(83) of 1888.

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 2. 7. 88
No. 657. A.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Newspapers. Rept. on — for fortnight ending 15th June 1888.

Back No. of 188 .

Furth 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.

CURRENT NO. 2146

Public (1888) Department.

From S. Mangesh Rau, Esq.
Ag *Canarese Translator*
to Government,
To The Chief Secretary
to Government,

No. 25

Dated 15th June 1888.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
16 JUN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending

15th June 1888.

Read
18/6

o work mischi[illegible] Therefore it is the sacred duty of the Government of India to appoint such Councils in all Native States"

VI. Miscellaneous.

"The Vrittanta Patrika"
7th June 1888.

Gambling in Bombay

The Vrittanta Patrika of 7th June says:— The Town of Bombay has become the centre of Gambling for the whole of India. To accomodate these gamblers a house has been hired in Mumbadevi at an enormous rental of Rs 6,500. Can not the Government punish these gamblers?

Canarese Translator's office,
th June 1888

S. Mangesh Rau
Acting Canarese Translator
to Government.

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VI. Miscellaneous.

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th June 1888

S. Mangesh Rau
Acting Canarese Translator
to Government.

and the indifference of Holkar and other c cause great anxiety. When Malhari Row was the Gaekwar of Baroda he had been allowed a similar "two years". It is in n way just to impose such a limit on Maharajah Holkar. The decay of Native states is entirely due to the indifference of the Government of India. In every Nati 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

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 Vrittanta Chintamani' 5th June 1888.

(2) The Indore State.— The Vrittanta Chintamani of 5th June 1888 says:—

Our Allahabad contemporary the Pioneer says that Maharaja 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

CURRENT NO 22

into prominence. If our popular Govern His Excellency Lord Connemara be pleased to cancel after thoughtful consideration the order of the Direct 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

IV. Native states.

'The Vijayadhwaja' 24th May 1888.

(1). 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

fork

is g

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 ~~[illegible]~~ their rise and approved of their doings nor would Christianity have come so much

into prominence.

protection of the religions opposed to Chris 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 woul say that is proper for a Government affecting religious neutrality to maintain the churches and tombs of Christians out of the taxes paid by Hindus, Mahomedans 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

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.

The Karnataka Prakashika' 28th May 1888

(3) Referring to Government interference in Religious matters the Karnataka Prakashika 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

in its issue of the 19th May says:— "Indian Statesmen are so utterly bl and short-sighted as to think the present calm in the Indian nationa atmosphere to be eternal in its nature. But, to their sore disappointm they will know that a storm is likely to be an event of the nearest future, unless the masses are better educat 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

(K) General.

"The Vrittanta Chintamani" 29th May 1888

(1). 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.

"The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" 26th May 1888.

(2). The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of 26th May, in continuation of its leading article on "British Responsibility", Stations third class passengers are tre with very little ceremony. They are push into compartments like so many sheep. Even if the luggage which they carry should be less than the weight allow 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."

(K) General.

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yearly to Missionary Colleges whose avowed bject is to subvert the faith of the people of India?"

(h) Railways.

{ "The Vrittanta Patrika" 31st May 1888.

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 3rd 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

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

'The Vijayadhwaja'
24th May 1888.

The Vijayadharaja 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.

(b) Education.

'The Vijayadhwaja'
24th May 1888.

The same paper has the following extract on "Grants to Missionary Colleges" from the Indian Planter's 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

List of Newspapers.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Reported No. of subscribers	Dates of papers rec and examined fo the fortnight.
	Weekly			
1.	Vijayadhwaja	Bellary	275	24th and 31st May.
2.	Karnataka Prakashika	Bangalore	400	28th May & 4th June
3.	Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	Bangalore	12	26th May & 2nd June
4.	Vrittanta Patrika	Bangalore	2000	31st May & 7th June
5.	Vrittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	22nd & 29th May and 5th June

page.

(h) Railways.

(1) The Mysore Railway. . . . 2.

(i) Public Works

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

(1) The prodigality of the British Government 4.
(2) British Responsibility. . . ibid.
(3) Government interference in religious matters. 6.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

(1). The abrupt manner in which Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row left Indore. 9.
(2) The Indore State. . . . 10.

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

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1) Gambling in Bombay. 12.

Confidential. No. 25 of 188

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the fortn

ending the 15th June 1888.

146/88

Contents.

Page.

I. Foreign politics.

Nil.

II. Home administration

(a) Police

(1) Appointment of Mr. Ommaney C.S. as Inspector-General of Police Bombay . . . 1.

(b). Courts

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education

(1) Grants to Missionary Colleges. 1.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

Nil

(g) Forests.

Nil

Public (1888) Dept. CURRENT NO. 2238

From

W. Dumergue Esq.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government.

Dated 15th
Recd. } June 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
27 JUN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on— for the first fortnight of June 1888.

[illegible] in receiving [illegible] from the public as presents at his marriage lately held.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. An article in the "Keralamitram" of the 16th June invites the attention of the Travancore Government to the oppression and corruption practised by the Customs-post officers in that State.

24. Referring to various thefts that have recently taken place in Mulam Kuzhi Mari, &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—Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

25. 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.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Krishnagiri, 25th June 1888.

W. Dumergue.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

in noticing with pleasure the [illegible] 125 box in Va

I. Foreign Politics—nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. Referring to the proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cru from Palghat to Chavakkad, 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.

(b) Courts—nil.

(c) Jails—nil.

(d) Education.

2. 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. Ragunatha Rao to establish a separate College for Hindus is considered a desirable one.

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. 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 severi

4. 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.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—nil.

(g) Forests—nil.

(h) Railways—nil.

(i) Public works—nil.

(j) Salt.

5. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 9th June obser 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.

(k). General.

6. Referring to the heavy expenditure incurred by the Governme 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

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(8) Remarks on the proposal of Government to raise new 4 p.c. loans.

(9) Satisfactory opinion expressed about Rama Menon, the Sub-Magistrate of Tangasseri.

(10) Remarks on the importation of Convicts from Burmah.

III. Legislation—nil.

IV. Native States.

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

(2) The Cochin Maharaja's indisposition.

(3) The Police Inspector at Alleppey in Travancore received money from the public as marriage presents.

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

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

(6) Want of sufficient number of Village Schools in the Cochin State.

(7) Want of any provision for the disposal of Civil revision appeals in the Cochin State.

(8) Oppression and corruption practised by the Customs-port officers in Travancore.

(9) Want of proper Police boats in the Malam Kuzhimari, &c, of the Cochin State.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

Defects of the Malabar Sudras.

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

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika.	Calicut.	2nd & 9th June	900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st & 11th June	700

in noticing with pleasure the keeping of a letter-box in Va Kancheri by the British Postal authorities, prays that a order may issue for the early delivery of letters in Trichu

13. Referring to the proposal of Government to raise 4 p.c. loans to the extent of 3 crores of Rupees, another paragraph in the same issue of the paper regrets that Gove ment still wants to raise loans in spite of the introduction of the Income Tax, of the increase of duty on salt, and of th imposition of a duty on Kerosene oil.

14. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th Jun thanks the Government for sending such a quiet man as Nanu Menon as the Sub-Magistrate of Tangasseri.

15. Referring to a number of Convicts lately brought down to Madras from Burmah, a paragraph in the same iss of the paper regrets that the Government of India has to incur the further unnecessary expense of feeding these Convicts.

III. Legislation — nil.

IV. Native States.

16. 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 benefe of the subjects of Cochin is excessive when compared with the advantages derived by them.

17. After referring to the indisposition under which th Maharaja of Cochin is now labouring and the nature of which i 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 sugg to what particular purposes the sum lately set apart b the Maharaja for charitable purposes should be applied.

18. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper do the propriety of the Conduct of the Police Inspector of Allep

[illegible] expenditure is justly [illegible] made.

7. Referring to the Conviction of the Head Clerk of the Sub-Registry office at Antathode, by the Second Class Magistrate of Chavakkad, 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.

8. 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 Kerosene oil, with a view to raise the funds required for the expenses unnecessarily incurred in Burmah. 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.

9. Referring to the Enquiry 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 enquiry 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper

I. Foreign Politics—nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. Referring to the proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cru from Palghat to Chavakkad, 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.

(b) Courts—nil.

(c) Jails—nil.

(d) Education.

2. 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. Ragun Rao to establish a separate College for Hindus is considered a desirable one.

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3. 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 sever

4. 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.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—nil.

(g) Forests—nil.

(h) Railways—nil.

(i) Public works—nil.

(j) Salt.

5. 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.

(k). General.

6. 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 t

[illegible]

(8) Remarks on the proposal of Government to raise new 4 p.c. loans.

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(10) Remarks on the importation of convicts from Burmah.

III. Legislation—nil.

IV. Native States.

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

(2) The Cochin Maharaja's indisposition.

(3) The Police Inspector at Alleppey in Travancore received money from the public as marriage presents.

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(6) Want of sufficient number of village schools in the Cochin State.

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

(8) Oppression and corruption practised by the customs-post officers in Travancore.

(9) Want of proper police boats in the Malam Kuzhi mari, &c., of the Cochin State.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

Defects of the Malabar Sudras.

Report on Malayalam newspapers for the first fortnight of June 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika.	Calicut.	2nd & 9th June	900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	1st & 11 June	700

CURRENT NO

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam News
for the 1st fortnight of June 1888.

I. Foreign Politics — nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

The proposed transfer of Police Inspector Mr. D'Cruz from Palghat to Chavakkad.

(b) Courts — nil.

(c) Jails — nil.

(d) Education.

Remarks on the late disturbances in the Madras Christian College.

(e) Local and Municipal.

(1) Cochin Municipality — Censuring the — for not paying proper attention to roads, sanitation, &c.

(2). — The bad state of certain roads and the necessity for killing mad and stray dogs within the —

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement — nil

(g) Forests — nil.

(h) Railways — nil.

(i) Public works — nil.

(j) Salt.

Result of the increase of du[illegible] salt.

(k) General.

(1) Remarks on the expenditure [illegible]curred in connection with the new Government [illegible]se at Simla.

(2) General remarks regard[illegible] the 2nd Class Magistrate of Chavakkad

(3) How Lord Dufferin's admin[illegible]ation failed.

(4) Certain remarks on the enqui[illegible] going on into the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry.

(5) Heavy corruption practised by an official in Malabar.

(6) The Mankara Estate improved under the management of the Court of Wards.

CURRENT No 2787

Public (1888) Deptt.

From

The Persian & Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Ootacamund

Dated 19th } June 1888
Recd. 21st }

RECD. CHIEF SECRETARY
21 JUN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

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I Foreign Politics Page

(1) The Amir 1

II Home Administration
(a) Police

(2) Thefts and Police remissness ib

(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) Nil

III Legislation

(3) 55 years rule ib

IV Nil

V Nil

VI Miscellaneous

(4) The Sultan and the Indian Mussalmans 2
(5) Afghanistan and Russia ... ... ib
(6) Do Do ... ... ib 3
(7) The Birthday Gazette 3
(8.) Rawulpindi ... ... ib
(9) A forecast ... ... ib 4
(10) A new paper 4
(11) The Birthday Gazette ... ... ib
) Russian designs ... ... ib 5
Indian money sent to England ... 5

proved under the ma
management of the Court of Wards.

C26/7
R2/8

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25 July

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	400	4th and 11th June 1888
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Royapetta Madras	640	2nd and 9th June/88
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane Madras	100	17th May/88
4	Tilism-i-Hairath	Triplicane Madras	100	31st May/88
5	Jalna-i-Sakhun	Triplicane Madras	150	5th [illegible] 88

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6	Tuhafah	Triplicane Madras	200	One undated copy
7	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	450	31st May, 4th & 7th June/88
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore	300	31st " and 7th "

wspapers
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15th June 1888
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CURRENT NO. 2

CU 2/87

Public (1888) Deptt

From

The Persian & Hindustani
Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

Dated 19th
Recd 21st } June 1888

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 JUN 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

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ORDINAR

im-ul-Akhbar of the 31st May

ing the Amir on his return to Cab

had a secret interview with some

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pants, but regarding whom various

afloat in Cabul.

me Administration

"Police"

Sakhun of the 5th June calls attention

bject and says thefts are rife.

The people have to watch their ow

streets, the police do nothing. It

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Miscellaneous

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

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, June 14th, 1888.

A ryot's prayer.

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

How big landed proprietors in Malabar become insolvents.

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 derived from their estates, to reckless expenditure, and points out how the Mankara estate lately flourished so well under Government management. The writer then regrets that there is no provision for keeping the estates of spend-thrifts under Government management.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 25th, 1888.

Russian trickery and English carelessness.

46. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th June, says the Russians are on the move in Central Asia and it is said the English Agent in Herat pays no attention. If the Afghans find Russia strong they will side with her and it is not certain what India will do and whom she will support. Government pays the Amir a monthly sum and gives him arms, but no one believes his sincerity. English officers are required at Candahar and Herat whether he like it or not. At the opening of the Samarkhand Railway, General Skobeloff said it was "the beginning of the end." This is very alarming. Alas for Gladstone's shortsighted policy, who prevented England and Turkey joining against Russia, and exposed India to the danger of Russian attack! England should weep at the old Liberal's policy who advised the "bag and baggage treatment" which may now fall on his own countrymen with regard to India. The Afghans hate the English for the retaliation made for Cavignari's murder. English Agents would soon ascertain the true state of the Amir's feelings. The Candahar Railway should be made. The Afghans are treacherous themselves and think the English so because they are well acquainted with the dishonest treatment the Indian princes have received. They think the Russians therefore more worthy of trust.

Public No. 712-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,
17*th July* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 30th June 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Arunodayam"	Tranquebar	580	June 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Gnanamritam"	Madras	50	18th June 1888.
3	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	70	15th ,, ,,
4	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	15th ,, ,,
5	"Brahma Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	117	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
6	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	20th June 1888.
	Weekly.			
7	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	16th and 23rd June 1888.
8	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
9	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
10	"Tarangai Nesan"	Do.	150	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
11	"Desabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
12	"Kudandaimitran"	Kumbakónam	500	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
13	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
14	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	1,000	16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th June 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
15	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th and 24th June 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Monthly.			
16	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	May 1888.
	Weekly.			
17	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	11th and 18th June 1888.
18	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	9th ,, 16th ,, ,,
19	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
20	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	12th ,, 19th ,, ,,
21	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	7th ,, 14th ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
22	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	16th and 23rd June 1888.
23	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st June 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
24	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	18th and 25th June 1888.
25	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	16th, 23rd and 30th June 1888.
26	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	7th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
27	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	10th and 20th June 1888.
28	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
29	"Tuhafa	Do. do. ..	200	30th June 1888.
30	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th June 1888.
31	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	21st and 28th June 1888.

ORDINARY, MS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The prospect of a war in Europe.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 20th, 1888.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th June, thinks it probable that a war will break out in Europe between France and Germany. If such an event should happen, England would take the side of Germany, while France might be assisted by Russia. The war will then spread to India, and a Russian invasion may be expected. To ward it off the Government of India will be obliged to spend immense sums of money. On such an occasion all the people in India should come forward to show their loyalty and love to the English Government. They should help both with men and money. Then only would the distrust which the English feel of us be removed. It remains to be seen how long the English will continue to distrust us.

Death of the Emperor of Germany.

KERALA MITRAM, June 21st, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA, June 23rd, 1888.

2. An article in the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, notices with regret the untimely death of the late Frederick the Third, Emperor of Germany, the husband of Her Majesty the Queen's eldest daughter.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The modern police.

SWADESABHIMANI, June 15th, 1888.

3. The *Swadesabhimani*, of the 15th June, remarks that the Police Department, as now constituted, instead of watching over the safety of person and property, do the very reverse. The members of the police force, moreover, aid and abet thieves and robbers in their depredations, and are never wanting in skill to concoct cases and secure the conviction of innocent persons. It is an admitted fact that, before the organisation of the Police Department, such evils were unheard of, and the work of the police was performed satisfactorily by the watchmen employed for the purpose on very low salaries. But now the mischief done by the police force, notwithstanding that it is elaborately organised and is officered by men of various ranks and grades, is incalculably great. It is hoped that Government and the higher authorities of the Police Department will introduce suitable reforms into the department.

11

Transfer of the Reserve Police Inspector (Mr. Eales) from Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1888.

4. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th June, observes that the procedure in transferring and fining the Calicut Reserve Police Inspector (Mr. Eales) for some acts of his misconduct has won the gratitude of the reserve police there; and expresses a hope that the Inspector-General will take care to appoint a better man to that station.

Carriage accidents in Calicut due to the indifference of the police.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1888.

5. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, through the indifference of the police, carriage accidents have of late become very numerous in Calicut; and requests the Town Magistrate and the superior officers of the police to take necessary precautions to prevent them.

Attention of the police invited to thefts in Alattur.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 23rd, 1888.

6. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, holds the police responsible for thefts that have of late very much increased in Alattur, in the Palghat taluk.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 18th, 1888.

Thefts in Madras.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th June, notices the frequency of thefts and robberies in Madras and says "the police are for the safety of the people; if the police do not do their work, it is all the same whether they exist or not."

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 18th, 1888.

Fire at Caroor.

8. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th June, notices a fire at Caroor at midday and says "the police cannot be doing their duty. The municipality too gives great trouble in the collection of its taxes, but when these troubles come gives no help."

(b) Courts.

VETTIKODEYON, June 16th, 1888.

Fraudulent cases of insolvency.

9. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 16th June, observes that there would be fewer cases of persons fraudulently seeking the benefit of the Insolvent Act if the Judge of the Insolvent Court would, instead of discharging without protection those persons who submit false accounts, send them for trial before a magistrate for such offence.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, June 25th, 1888.

Alleged extraordinary conduct of a Patna Judge.

10. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th June, copies from *Koh-i-Nur* a story of the Sessions Judge at Patna having caused a young unmarried girl, who was complainant in a theft case, to be medically examined by the Civil Surgeon as to her purity or otherwise.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, June 21st, 1888.

Honorary Magistrate in Bangalore.

11. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st June, hears a report that the Second Magistrate is to perform munsif's duties and have charge of the treasury; the District Magistrate takes the magisterial work and an Honorary Magistrate be appointed for minor offences. A magistrate should know the people as His Honor the Second Magistrate does, and we are astonished that Government should consider economy necessary here. A third-class munsif is all that is required and the treasury should continue in the hands of the Second Magistrate with increased pay for the work. The city work will be well done and the District Magistrate will not be overworked, who has also municipal work to do.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, June 25th, 1888.

Honorary Magistrates.

12. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th June, has an article disapproving of the appointment of Honorary Magistrates, who get puffed up with pride at their appointment and only desire to disgrace respectable people. Either Government should refrain from making these appointments or appoint pensioned District and Town Magistrates or make the appointments on the votes of the inhabitants of the towns concerned.

(d) Education.

VIJAYADHWAJA, June 14th, 1888.

Compulsory vaccination.

13. On "compulsory vaccination" the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th June, says: It is a well-known fact that Mr. Grigg has, to some extent, injured the cause of female education and subjected managers of girls' schools to many difficulties by calling upon them to levy a fixed rate of fees and to have a fixed percentage of free scholars; and yet he would not allow the Sanitary Commissioner to make vaccination compulsory in the case of girls, which is not, after all, a very great hardship.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1888.

Superintendents to be able to identify the candidates for the Matriculation and F. A. examinations.

14. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th June, thinks that the resolution of the Syndicate ruling that the superintendent shall not admit into the examination hall any candidate for the Matriculation or F. A. examination whom he cannot personally or otherwise fully identify is, on the whole, very desirable, though candidates are thereby practically deprived of the privilege of appearing for examination in any place or district other than their own.

ORDINARY, MS.

KERALA MITRAM, June 21st, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA, June 23rd, 1888.

Establishment of a Hindu Theological College in Madras.

15. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st, and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, in noticing with pleasure the proposal to establish a Hindu Theological College in Madras, enumerates some of the difficulties in the way of its success arising from the Hindu caste prejudices.

(e) Local and Municipal.

KALANIDHI, June 15th, 1888.

Municipal election at Coimbatore.

16. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th June, regrets to see the forthcoming municipal election at Coimbatore announced only by a few notices displayed in the several wards of the town, and considers that the municipality should have given wider publicity to the event by notifying it in the local Gazette and periodicals and also by beat of tom-tom.

SWADESAMITRAN, June 16th, 1888.

The scavengering of Madras.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th June, says that the present system of the Madras Municipality in allowing the scavengering work of the town to be performed by contract is open to objection, for the scavengers and others who are supplied by the contractors for this work are not under the full control of the municipal overseers. This work will be performed more satisfactorily and there will be a saving of money if the municipality itself employs the labor required for scavengering work.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1888.

Proposal of the Malabar District Board to levy a fee from persons using the bridges belonging to Local Boards.

18. Referring to a recent meeting of the Malabar District Board at which it was proposed that a small fee should be levied from persons using the bridges constructed and maintained by the District Board, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th June, vehemently protests against the levy of such a fee, as the poorer classes are the persons who would suffer thereby. It is then said that the law does not provide for levying a fee from foot-passengers, and that, as a special tax is already levied for the construction and maintenance of works of public utility, such as roads, bridges, &c., the only return which the Board can expect from the outlay on those purposes is the well-being of the people. And with reference to the proposal that the money to be thus collected should be applied towards increasing the number of the existing bridges, it is further observed that, for want of sufficient engineering agency, the funds already set apart for those purposes are remaining unexpended. A hope is then expressed that the District Board members will not, like the members of the Viceroy's council, who said that the increase of duty on salt was not objectionable, give their sanction to this mischievous proposal.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1888.

Elective system to be introduced for the appointment of Local Board members.

19. Referring to the useless state of a bridge on the main road leading from Pálghat to Kollankode, a correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the Taluk Board member for that divsion, one Vayithi Pattar, is responsible for this state of things, and that want of appointment by election is the cause of such indifference. The appointments of a member for Kollankode by election and of one Parakat Achyutha Menon as an additional member for Elapalli and its suburbs are prayed for. Doubt is then expressed whether, if the elective system is not resorted to, the wants of the people will be attended to, and the attention of the Head Assistant Collector is invited to the subject. The editor then adds his opinion that, although at present the law does not provide for the elective system, public opinion should be consulted in the appointment of members of Local Boards.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, June 10th, 1888.

Taxes in Madras.

20. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 10th June, calls the attention of Government to the collection of assessment taxes on houses in Madras and states that the subordinates assess broken-down valueless houses (especially those belonging to Muhammadans) above their value, and that it is impossible to get redress.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 23rd, 1888.

Difficulty in obtaining servants for the Survey Department in Malabar.

21. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 23rd June, refers to the difficulty in obtaining servants for the Survey Department in Malabar as the fines levied from the servants of that department almost exceed the salaries given them.

(h) Railways.

AMRITA BHODINI, June 28th, 1888.

This is true
I have noticed
it at Chingleput
[illegible]

South Indian Railway junction stations.

22. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodini*, of the 28th June, complains that at the junction stations on the South Indian Railway line passengers, when they find that there are two or more trains ready to start from the place in different directions, are at a loss to know which train they have to take to reach their destination, and that the Railway officials give them no help in the matter.

(i) Public Works.

VIKATATUDAN, June 16th, 1888.

The repair of tanks.

23. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 16th June, complains that Government expend money in constructing public edifices with architectural skill and taste, and do not attend to the repair of breached tanks or silted channels.

(k) General.

VETTIKODEYON, June 16th, 1888.

The closing of the Madras lock hospital.

24. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 16th June, considers that it is false economy to close the lock hospital in Madras, and that the Local Government should represent to the Secretary of State the necessity of retaining the institution.

DESABHIMANI, June 16th, 1888.

Registration of documents.

25. A correspondent of the *Desabhimani*, of the 16th June, objects to the system of registrars of assurances registering documents presented to them without endeavouring to ascertain who is the rightful owner of the property mentioned therein. For this purpose the officers of the Registration Department should be empowered to hold a judicial inquiry for the settlement of ownership of the property previous to registering the document, as this procedure will check immediate fraud and prevent future litigation.

TARANGAI NESAN, June 23rd, 1888.

The establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

26. The *Tarangai Nesan*, of the 23rd June, says that the money expended on commissions of inquiry, which in effect accomplish nothing, might better be employed in establishing Agricultural Colleges for teaching the people an improved system of agriculture. The colleges now established in the presidency for this purpose are very few.

VIKATATUDAN, June 23rd, 1888.

The new loan proposed to be raised by Government.

27. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 23rd June, writes as follows:—The English Government obtain revenue from India in various ways. They not only impose taxes on everything conceivable, but derive large revenue by working certain departments for the benefit of the public. While revenue is thus pouring in from all sources, the cry is heard that Government are hard put for money. Then retrenchments are made in public expenditure and the salaries of petty officers and menial servants are curtailed, or a new tax is imposed to make good the deficit of revenue. Before the commotion caused by this procedure subsides, a new cry is heard that the enemy is marching on India, and the people of India alone have to provide for the defence of the country. To contribute to the defence of the north-western frontier, the Rajas and Polikars have now come forward with large offers of money. Thus, while money keeps continually flowing into the hands of Government, they now advertise for a loan of three crores. The debt charged on this country already amounts to nearly 159 crores; and why should Government undertake a new expenditure so as to necessitate the raising of a loan to meet it? Is the expenditure of Government so great that all their ample revenues are found insufficient to meet it, and they are obliged to obtain more loans of money? Why do not Government think of reducing the high salaries of English officials, as advocated by experienced men in India? Why do not Government reduce the expenditure of the army? Why do not they diminish the amount which they annually send out from India to England?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, June 16th, 1888.

About the irregular behaviour of certain Mudalis, and village munsifs acting as abettors of such offences.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th June, contains a complaint against Rassappa Mudali, Perumall Mudali, Vedachella Mudali and Virasawmy Mudali, inhabitants of Chinnambedu, a village attached to Ponnéri taluk, Chingleput district, who, with the assistance of Babu Mudali, the village munsif, and about a hundred persons, attacked the houses of Errappah Chetty, Subbu Chetty, Papiah Chetty and Ragava Chetty, and unlawfully cut down some tamarind trees which they (*i.e.*, the latter) had used as their own for the last forty years. Rassappa Mudali and Babu Mudali were, in consequence, each sentenced to one month's imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, and the three others were fined only Rs. 20 each. The editor states that, according to hearsay, village munsifs are generally at the bottom of such irregularities and that similar acts are now and then committed in Seyur and Sunambedu, which belong to Chingleput district. If this is true, such criminals should, according to his opinion, be condemned to transportation.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 16th, 1888.

A sub-registrar in North Malabar goes abegging.

29. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th June, observes that a sub-registrar in North Malabar is going a-begging to the rich persons residing within the limits of his jurisdiction for some pecuniary help in connection with his marriage ceremony.

KERALA MITRAM, June 21st, 1888.

Remarks on the birthday honors conferred this year.

30. Referring to the various titles liberally conferred upon various important personages in India, in honor of Her Majesty the Queen's 69th birthday, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, observes that some persons on whom those titles have been now conferred are not men really deserving them. Steps should be taken in future, before conferring a title, to ascertain what reputation the candidate for the same enjoys in the eyes of the public.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 23rd, 1888.

Final decision in the theft case against the head clerk of the sub-registry office at Antathode.

31. In the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, one P. Kelu Menon, who was lately the head clerk of the sub-registry office at Antathode and who was convicted by the second-class magistrate of Chávakád for the theft of the office seal, publishes a letter to the effect that the case against him was a false one, concocted by the sub-registrar, and that the magistrate was unjust in punishing him. He also publishes a translation of the judgment pronounced by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Pálghat on appeal, in which the conviction was quashed and in which it was remarked that the magistrate had unjustly convicted the accused.

KERALA PATRIKA, June 23rd, 1888.

Court commissions to be issued to village officials.

32. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 23rd June, suggests that the court commissions now issued to vakils, to favorites of the presiding judges, &c., should in future be issued to village officials, who are, from their position, more competent to execute these properly. It is also thought that the income from this source will be some remuneration for the civil functions the village officials have to perform and for which they are not paid; and the attention of the Madras Government and the High Court is invited to this suggestion.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, June 10th, 1888.

The new viceregal residence at Simla.

33. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 10th June, says Government have spent thirteen lakhs on a building which was not wanted and thus impose on the people a tax which will barely produce half this amount. We can only say that Government spend the people's money uselessly. India would be

grateful if some member of Parliament would call attention to this extravagance. (Probably extract.)

III.—LEGISLATION.

KUDANDAIMITRAN,
June 23rd, 1888.

The Indian Stamp Act.

34. A correspondent of the *Kudandaimitran*, of the 23rd June, complains that the stamp duties leviable on documents and the fees for registering them are excessive, and hopes that the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, which is ambiguous and misleading, will be recast and made more clear and precise.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
June 7th, 1888.

Unfair taxation.

35. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 7th June, has the following in its article on "Unfair Taxation":—Our legislators appear to be laboring under an erroneous impression as to the prosperity of the legal profession in this presidency. There is a notable instance of the grievous error in the schedule of taxes on arts, professions, trades and calling payable to municipalities under Madras Act IV of 1884. Pleaders practising in civil and sessions court, subordinate judge's court or court of small causes are included in class III and are made to pay a tax of Rs. 25 *per annum*. In the same class are placed all persons holding any office or appointment, public or private, or employed in any capacity whose pay or salary amounts to Rs. 800 and is less than Rs. 1,500 per month. There are not more than a dozen pleaders practising in mofussil courts who actually earn any such enviable income. The time for making fortunes in the legal profession in the mofussil is gone. The amendment of the Civil Procedure Code, affording greater facilities to judgment debtors to evade payment of the decree amounts, and many other alterations in the law have led to a considerable fall in mofussil practice. The avidity with which pleaders of the High Court scramble for an acting munsif's appointment on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 shows clearly that the profession of a lawyer has lost its charms. We are not aware that a municipality confers greater boon on pleaders than on other classes of citizens to justify this excessive taxation.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 18th, 1888.

The Debtors Act.

36. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th June, has a long article noticing the appeal of the Sowcars against the new Act. "Certain of the judges of the small cause courts of the three presidencies are equally distressed at the Act as it will lessen their dignity in the eyes of the Indian 'Shylocks' and as before their stomachs will not be filled, or presents will not be sent to their houses;" answers all the pleas advanced by the Sowcars, and concludes by saying Government are not so foolish as to alter their rules to please the greedy "interest eaters" and robbers; especially contests the request that the rules should not affect debtors prior to the Act and says Government acts without mercy to its indebted servants.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
June 28th, 1888.

Contagious Disease Act.

37. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th June, disapproves of the repeal of the Contagious Disease Act, which, with all its faults, prevented open prostitution. There has been more prostitution in India under the British Government than ever before, and until it is declared a crime it will be rampant.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KUDANDAIMITRAN,
June 23rd, 1888.

The Dewan-Regent of Pudukóta.

38. A correspondent states, in the *Kudandaimitran* of the 23rd June, that the Dewan-Regent of Pudukóta is too old for active service and should be pensioned, and that he is now busy in providing for his *proteges* and kinsmen by giving them appointments in the State.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
June 12th, 1888.

Native Rulers.

39. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th June, in its leading article on "Native Rulers," says to the following effect:—The Hyderabad State. The misfortune of the people here is endless. They are backward in education and their administrators are self-seeking men. As to the Resident and the rest of

the controlling agency, they are either indifferent or unscrupulous. Messrs. Cordery, Marshall and Abdul Huq are the well-known instances.

The condition of other Native States is equally, if not more, unsatisfactory. Cashmere affairs are too well known to need any detailed mention here. Subject people are ground in the quarrel between the ruler and his minister.

Gwalior, again. is in a deplorable plight. The amount left by the late Maha Raja in the State coffers has been lent to the British Government by the advisers of the young prince. This very amount could have been most profitably employed in improving the material resources of the State.

The state of Rewah is in no better condition than that of Bhopal.

The Maha Raja of Indore, again, has lost by his folly the invaluable help of his able Dewan, Raghunatha Rao.

Maha Raja Gaekwar almost squanders in his foreign tours the hard-earned cash of his toiling ryots. Fancy a doctor advising His Highness and His Highness's going to Switzerland to recruit his health as if His Highness's ancestors had done the same to regain their health.

Let us now turn to Mysore and its affairs. At the close of Poorneah's able administration the treasury was full and the people were prosperous and happy. In 1831 the State passed into the hands of the British, and fresh outlets were then discovered for the accumulated wealth. A change then followed in the rulers on the rendition of the State to our Maha Raja, but the quality of the administration remained still unchanged, for—from the hands of the Europeans to the hands of Madrasees—it continued to be foreign. Yet people hoped for something better from Dewan Ranga Charlu, but they were disappointed when he met with an untimely death. The miseries of the people are many; but they fear to raise their voice lest they should be summarily expelled the State.

Much evil, however, can be mitigated if the British Government come to the rescue by nominating for each and every Native State a council of its own, composed of the most prominent officials of the State and an equal number of non-official representatives of the people.

KERALA MITRAM,
June 21st, 1888.

His Highness the Gaekwar's proposal to go to Europe again.

40. Referring to the proposal of His Highness the Gaekwar to go to Europe again for the benefit of his health, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st June, observes that, if this is only a pretext to be free from disturbance by State matters, he has but to leave the administration of the State to the Dewan, who, it is believed, is a good and an able man, and to keep a watchful eye upon the mode of administration.

KERALA MITRAM,
June 21st, 1888.

Cochin and Travancore materially differ from each other in point of administration.

41. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, mentions some of the important respects in which the States of Cochin and Travancore materially differ from each other in point of administration, and gives as an instance the ferry arrangements, which in Travancore are considered on the whole satisfactory, while those in Cochin are declared utterly useless.

KERALA PATTIKA,
June 23rd, 1888.

Appointments in the Travancore public service are sold to the highest bidder.

42. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd June, observes that appointments in the public service in Travancore are sold to the highest bidder without any consideration of his qualifications, and that the sale-proceeds go into the pockets of a favorite of the Maha Raja.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

KALANIDHI,
June 15th, 1888.

The Queen's birthday honors.

43. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th June, thinks it would afford much satisfaction to the public if the conferring of honors by Her Majesty on her birthday be accompanied by the grant of lands and riches to deserving individuals. In the conferring of honors, it will be observed that the English officials get all the higher titles

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

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
June 14th, 1888.

A ryot's prayer.

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

How big landed proprietors in Malabar become insolvents.

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 derived from their estates, to reckless expenditure, and points out how the Mankara estate lately flourished so well under Government management. The writer then regrets that there is no provision for keeping the estates of spend-thrifts under Government management.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
June 25th, 1888.

Russian trickery and English carelessness.

46. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th June, says the Russians are on the move in Central Asia and it is said the English Agent in Herat pays no attention. If the Afghans find Russia strong they will side with her and it is not certain what India will do and whom she will support. Government pays the Amir a monthly sum and gives him arms, but no one believes his sincerity. English officers are required at Candahar and Herat whether he like it or not. At the opening of the Samarkhand Railway, General Skobeloff said it was "the beginning of the end." This is very alarming. Alas for Gladstone's shortsighted policy, who prevented England and Turkey joining against Russia, and exposed India to the danger of Russian attack! England should weep at the old Liberal's policy who advised the "bag and baggage treatment" which may now fall on his own countrymen with regard to India. The Afghans hate the English for the retaliation made for Cavignari's murder. English Agents would soon ascertain the true state of the Amir's feelings. The Candahar Railway should be made. The Afghans are treacherous themselves and think the English so because they are well acquainted with the dishonest treatment the Indian princes have received. They think the Russians therefore more worthy of trust.

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Revenue and Agriculture,
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FORT ST. GEORGE,
17*th July* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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July

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