika, June 2nd, 1888.

46. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd June, questions the propriety of the Cochin Government employing petty officials to settle the boundaries in the important boundary disputes now going on between Cochin and the British territories.

The Cochin Government should depute better persons to fix the boundaries in the boundary disputes going on between that and the British Government.

Kerala Patrika, June 2nd, 1888.

Endeavours of the Dewan of Travancore to improve the condition of the agricultural classes in that State.

47. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper asks the inhabitants of Travancore to take sufficient advantage of the favors the Dewan is bent upon doing the agricultural classes.

Kerala Patrika, June 9th, 1888.

Want of sufficient number of village schools in the Cochin State.

48. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th June, requests the Dewan of Cochin to establish village schools in the places north of Trichur for the instruction of at least Malayalam.

Kerala Patrika, June 9th, 1888.

Want of any provision for the disposal of civil revision appeals in the Cochin State.

49. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper regrets the want of any provision for the disposal of civil revision appeals in the Cochin State.

Kerala Mitram, June 11th, 1888.

Oppression and corruption practised by the customs port officers in Travancore.

50. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th June, invites the attention of the Travancore Government to the oppression and corruption practised by the customs port officers in that State.

Kerala Mitram, June 11th, 1888.

Want of proper police beats in the Mulamkuzhi muri, &c., of the Cochin State.

51. Referring to various thefts that have recently taken place in Mulamkuzhi muri, &c., of the Cochin State, a paragraph in the same issue of the paper observes that these thefts are due to want of proper beats by the police.

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

Amrita Bhodini, June 7th, 1888.

The poverty of the people.

52. The *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 7th June, describes the people of this country as being extremely poor, and implores Government to look after their welfare and prosperity. The people have so many taxes to pay and are otherwise so much impoverished that if a famine should prevail, it is hard to see how they can keep up their existence. If the threatened Russian invasion should perchance become an accomplished fact, what can the half-starved people do? How will they be able to meet the expenses incurred by Government to avert such invasion?

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Kudandaimitran, June 2nd, 1888.

Ayub Khan.

53. The *Kudandaimitran*, of the 2nd June, hears that Ayub Khan and Assim Khan are to be kept in India and paid annually a sum of four lakhs, and asks how do the Government intend to provide that amount?

Swadeshamitran, June 6th, 1888.

Titles of honor.

54. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 6th June, complains that Government act with partiality in conferring titles of honor on Europeans and natives. All the higher titles of honor are conferred on Europeans, while the inferior titles, which are unattended by any expense to Government, are given to natives.

Swadeshamitran, June 2nd, 1888.

The National Congress vindicated.

55. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 2nd June, says: Mr. Beck, the Principal of the Alighur college, publishes his views with regard to the movement of the National Congress in the *Pioneer*, and states therein that a second mutiny like that of 1858 will result from such a movement. This statement, to say the best of it, is a gross libel on the Congress and on the native gentlemen who form it. Will the promoters of this scheme, who are well educated in English and who fully recognise the excellence of the English administration, do anything to incite mutiny? Will not such mutiny affect their own interests and well-being? Wicked people like Mr. Beck were the sole cause of the mutiny of 1858. Because they intimidated and provoked the native sepoys, the sepoys rose in mutiny. If any such mutiny should

now happen, Mr. Beck and the stiff-necked Muhammadans who adhere to him would be the cause of it.

Vrittanta Patrika, June 7th, 1888.

Gambling in Bombay.

56. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of 7th June, says: The town of Bombay has become the centre of gambling for the whole of India. To accommodate these gamblers a house has been hired in Mumbadevi at an enormous rental of Rs. 6,500. Cannot the Government punish these gamblers?

Kerala Patrika, June 2nd, 1888.

Defects of the Malabar Sudras.

57. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd June, mentions the defects (in education, &c.) of the Malabar Sudras, and suggests measures for their remedy.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, May 31st, 1888.

The Sultan and the Indian Mussalmans.

58. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, comments on the discussion as to whether the Sultan should be considered the "Khalif" and says there can be no doubt if the vote of the Indian Muhammadans were taken he would be so considered.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, May 31st, 1888.

Afghanistan and Russia.

59. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, says the Russian Press propose that Russia and England should divide Afghanistan; we cannot see that this would be fair to England, who has spent and still spending so much on Afghanistan. Perhaps, if Russia paid half what has been spent it might do. When England conquered Afghanistan, it should have been made into an assemblage of federated States with England as head. Had England taken advantage of the Russian-Turkish war to crush Russia, there would have been peace for years. Gladstone would not carry out Beaconsfield's policy, and he set England against Turkey: England must now put up with what happens and consider Gladstone the cause of the loss of any rank or power.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, May 31st, 1888.

Afghanistan and Russia.

60. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, has a similar article saying the division would place Russia in a position to attack India, and trusting the British Government would never consent. "We must remember that Russia will not be satisfied with the conquest of all the rest of the world, if she does not get India and Turkey and so fulfil the hopes expressed in Peter the Great's will."

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 4th, 1888.

The Birthday Gazette.

61. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th June, "knows of no one in the Carnatic family named Mirza Feroze Husain Khan; there may be some dependant of that name" and objects to the Mirza being gazetted a "Khan Bahadur" as belonging to the family.

Tilism-i-Hairath, May 31st, 1888.

Rawulpindi.

62. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 31st May, describes the state of Rawulpindi and says respectable inhabitants are in a state of terror from the presence of Ayub Khan and his rude followers and thinks Government should appoint a place for them outside the city.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, June 7th, 1888.

A forecast.

63. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, notices a cartoon in the *Challa Parza (Shahjehanabad Punch)* of a Muhammadan city in Russian possession and the English besieging it. This no doubt refers to English want of precaution in frontier affairs, for the city is Cabul.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, June 7th, 1888.

A new paper.

64. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, publishes prospectus of a paper to be published by a company under the auspices of the Lahore Anjuman to advance the wishes and wants of the Muhammadans of India. It will be devoted to the following subjects:—

To advance the truths of Islam.
To reply to objections to the faith.
To bring the want of Muhammadans to Government notice.
To inform Muhammadans of Government rights and intentions.
To give Muhammadan opinion on subjects of public discussion.
To support Muhammadan social, political and moral societies, and
To assist Muhammadan progress, &c.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

65. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, regrets that the civil and military station of Bangalore has not been found worthy of a representative in the Birthday Gazette.

The Birthday Gazette.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

66. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article on Peter the Great's will and Russian designs on Constantinople and India. Government will never be so foolish as to divide Afghanistan with Russia, for besides opening the way to India for Russia, it would cause England to be mistrusted not only by the Afghans, who would join Russia, but by every nation on the face of the earth.

Russian designs.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 11th, 1888.

67. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th June, has an article from *Karnamah* giving amount of council bills for 1888-89, "which is for the filling of Her Majesty's treasury."

Indian money sent to England.

Public No. 651-A, Miscellaneous.

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

Home,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd July 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated
9/July.

9/7

[7]

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 14.3.88
No. 279

Pub Go. No 45
22.2.1888.

When given for copying 14

[Despatch Abstract.]

Surgeon Major Smith

Secy to Govt