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

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

207A

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).

Pol. Dept. (1888)

Confidential

1888

No: 195.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT MADRAS

No: 1697

Order 14 March 1888, No 279

G.O. 28 Jan 1888 No. was is not a confidential one but is not intended for publication

MES
13 Mar.

Memorandum

The Surgeon Genl.-Despt. 14/3/88

Forwarded for the information of Government.

In my opinion it is not advisable to open up a subject of this kind again by sending the order of Govt: to the press, which is apparently what Surg: Major Smith contemplates. Nothing probably would induce those who have already formed an opinion on the subject to change it, and as for the public in general they have most probably ceased to take any interest in it.

Sd/-
Surgeon General
with Govt of Madras
Fort St George 9th March 1888

The Chief Secy: to Govt
Pub Dept

For orders:—

It is not the business of Govt to whitewash Dr Smith or to furnish him with a certificate that they think him blameless. If any one comes to know their opinion on the subject it will be sufficiently gathered from the fact that they have taken no steps against him. I submit that Dr Smith's request should be refused.

MES
9 mar.

I do not see that the order does "absolve Mr Smith from all blame". It merely says that "his conduct does not appear to have been such as to call for punitive measures on the part of Govt.", which is ambiguous.

The order was not a confidential one & is not marked as such. I suppose Mr Smith is at liberty to [illegible]

Scan by Ld
30/4

No. A
Confidential.

Coimbatore
6th March 1888.

From

Surgeon Major J. Smith
District Medical and
Sanitary officer
Coimbatore.

To

The Secretary Surgeon General
With the Govt of Madras
Madras.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL
-8 MAR 88
WITH ... MADRAS.

Sir,

With reference to the order of Government dated 28th January 1888 — No III Public Department, Communicated to me with your Indorsement No 1067 dated the 23d February 1888, I have the honor to request that the Surgeon General will convey to Government an Expression of my gratification for the manner in which they have been kind enough to absolve me from any blame in the matter. I beg again to assure him and ... acted throughout ...

CURRENT N...

[9]

Public (1888) 1

From

The Surgeon Genl with the Govt of Madras

No. 195

Dated 9th
Received 9th } March 1888.
Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Regarding Dr Smith.

Circulated

C2014 M1

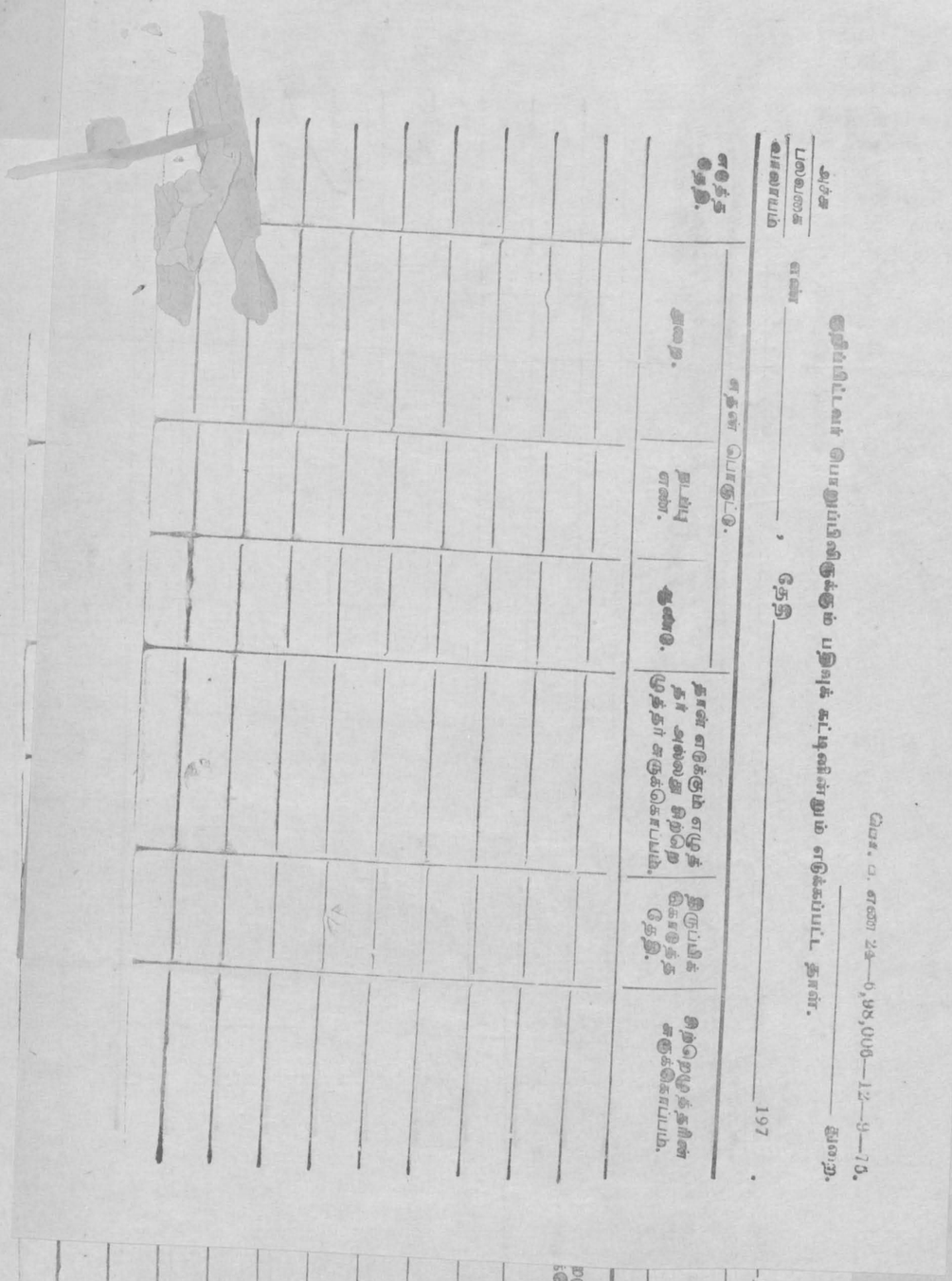
207

Secretary's

No. A

Letter

18.



Circulated

C204 M15

204

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Mar. 17th, 1888.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th March, has an extract from *Tote Hind* comparing the action of Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne in the treatment of their Irish tenants and praising the former's liberality. He has had to tax India, but this he was forced to by India Office and thus got a bad reputation.

The coming and departing Viceroys.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

55. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, says a friend well informed on political affairs considers the cause of the Viceroy giving up the large pay he gets here for the small pay of Ambassador to Rome is that he is an Irish landowner and has persuaded Government he can get the Pope to interfere to quieten Ireland in the same way he persuaded the Sultan to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel and on first arrival here got the Muhammadans to praise himself with one voice.

The Viceroy's resignation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 29th, 1888.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th March, in a leading article says:—"Formerly the rulers of kingdoms were content to manage their internal affairs; now all this is changed and they are always interfering with others. Take the Viceroy first in the way he conquered Burma; he now wants to take Tibet and in the same way has an eye on Cashmir, only no excuse has yet offered. The article then goes on to mention the aspirations of China, Japan, Russia, Germany, Italy, France and Spain, which last wants Morroco but will have a hard nut to crack.

The ideas of modern rulers.

Public No. 430-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,
20th April 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated

C2014 M15

207

Sent by P.S.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Mar. 17th, 1888.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th March, has an extract from *Tote Hind* comparing the action of Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne in the treatment of their Irish tenants and praising the former's liberality. He has had to tax India, but this he was forced to by India Office and thus got a bad reputation.

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20*th April* 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Circulated

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st March 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 APL 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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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	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st March 1888.
2	"Arunodayam"	Tranquebar	580	March 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Vedanta Nirnayæ Patrika"	Madras	500	1st March 1888.
4	"Por Suttam"	Madras and Coimbatore	2,300	15th March 1888.
5	"Swadeshabhimani"	Salem	70	15th " "
6	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	15th " "
7	"Sreelocaranjany"	Vellore	150	15th " "
8	"Brahma Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	110	15th " "
9	"Swadesa Vaidyan"	Vellore	68	15th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
10	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th March 1888.
	Weekly.			
11	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	10th, 17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
12	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	3rd, 10th 17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
13	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
14	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	18th and 25th March 1888.
15	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	150	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
16	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	17th, 24th and 31st " "
17	"Kudanda Mitran"	Kumbakónam	500	17th, 24th and 31st " "
18	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	300	25th January and 8th February 1888.
19	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	15th, 22nd and 29th March 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Dravidavartamauny"	Madras	250	15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th March 1888.
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Do.	1,000	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st " "
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
22	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th March 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
23	"The Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	19th and 26th March 1888.
24	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	30	17th and 24th " "
25	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	15th and 22nd " "
	MALAYALAM.			
26	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	17th and 24th March 1888.
27	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st March 1888.
28	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	14th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
29	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	19th and 26th March 1888.
30	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
31	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	8th and 15th March 1888.
32	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	10th, 20th and 31st March 1888.
33	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th and 25th March 1888.
34	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th March 1888.
35	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	15th and 22nd March 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 22nd instant, says:—The Emperor of Germany being dead and his son being in a precarious state of health, the empire will shortly pass on to a young prince of only 29 years of age. The veteran minister, Prince Bismark, being already 73 years of age, will soon be incapacitated for work, and then, when the empire is in the hands of a young prince guided by an inexperienced minister, war is sure to be declared by France. Already we smell of gunpowder. We are anxious what policy the British would adopt under such a contingency. If the British Government should take part in the war, there is no hope of the burden of taxes being lightened in India for a long time to come.

The situation in Europe.

VIJAYADHWÀJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, reports some conjectures which have appeared in the London papers regarding the Viceroy's resignation, and some opinions regarding his successor. The extracts given connect Lord Dufferin's resignation with the lease of the Burma ruby mines and the Nizam's offer of pecuniary help towards frontier defences.

London rumours on the Viceroy's resignation, &c.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

3. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, gives an account of the life of the late Emperor William of Germany.

Life of the late Emperor William of Germany.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

4. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th March, has an article from *Am* wondering if the Amir is mad that he wants to quarrel with Government.

What is the Amir doing?

MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Mar. 15th, 1888.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd March, and other papers have an extract from *Am* pointing out the necessity for the Government to extend its influence in Persia. The Persians think the Government can no longer fight. Russian officers command three of the Persian battalions and Russians are the general drill instructors, and the Persians think the Russians all-powerful.

Persia.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th March, draws attention to the issue of a circular of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal Presidency, by which the sub-inspectors of the several divisions are directed to forward weekly reports to the District Superintendent about matters prejudicial to the administration of Government, factions, agitations, newspapers, religious institutions, suspected characters, foreigners, the movements of the latter, riot-producing rumours, discussions about Government Acts, clandestine purchase of guns and ammunition without the knowledge of the authorities, proceedings of native associations (whether favorable or unfavorable to Government), the affairs of the independent (Native) States, &c. The editor thinks that the police is justified to notice only matters which affect Government or suspected characters, foreigners and their movements, clandestine purchase of guns, &c., but that purely religious or social affairs are beyond their sphere, including in these the meetings of the native congress, which are intended to air the grievances of the Indian population. Any interference of the police authorities with subjects not prejudicial to Government may lead people to infer that the authorities dislike native associations to stand up for their rights.

Police espionage.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 24th, 1888.

(b) Courts.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

7. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 15th instant, complains that the District Judge of Bellary allows seats on the bench to spectators, and says that the presence of a person other than the Judge on the bench tends to distract the attention of the counsel and of the witnesses and seriously interferes with the decorum and discipline in the court and affects its dignity.

The Bellary District Judge allowing seats to spectators on the bench.

(d) Education.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

8. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th March, when mentioning the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Grigg at the Senate meeting that the vernaculars should be made an optional subject for the B.A. degree examination, remarks that this arrangement does not encourage the study of the vernacular languages, which should remain a compulsory subject.

On the proposal to make the vernacular languages a special optional subject for the B.A. examination.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 15th March, says:—The Government have been pleased to reduce, as an experimental measure, the rates of fees in Local Board schools by 25 per cent. in backward districts; but we are sorry that the more liberal recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction have not met with the approval of the Government. We are amused to find that Bellary, Adóni, Gooty, Anantapúr, Cuddapah, Madanapalle and Kurnool are considered to be flourishing educational centres and are not allowed the benefit of the reduced rates.

Reduction of school-fees in backward districts.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

10. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd March, complains of the want of girls' schools for Muhammadans, and urges that class to bestir themselves in this matter.

Girls' schools.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 17th, 1888.

11. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th March, is of opinion that Local Fund Boards should employ all the moneys collected as road cess in the laying out of roads in and around villages and in bridging over the irrigation channels which cross such roads.

The application of road cess.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 21st, 1888.

12. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st March, a correspondent calls the attention of the Madras Municipality to the insanitary condition of the village of Teynampett.

The insanitary state of Teynampett.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

13. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd March, considers the system of giving out the taxes on contract is a loss to both public and municipalities.

Contracts for tax collection.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

14. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, objects to an order lately passed for the removal of tatties from the fronts of shops; these give shelter from sun and rain, &c., and their removal will be a cause of dissatisfaction.

Bangalore: Tatties over shop fronts.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

15. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th March, in noticing with pleasure the issue of certain cases decided by the District Judges of Malabar, overruling the decisions of the Settlement Officer against the interests of Government, observes that some experienced civil officer should be appointed as Commissioner to represent the British interests in the

Decision of the Settlement Officer overruled, &c.

boundary disputes between the Cochin and the British territories. The nomination of one of the Sub-Judges of Pálghat or Calicut as the British Boundary Commissioner is therefore suggested.

(h) Railways.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 10th, 1888.

16. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 10th March, recommends the adoption of a uniform rate of fares and charges for passengers and goods on all the railways in India.

Uniform fares on railways.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 24th, 1888.

17. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 24th March, advocates the opening of a trial station at Caranguli on the South Indian Railway line.

A trial station at Caranguli.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 24th, 1888.

18. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 24th instant, says:—This is not the first time that attention has been drawn to the neglect shown towards third-class passengers by the different companies who own the railways in this land. Although it is well known that it is from this class that most of the proceeds are derived, the passengers are neglected and often treated in a manner that reflects little credit on those who are placed in authority on the different lines. In the first place, the accommodation is insufficient and bad; the crowding is often fearful, and those who travel are often treated in a manner that must be acutely felt by them.

Native third-class passengers are sometimes vexing, but this is owing to their ignorance of the railway rules, and the railway staff, instead of bullying them and using abusive language, should show them every consideration and briefly explain to them the rules where they go wrong.

Ill-treatment of railway third-class passengers.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Mar. 14th, 1888.

19. Referring to the proposal to open a new railway station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr, an article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 14th March, observes that Etakulam is the best place for the new station, and that this selection will greatly increase the income to the Railway Company and the convenience of the public.

The new station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr where to be opened.

(i) Salt.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 28th, 1888.

20. A correspondent complains, in the *Swadeshamitran* of the 28th March, that retail dealers sell salt at an unduly high price in the villages, and considers that Government should frame rules fixing the price at which salt shall be sold.

A fixed price for salt.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 28th, 1888.

21. A correspondent, referring to the enhanced salt duty, writes to the *Swadeshamitran* of the 28th March:—It seems that Lord Dufferin is ambitious of earning the bad name of Lord Lytton before his departure to England at the end of the year. The enhanced salt duty falls crushingly on the poorer classes. Could Lord Dufferin have had the least sympathy for the millions of poor people when he plunged them into great distress by the enhancement of the salt tax? There are various ways of obtaining revenue without resorting to this oppressive tax. The high salaries paid to officials may be curtailed and import duties may be levied on articles of English manufacture. The reason why such measures are not adopted is that Lord Dufferin is unwilling to tax the English people. It may be that he derives pleasure in beholding the English people laugh and the natives weep.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 31st, 1888.

22. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 31st March, states that the Hindus should be grateful to Government for having raised the price of salt so as to limit its use, and for having lessened the price of arrack so as to extend its use.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

(k) General.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 10th, 1888.

23. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 10th March, commenting on the causes of the decline of wealth in India, remarks that Government help to make the people poorer by levying whatever taxes they can. If Government see the people in any way prosperous, they impose new taxes on them. The same paper also observes that whatever taxes are imposed, they fall only on the poor, and that the rich somehow contrive to escape them.

Taxation in India.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 24th, 1888.

24. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 24th March, says that it is not to be wondered at that the Indian exchequer often shows a deficit, for the Government are lavish in their expenditure. Why should Government pay their pensions in English currency to retired Anglo-Indians and lose large sums by the unfavorable rate of exchange? Why should they pay large salaries to English officials, who, in fact, do little or nothing? Why should Government declare war against Burma, and why should they, after its annexation, continue to expend Indian money to maintain peace and order in that country?

Public expenditure and deficit in the revenue.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 28th, 1888.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th March, writes as follows:—When the Governor of Madras visited Salem, the people complained to him that the water-supply of that town was deficient and impure, and prayed that Government should help the Salem Municipality with money to improve the water-supply. The Governor, in reply, stated that funds were not available in the local treasury for such a scheme. The revenue yielded by this presidency alone is over 20 crores of rupees. How is all this large amount expended? If it is of no avail to the people in procuring them such an absolute necessity as the supply of water, are not the rights of the subjects and the obligations of Government ignored? To speak the truth, the greater part of the revenue of this presidency is withdrawn by the Government of India for their own purposes. In the Burma war is spent every year the sum of two crores. This war has been productive of no good to us. The Government of England engaged in this war because they were jealous of the French obtaining influence in Burma. It was represented that the King of Burma ruled his country tyrannically. To put an end to this rule of tyranny and to open a new market for the consumption of English goods, the war was waged. The Hindus had no interest whatever in it; the sole object of the war was to advance the interests of the English people. The English, however, contributed nothing towards the cost of the war, which was wholly met from the Indian revenues. The Government of India moreover expend immense sums of money in strengthening the frontier defences and in increasing the army. The durbar at Rawal Pindi was a very costly affair, and countless sums of money were expended for the frontier delimitation. Thus at various times have the public revenues been lavishly expended without producing any good to the people in return. It is this lavish expenditure that has created a deficit in the revenue, to meet which new taxes have not only been imposed, but the Provincial Funds at the disposal of the local Governments have been drawn upon by the Imperial Government. As a result of this, local works of public utility are left to starve. This explains why the people of Salem are obliged to remain without an adequate supply of good water. If the people had some slight share in the administration, would they consent to the public revenues being thus expended for the benefit of foreigners and for the advancement of military glory?

Public expenditure and deficit in the revenue.

SWADESHABHIMANI, Mar. 15th, 1888.

26. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 15th March, says:—The people are groaning under various taxes and Lord Dufferin, not content with the sufferings which the people already endure, has devised a measure whereby to sweep away the people entirely, viz., increasing the price of salt. Let us inquire into the cause why the sufferings of the people multiply. The

The defects in the administration of India.

Queen-Empress, who rules India from a far-off country, is not in a position to understand directly the wants and grievances of the Indians. The Viceroys, who are deputed to hold rule in India, take no interest in the welfare of the people, and, being only the paid servants of the Crown, do things in a half-hearted manner. They take pride in imposing taxes, and for this purpose they promulgate the false ideas that India is a rich country and that its people are in a position to bear the taxes that are imposed on them. Under native rule such sufferings by taxation and otherwise did not exist. The native rulers took direct cognizance of the wants of the people and suitably remedied them; hence the people were prosperous. The only procedure that should now be adopted by the people is to constantly petition the Government, making known their wants and grievances and praying for redress.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Mar. 17th and 24th 1888.

27. The *Hindu Janabhushani* publishes, in the issues of the 17th and 24th March, the views of Mr. William Digby as to the relative merits of the British rule in India and the rule of the Native States, and concludes by saying that under the British rule there is nothing to be complained of, except it be that Government do not make themselves acquainted with the wants of the people.

The defects in the administration of India.

KUDANDA MITRAN, Mar. 24th and 31st, 1888.

28. In the *Kudanda Mitran*, of the 24th and 31st March, is published the following:—The maxim is true that kings have been created for the benefit of the people and not the people for the benefit of kings. It is felt to be very hard therefore that the welfare of the 250 millions of people in India should be confided to the care of the 33,000 Englishmen who reside in the country and are ignorant of the above maxim. As Government administer the country without taking into account public opinion, and as one set of laws obtains for the ruling race and another for the ruled, the people are obliged to form associations and establish vernacular newspapers to ventilate their grievances. These efforts of the people, no doubt, create some uneasiness in the minds of those Englishmen who are envious of the advancement of India. There is, however, a far better means of inducing them to administer the country according to the wishes of the people, and it is this—to make known our wants and grievances to the people of England. Those people now entertain the idea that the Indians have nothing to complain of under the British rule; and when once their eyes are opened to the real state of things, they will elect and return to the British Parliament such members as have a knowledge of, and take a real interest in Indian affairs. Then the members of Parliament will no longer display that indifference which they do now when Indian questions are discussed before them. Then those Anglo-Indians who are called "Indian experts" and have seats in Parliament (*sic*) will no longer be in a position to mislead the other members in matters affecting India. Some Englishmen, with Mr. William Digby at their head, are now endeavouring to bring about this state of things; and it is necessary that the people of India should come forward and help Mr. Digby's project with contributions of money.

The better administration of India.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

29. A correspondent of the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 15th instant, in speaking of the advantages and disadvantages of the British rule in India, condemns the policy of appointing in any district the natives of the same district as magistrates and district munsifs. He says that a magistrate or munsif holding appointment in his native place is likely to be influenced in his decisions by his numerous relatives and friends. Again, a magistrate or munsif must not be allowed to remain in the same place for a long time, but must be transferred at least once in five years so as to allow him no time to make friends in the place. Now that all magistrates and munsifs are able to

Choosing magistrates and munsifs from the natives of the place and keeping them in the same place for a long time.

conduct their business in English, there would be no difficulty on the score of their ignorance of vernaculars in so transferring them from place to place.

It is a well known fact that many officers acquire lands in the name of their wives, relatives or friends for nominal values. If any aggrieved party brings a complaint against such officers, he finds great difficulty in getting witnesses to speak against them and is almost sure that the accused will somehow or other get off scot-free.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

Officers in South Canara.

30. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 22nd instant, says that officers in South Canara are not transferred from one place to another even once in five years although there is an order to that effect. These officers, being confined to the same place, become arrogant and domineering. There is no reason why they should not be transferred to other districts. In Bellary there are five Canarese taluks, and men from South Canara may very well be transferred to these.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Mar. 14th, 1888.

The relations between landlords and tenants in Malabar.

31. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 14th March, while stating how unkind the landlords in Malabar are towards their tenants, quotes instances to show how, in most cases, the latter quietly submit to whatever terms the former impose in order to preserve the friendly relations between them.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

Grant of licenses, for using arms, by the Collector of Malabar.

32. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th March, in noticing with pleasure that the Collector of Malabar, in his recent jamabandi tour, granted a number of licenses to the inhabitants of Walluvanad, &c., for the use of their arms, and, in so doing, gave some effect to His Excellency the Governor's promise in this connection, blames Mr. Logan, who is supposed to be opposed to the interests of the people, for not having granted licenses freely. The wonder is expressed that Government acted up to Mr. Logan's opinion, and it is hoped that the Government will permit the Collector to grant licenses still more freely, and will ultimately restore the surrendered arms to their owners.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

Remarks on the full salary system in the case of sub-registrars and registrars.

33. Referring to the proposal to introduce the full salary system in the case of sub-registrars, another article, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, as the salaries of sub-registrars are at present not sufficient for their position, they should be better paid in order to keep them beyond the reach of temptation and to induce others to join the department. Salaries varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 and from Rs. 150 to Rs. 700 are recommended in the case of sub-registrars and registrars, respectively.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

Remarks on the list of Muhammadans qualified for Government employment.

34. Referring to an order of Government requiring the preparation of a list of Muhammadans qualified for Government employment in the Madras Presidency, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, suggests that copies of the list should be sent to the chief officers of all provinces.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

Remarks on Mr. Barington Brown's appointment in Burma.

35. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, considers as unnecessary the expenses to be incurred in connection with the appointment, by the Secretary of State for India, of one Mr. Barington Brown to find out all the places suited for gold, silver and jewel mining operations in Burma.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KALANIDHI, March 15th, 1888.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

36. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th March, regrets to see the Religious Endowments Bill withdrawn from the consideration of the Legislative Council, and asks how can the Government of India justify themselves for having withdrawn the

Bill merely on the ground that it would distress the religious feelings of some people, while they have enhanced the salt tax which greatly distresses the minds of all the poor people in India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 17th, 1888.

The Tenancy Bill.

37. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th March, urges on the landholders of the Madras Presidency the necessity of uniting together and petitioning Government with regard to the Tenancy Bill, some of the provisions of which are hurtful to their interests.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 31st, 1888.

Imprisonment for debt.

38. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 31st March, considers that imprisonment for debt should not be abolished unless the attachment of property in execution of a decree is extended also to a moiety of the salary, however small, of any one, whether he be a public officer or not, and to a moiety of the stipends allowed to pensioners.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

The Debtors Bill.

39. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 22nd March, says that no special circumstances have arisen necessitating the revival of the subject of the Debtors' Bill. The exemption of women from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debt is a great mistake. In India females of all classes carry on trade, agriculture and other industries on small or large scale, and have very often to borrow money for those purposes. If the law absolutely exempts them from personal liability, they will meet with great difficulty in raising loans. In the case of males, the civil courts are invested with too large powers. The existing provisions are quite sufficient to protect really indigent debtors from the cruelties of the creditors. It is satisfactory that the select committee have expunged from the original Bill the provision which cast the burden of maintaining a debtor while in jail upon the State. Altogether the proposed legislation is one-sided and loses sight of the justice due to the creditor.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 24th, 1888.

Remarks on the Malabar Evictions and Waste Lands Bill.

40. Referring to the report of the select committee on the Malabar Evictions and Waste Lands Bill, which is now referred to certain revenue and judicial officers in Malabar and to the High Court for their opinions, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th March, makes the following observations:—The Bill is injurious to both landlords and tenants. The provisions of the Bill with regard to waste lands evidently show that, when some measure increases the Government revenue, the legislature do not care to see whether it is just or otherwise. Without the modifications suggested in the case of waste lands, the Bill will do harm to janmis. The Bill was drafted not to remedy any such grievance as that waste lands are not to be had for cultivation, but to check arbitrary evictions and exorbitant exactions by the janmis. Some of the provisions of the Bill, being very concise, will admit of different interpretations as in the case of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, and will therefore increase the annoyance to the people. Hope is expressed that, in giving their opinions on the Bill, the High Court Judges, the Collector and the District Judges will consider these matters.

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

The Debtors Act.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th March, says the late order of Government regarding the indebtedness of its employés has had the effect of bringing the money lenders to their senses. The law allowing women to be imprisoned should be at once rescinded; it causes their disgrace, and, worse, creditors use it for immoral purposes. We hear the Ilbert Bill is to come into force. It is cruelty to delay it, and we trust it will be made law at once.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

Reform needed in the Council of the Maha Raja of Mysore.

42. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 15th instant, points out that the Council of the Maha Raja of Mysore, as at present constituted, is a mere farce as it has been doing no good and is entirely led by the nose by the

Dewan. If it is to be useful it must be reconstituted on the lines laid down by the Government of India, and presided over by the Maha Raja himself. If not, the sooner it is abolished the better, as its abolition will effect an annual saving of nearly Rs. 10,000 to the State.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Mar. 19th, 1888.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th instant, says:—In a speech delivered by Sir Lepel Grffin in the Native State of Rutlam, he said that it would be his painful duty, in carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government, to deprive a certain prince of all administrative power. Now, who could this prince be? The Holkar has been much talked of of late. Next to him, the Maha Raja of Travancore may feel not quite safe on his throne. It is certain that a State administered by Sarvani will sooner or later come to such grief.

The deprivation of administrative power.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

44. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 22nd instant, says that ever since the province of Mysore was transferred to His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiar, no fewer than four British Residents have come and gone in Mysore. This constant change is undesirable. The Residents get no time to become acquainted with the people, because, as soon as a Resident comes in, he is so well received by those in authority that he gets a favorable impression of the powers that be, and whatever complaints are made against them by the people little credit is given to them. But if the Residents are allowed to remain sufficiently long, they can become better acquainted with the real state of things and cease to place implicit faith in the sayings and doings of those in authority.

Frequent change of British Residents in Mysore.

In Mysore there are now two parties—the natives and the foreigners. The latter are too powerful and give no admittance to the natives of the province into the higher service. The Maha Raja himself, being surrounded by foreigners, pays no attention to the representations of the people. The Residents, thinking their stay in the province only a temporary one, do not interfere in the matter. But Sir Harry Prendergast is an impartial man and we earnestly hope he will remove all causes of discontent among the people.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Mar. 26th, 1888.

45. As no arrangements seem to have been made to fill up the place of Mr. Plumer, the Chief Justice, during his absence on leave, the *Karnataka Prakasika* fears that the place may be left vacant just as the place in the Maha Raja's Council has been. To leave the work of the court to be done by only two judges will cause great inconvenience to the parties as all appeals from the decisions of the two judges will have to lie over till the return of the third.

The Chief Court in Mysore.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

46. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, considers the Government of India should inquire into the charges brought by the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* against Sir L. Griffin, who, it appears, has treated the Rani of Bhopal as His Excellency the Governor-General would not treat a middle-class lady. A mixed European and Native Commission should be appointed to ascertain the facts, for it was never the intention of Government that Political Agents should interfere unnecessarily, though, it appears, they exercise all kinds of tyranny and the Chiefs have to bear it.

Sir Lepel Griffin and Bhopal.

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

KALANIDHI, Mar. 15th, 1888.

47. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th March, states that the rule of Lord Dufferin is signalised by the amount of suffering which it has inflicted on the poor. The income tax is oppressive, the Burma war had drained India of its money, and the recent enhancement of the salt tax has caused unspeakable woe to the starving poor.

The condition of the people under Lord Dufferin's administration.

DESHABHIMANI, Mar. 17th, 1888.

48. The *Deshabhimani*, of the 17th March, complains in general terms that the ryots of this country are sunk in poverty, that their lands are diminishing in fertility, that they have numerous taxes to pay, that the forest rules bear hard on them, that their cattle decrease in number owing to the want of grazing grounds, that the tanks and other sources of irrigation are allowed by the Public Works Department to fall into disrepair, that remissions of revenue are hardly ever granted, and that the settlement of revenue has mainly conduced to increase the tax on land.

The general condition of the people.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 24th, 1888.

49. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 24th March, complains that the hours during which the ophthalmic hospital in Madras is open to out-patients, viz., from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M., are much too early to suit the convenience of persons coming from distant parts of the town and its suburbs.

The Madras ophthalmic hospital.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 31st, 1888.

50. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 31st March, anticipates for Burma the same state of affairs as that which exists in India. It says that every conceivable tax will be levied in Burma. The English at present are engaged in sucking up all the countries they can, and when this work is finished, they will begin to suck up men and their property.

The greediness of the English.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 17th, 1888.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th March, referring to the presentation of the "Burma medal" to the Viceroy on account of the conquest of Burma, says that the obtainment of titles and medals has now become very easy, and that it has become impossible to see any real difference between those who have received such honors and those who have not. The *Vikatatudan* and the *Kudanda Mitran* of the 24th March both speak to a similar effect.

Presentation of the Burma medal to the Viceroy.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 21st, 1888.

52. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st March, says: Until Government empower the people of this country to elect their own representatives to sit in the Legislative Councils and represent public opinion, there seems to be no better means of making known to Government what public opinion on any matter is than the formation of associations and the submission by them of memorials to Government. Until such power is given to the people, they should persist in making known to Government, through these associations, what their opinions are on matters which affect their interests. It is only when the people repeatedly make Government understand that there exists a public opinion on all important administrative measures, that Government will seek to learn what it is and esteem it.

Public opinion in India.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, commenting on the remarks of some Urdu papers on a speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, says the object of newspapers is not to applaud everything that is done by our rulers and so get a livelihood. Such papers are not worthy of the name. Their object is the welfare of their country and to show the rulers what is wanted. The Urdu papers are much better than the Anglo-Indian. The misfortune is they are not in the language of the rulers. Sir A. Colvin regrets the Urdu papers attack Government. We reply, till Government know the opinion of the country they cannot do good, for if they benefit one they hurt another. If Sir Auckland will compare his favourite *Pioneer* and the Native papers he will see which represents the feelings of the people. The Urdu papers should be studied by the rulers and considered an instrument for the welfare of Government, the people and the Native States.

The Urdu Press and Sir A. Colvin.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Mar. 17th, 1888.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th March, has an extract from *Tote Hind* comparing the action of Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne in the treatment of their Irish tenants and praising the former's liberality.

The coming and departing Viceroys.

He has had to tax India, but this he was forced to by India Office and thus got a bad reputation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

55. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, says a friend well informed on political affairs considers the cause of the Viceroy giving up the large pay he gets here for the small pay of Ambassador to Rome is that he is an Irish landowner and has persuaded Government he can get the Pope to interfere to quieten Ireland in the same way he persuaded the Sultan to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel and on first arrival here got the Muhammadans to praise himself with one voice.

The Viceroy's resignation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 29th, 1888.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th March, in a leading article says :— "Formerly the rulers of kingdoms were content to manage their internal affairs; now all this is changed and they are always interfering with others. Take the Viceroy first in the way he conquered Burma; he now wants to take Tibet and in the same way has an eye on Cashmir, only no excuse has yet offered. The article then goes on to mention the aspirations of China, Japan, Russia, Germany, Italy, France and Spain, which last wants Morroco but will have a hard nut to crack.

The ideas of modern rulers.

Public No. 430-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,
20th April 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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The Telugu Translator
to Government.

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 7th
Received 9 } April 1888.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu
Newspapers for the fortnight
ending the 31st March 188

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suspected Characters

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(d) Education

2. The Editor of the Andhraprakā
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Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras 7th April 1888.

fortnight ending the 31st March 1

	Place of Publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
	Madras	500	17th and 24th March 1888.

Home Administration.

(a) Police.

prakāsika, of the 24th March, draws attention to the issue of a circular of the Inspector General of Police, Bengal Presidency, by tors of the several divisions are directed horts to the District Superintendent about to the administration of Government, factions, rs, Religious institutions, suspected Cha- the movements of the latter, Riot producing s about Government Acts, clandestine pur- ammition without the knowledge of the auth hative Associations (whether favourable or ment) the affairs of the independent (hative, thinks that the Police is justified to notice

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(k) General.
Nil.

III. Legislation.
Nil.

IV. Native States.
Nil.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.
Nil.

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Public (1888) Dept

From

The Telugu Translator

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To

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THE SECRETARIAT
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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Report on Telugu Newspapers for the

No.	Names of Newspaper
1	Andhraprakāsika

II. 3

Andhraprakāsika, March, 24th, 1888.

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"Police Espionage."

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Report on Telugu Newspapers fo

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I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

"Police Espionage."

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

On the proposal to make the Verna[illegible]adhra languages a special optional subject for the B. A. Examination.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Nil.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

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Public (1888) Department.

From ~~C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,~~ M.R.Ry P. Ranganadam Mudaliar Avargal, M.A.,
Ag Tamil Translator
to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Ootacamund.

No. 73.

Dated 17th April 1888.

Received 18

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 20 APL 88

Subject.

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

Print

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Tamil Translator's office
Madras, 17th April 1888. } S. Ranganadan
Ag Tamil Translator to Government.

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IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

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

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The Tenancy Bill.

15. The Swadesamitran of the 17th March urges on the landholders of the Madras Presidency the necessity of uniting together and petitioning Government with regard to the Tenancy Bill, some of the provisions of

ignorant of the above maxim. As Government administer the country without taking into account public opinion, and as one set of laws obtains for the ruling race and another for the ruled, the people are obliged to form Associations and establish vernacular newspapers to ventilate their grievances. These efforts of the people, no doubt, create some uneasiness in the minds of those Englishmen who are envious of the advancement of India. There is, however, a far better means of inducing them to administer the country according to the wishes of the people, and it is this — to make known our wants and grievances to the people of England. Those people now entertain the idea that the Indians have nothing to complain of under the British rule; and when once their eyes are opened to the real state of things, they will elect and return to the British Parliament such members as have a knowledge of and take a real interest in Indian affairs. Then the members of Parliament will no longer display that indifference which they do now when Indian questions are discussed before them. Then those Anglo-Indians who are called "Indian experts" and

taxes that are imposed on them. Under native rule such sufferings by taxation and otherwise did not exist. The native rulers took direct cognisance of the wants of the people and suitably remedied them; hence the people were prosperous. The only procedure that should now be adopted by the people is to constantly petition the Government, making known their wants and grievances and praying for redress.

The defect in the administration of India.

12. The Hindu Janabhushani publishes in the issues of the 17th and 24th March the views of Mr William Digby as to the relative merits of the British rule in India and the rule of the native states, and concludes by saying that under the British rule there is nothing to be complained of, except it be that Government do not make themselves acquainted with the wants of the people.

The better administration of India.

13. In the Kudandai Kuiran of the 24th and 31st March is published the following—

The maxim is true that kings have been created for the benefit of the people and not the people for the benefit of kings. It is felt to be very hard, therefore, that the welfare of the 250 millions of people in India should be confided to the care of the 33,000 Englishmen, who reside in the country and are ignorant

As a result of this, local works of public utility are left to starve. This explains why the people of Salem are obliged to remain without an adequate supply of good water. If the people had some slight share in the administration, would they consent to the public revenues being thus expended for the benefit of foreigners and for the advancement of military glory?

The defects in the administration of India.

11. The Swadesabhimani of the 15th March says— The people are groaning under various taxes; and Lord Dufferin, not content with the sufferings which the people already endure, has devised a measure whereby to sweep away the people entirely, viz., increasing the price of salt. Let us inquire into the cause why the sufferings of the people multiply: The Queen-Empress, who rules India from a far-off country, is not in a position to understand directly the wants and grievances of the Indians. The Viceroys, who are deputed to hold rule in India, take no interest in the welfare of the people, and being only the paid servants of the Crown, do things in a half-hearted manner. They take pride in imposing taxes, and for this purpose they promulgate the false ideas that India is a rich country, and that its people are in a position to bear the

taxes

The Government of England engaged in this war, because they were jealous of the French obtaining influence in Burmah. It was represented that the king of Burmah ruled his country tyrannically. To put an end to this rule of tyranny and to open a new market for the consumption of English goods, the war was waged. The Hindus had no interest whatever in it; the sole object of the war was to advance the interests of the English people. The English, however, contributed nothing towards the cost of the war, which was wholly met from the Indian revenues. The Government of India moreover expend immense sums of money in strengthening the frontier defences and in increasing the army. The Durbar at Rawal Pindi was a very costly affair; and countless sums of money were expended for the frontier delimitation. Thus at various times have the public revenues been lavishly expended without producing any good to the people in return. It is this lavish expendi-ture that has created a deficit in the revenue, to meet which new taxes have not only been imposed, but the provincial funds at the disposal of the Local Governments have been drawn upon by the Imperial Government.

As Anglo-Indians, and lose large sums by the unfavorable rate of Exchange? Why should they pay large salaries to English officials who in fact do little or nothing? Why should Government declare war against Burmah, and why should they, after its annexation, continue to expend Indian money to maintain peace and order in that country?

10. The Swadesamitran of the 28th March writes as follows—

Public expenditure and deficit in the Revenue.

When the Governor of Madras visited Salem, the people complained to him that the water supply of that town was deficient and impure, and prayed that Government should help the Salem Municipality with money to improve the water supply. The Governor in reply stated that funds were not available in the local treasury for such a scheme. The revenue yielded by this Presidency alone is over 20 crores of rupees. How is all this large amount expended? If it is of no avail to the people in procuring them such an absolute necessity as the supply of water, are not the rights of the subjects and the obligations of Government ignored? To speak the truth, the greater part of the revenue of this Presidency is withdrawn by the Goverment of India for their own purposes. In the Burmah war is spent every year the sum of two crores. This war has been productive of no good to us.

The

duties may be levied on articles of English manufacture. The reason why such measures are not adopted is that Lord Dufferin is unwilling to tax the English people. It may be that he derives pleasure in beholding the English people laugh and the natives weep.

The enhancement of the salt-tax.

7. The Vikalatidan of the 31st March states that the Hindus should be grateful to Government for having raised the price of salt so as to limit its use, and for having lessened the price of arrack so as to extend its use.

(k) General.

Taxation in India.

8. The Vikatatidan of the 10th March, commenting on the causes of the decline of wealth in India, remarks that Government help to make the people poorer by levying whatever taxes they can. If Government see the people in any way prosperous, they impose new taxes on them. The same paper also observes that whatever taxes are imposed, they fall only on the poor, and that the rich somehow contrive to escape them.

Public expenditure and deficit in the Revenue.

9. The Vikatatidan of the 24th March says that it is not to be wondered at that the Indian Exchequer often shows a deficit, for the Government are lavish in their expenditure. Why should Government pay their pensions in English currency to retired

Anglo-Indians

(h) Railways.

Uniform fares on Railways.

3. The Vettikkodiyon of the 10th March recommends the adoption of a uniform rate of fares and charges for passengers and goods on all the Railways in India.

A trial station at Karunguli.

4. The Vettikkodiyon of the 24th March advocates the opening of a trial station at Karunguli on the South Indian Railway line.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice.

(j) Salt.

A fixed price for salt.

5. A correspondent complains in the Swadesamitran of the 28th March that retail dealers sell salt at an unduly high price in the villages, and considers that Government should frame rules, fixing the price at which salt shall be sold.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

6. A correspondent, referring to the enhanced salt duty, writes to the Swadesamitran of the 28th March — It seems that Lord Dufferin is ambitious of earning the bad name of Lord Lytton before his departure to England at the end of the year. The enhanced salt duty falls crushingly on the poorer classes. Could Lord Dufferin have had the least sympathy for the millions of poor people when he plunged them into great distress by the enhancement of the salt-tax? There are various ways of obtaining revenue without resorting to this oppressive tax. The high salaries paid to officials may be curtailed, and import

duties

I. Foreign Politics.

Nothing deserving notice.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice.

(b) Courts.

Nothing deserving notice.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The application of road-cess.

1. The Swadesamitran of the 17th March is of opinion that Local Fund Boards should employ all the moneys collected as road-cess, in the laying out of roads in and around villages, and in bridging over the irrigation channels which cross such roads.

The insanitary state of Teynampett.

2. In the Swadesamitran of the 21st March, a correspondent calls the attention of the Madras Municipality to the insanitary condition of the village of Teynampett.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

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 March 1888.
2	Arunódayam	Tranquebar	580	March 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	Vedánta Nirnaya Patrikai	Madras	500	1st March 1888.
4	Por Sattam	Madras and Coimbatore	2,300	15th March 1888.
5	Swadésábhimáni	Salem	70	15th March 1888.
6	Calánidhi	Coimbatore	280	15th March 1888.
7	Srílókaranjani	Vellore	150	15th March 1888.
8	Brahma Gnána Bhodini	Bangalore	110	15th March 1888.
9	Swadésa Vaidyan	Vellore	68	15th March 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
10	Travancore Abhimáni	Nagercoil	350	20th March 1888.
	Weekly.			
11	Vettikkodiyon	Madras	200	10th, 17th, 24th & 31st March 1888.
12	Vikatadútan	Do	1500	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th & 31st March 1888.
13	Hindu Janabhishani	Do	200	17th, 24th & 31st March 1888.
14	Tatwavivêkini	Do	140	18th and 25th March 1888.
15	Tarangai Nésan	Do	150	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
16	Desábhimáni	Tiruppattur.	350	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
17	Kudandaimitran	Kumbhakonam	600	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
18	Sujanóllásan	Tanjore	300	25th January and 8th February 1888.
19	Amrita Bhódini	Tripatore	366	15th, 22nd and 29th March 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	Drávidavartamáni	Madras	250	15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th & 29th March 1888.
21	Swadésamitran	Do	1,000	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th & 31st March 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 73 OF 1888.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

1. The application of road-cess.
2. The insanitary state of Teynampett.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

3. Uniform fares on Railways.
4. A trial Station at Tarangoli.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

5. A fixed price for Salt.
6. The enhancement of the Salt tax.
7. Do.

(k) General.

8. Taxation in India.
9. Public expenditure and deficit in the Revenue.
10. Do.
11. The defects in the administration of India.
12. Do.
13. The better administration of India.

III. Legislation.

14. The Religious Endowments Bill.
15. The Tenancy Bill.
16. Imprisonment for debt.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

17. The condition of the people under Lord Dufferin's administration.
18. The general condition of the people.

VI. Miscellaneous.

19. The Madras Ophthalmic Hospital.
20. The greediness of the English.
21. Presentation of the Burmah Medal to the Viceroy.
22. Public Opinion in India.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Mar. 17th, 1888.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th March, has an extract from *Tote Hind* comparing the action of Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne in the treatment of their Irish tenants and praising the former's liberality.

The coming and departing Viceroys.

He has had to tax India, but this he was forced to by India Office and thus got a bad reputation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

55. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, says a friend well informed on political affairs considers the cause of the Viceroy giving up the large pay he gets here for the small pay of Ambassador to Rome is that he is an Irish landowner and has persuaded Government he can get the Pope to interfere to quieten Ireland in the same way he persuaded the Sultan to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel and on first arrival here got the Muhammadans to praise himself with one voice.

The Viceroy's resignation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 29th, 1888.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th March, in a leading article says:—"Formerly the rulers of kingdoms were content to manage their internal affairs; now all this is changed and they are always interfering with others. Take the Viceroy first in the way he conquered Burma; he now wants to take Tibet and in the same way has an eye on Cashmir, only no excuse has yet offered. The article then goes on to mention the aspirations of China, Japan, Russia, Germany, Italy, France and Spain, which last wants Morroco but will have a hard nut to crack.

The ideas of modern rulers.

Public No. 4304 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.

Despa 28/4
8 copies
Remarks

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th April 1888.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 73 OF 1888.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

1. The application of road-cess.
2. The insanitary state of Teynampett.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

3. Uniform fares on Railways.
4. A trial station at Caranguli.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

5. A fixed price for Salt.
6. The enhancement of the salt tax.
7. Do.

(k) General.

8. Taxation in India.
9. Public expenditure and deficit in the Revenue.
10. Do.
11. The defects in the administration of India.
12. Do.
13. The better administration of India.

III. Legislation.

14. The Religious Endowments Bill.
15. The Tenancy Bill.
16. Imprisonment for debt.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

17. The condition of the people under Lord Dufferin's administration.
18. The general condition of the people.

VI. Miscellaneous.

19. The Madras Ophthalmic Hospital.
20. The greediness of the English.
21. Presentation of the Burmah Medal to the Viceroy.
22. Public Opinion in India.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st March 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	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st March 1888.
2	"Arunodayam"	Tranquebar	580	March 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Vedanta Nirnayæ Patrika"	Madras	500	1st March 1888.
4	"Por Suttam"	Madras and Coimbatore	2,300	15th March 1888.
5	"Swadeshabhimani"	Salem	70	15th " "
6	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	15th " "
7	"Sreelocaranjany"	Vellore	150	15th " "
8	"Brahma Gnana Bhodini"	Bangalore	110	15th " "
9	"Swadesa Vaidyan"	Vellore	68	15th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
10	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th March 1888.
	Weekly.			
11	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	10th, 17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
12	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	3rd, 10th 17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
13	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
14	"Tatwavivechiny"	Do.	140	18th and 25th March 1888.
15	"Tarangay Neson"	Do.	150	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
16	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
17	"Kudanda Mitran"	Kumbakónam	500	17th, 24th and 31st " "
18	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	300	25th January and 8th February 1888.
19	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	15th, 22nd and 29th March 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Dravidavartamauny"	Madras	250	15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th March 1888.
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Do.	1,000	17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st " "
	TELUGU.			
	Weekly.			
22	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th and 24th March 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
23	"The Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	450	19th and 26th March 1888.
24	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	30	17th and 24th " "
25	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	15th and 22nd " "
	MALAYALAM.			
26	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	17th and 24th March 1888.
27	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st March 1888.
28	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	14th " "
	HINDUSTANI.			
29	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	19th and 26th March 1888.
30	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
31	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	8th and 15th March 1888.
32	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	10th, 20th and 31st March 1888.
33	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th and 25th March 1888.
34	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th March 1888.
35	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	15th and 22nd March 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The situation in Europe.

1. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 22nd instant, says:—The Emperor of Germany being dead and his son being in a precarious state of health, the empire will shortly pass on to a young prince of only 29 years of age. The veteran minister, Prince Bismark, being already 73 years of age, will soon be incapacitated for work, and then, when the empire is in the hands of a young prince guided by an inexperienced minister, war is sure to be declared by France. Already we smell of gunpowder. We are anxious what policy the British would adopt under such a contingency. If the British Government should take part in the war, there is no hope of the burden of taxes being lightened in India for a long time to come. VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

London rumours on the Viceroy's resignation, &c.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, reports some conjectures which have appeared in the London papers regarding the Viceroy's resignation, and some opinions regarding his successor. The extracts given connect Lord Dufferin's resignation with the lease of the Burma ruby mines and the Nizam's offer of pecuniary help towards frontier defences. KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

Life of the late Emperor William of Germany.

3. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, gives an account of the life of the late Emperor William of Germany. KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

What is the Amir doing?

4. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 15th March, has an article from *Am* wondering if the Amir is mad that he wants to quarrel with Government. MUZHAR-UL-AJAIB, Mar. 15th, 1888.

Persia.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd March, and other papers have an extract from *Am* pointing out the necessity for the Government to extend its influence in Persia. The Persians think the Government can no longer fight. Russian officers command three of the Persian battalions and Russians are the general drill instructors, and the Persians think the Russians all-powerful. KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Police espionage.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th March, draws attention to the issue of a circular of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal Presidency, by which the sub-inspectors of the several divisions are directed to forward weekly reports to the District Superintendent about matters prejudicial to the administration of Government, factions, agitations, newspapers, religious institutions, suspected characters, foreigners, the movements of the latter, riot-producing rumours, discussions about Government Acts, clandestine purchase of guns and ammunition without the knowledge of the authorities, proceedings of native associations (whether favorable or unfavorable to Government), the affairs of the independent (Native) States, &c. The editor thinks that the police is justified to notice only matters which affect Government or suspected characters, foreigners and their movements, clandestine purchase of guns, &c., but that purely religious or social affairs are beyond their sphere, including in these the meetings of the native congress, which are intended to air the grievances of the Indian population. Any interference of the police authorities with subjects not prejudicial to Government may lead people to infer that the authorities dislike native associations to stand up for their rights. ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 24th, 1888.

(b) Courts.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

The Bellary District Judge allowing seats to spectators on the bench.

7. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 15th instant, complains that the District Judge of Bellary allows seats on the bench to spectators, and says that the presence of a person other than the Judge on the bench tends to distract the attention of the counsel and of the witnesses and seriously interferes with the decorum and discipline in the court and affects its dignity.

(d) Education.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

On the proposal to make the vernacular languages a special optional subject for the B.A. examination.

8. The editor of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th March, when mentioning the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Grigg at the Senate meeting that the vernaculars should be made an optional subject for the B.A. degree examination, remarks that this arrangement does not encourage the study of the vernacular languages, which should remain a compulsory subject.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

Reduction of school-fees in backward districts.

9. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 15th March, says:—The Government have been pleased to reduce, as an experimental measure, the rates of fees in Local Board schools by 25 per cent. in backward districts; but we are sorry that the more liberal recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction have not met with the approval of the Government. We are amused to find that Bellary, Adóni, Gooty, Anantapúr, Cuddapah, Madanapalle and Kurnool are considered to be flourishing educational centres and are not allowed the benefit of the reduced rates.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

Girls' schools.

10. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd March, complains of the want of girls' schools for Muhammadans, and urges that class to bestir themselves in this matter.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 17th, 1888.

The application of road cess.

11. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th March, is of opinion that Local Fund Boards should employ all the moneys collected as road cess in the laying out of roads in and around villages and in bridging over the irrigation channels which cross such roads.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 21st, 1888.

The insanitary state of Teynampett.

12. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st March, a correspondent calls the attention of the Madras Municipality to the insanitary condition of the village of Teynampett.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

Contracts for tax collection.

13. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd March, considers the system of giving out the taxes on contract is a loss to both public and municipalities.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

Bangalore: Tatties over shop fronts.

14. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, objects to an order lately passed for the removal of tatties from the fronts of shops; these give shelter from sun and rain, &c., and their removal will be a cause of dissatisfaction.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

Decision of the Settlement Officer overruled, &c.

15. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th March, in noticing with pleasure the issue of certain cases decided by the District Judges of Malabar, overruling the decisions of the Settlement Officer against the interests of Government, observes that some experienced civil officer should be appointed as Commissioner to represent the British interests in the

boundary disputes between the Cochin and the British territories. The nomination of one of the Sub-Judges of Pálghat or Calicut as the British Boundary Commissioner is therefore suggested.

(h) Railways.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 10th, 1888.

Uniform fares on railways.

16. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 10th March, recommends the adoption of a uniform rate of fares and charges for passengers and goods on all the railways in India.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 24th, 1888.

A trial station at Caranguli.

17. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 24th March, advocates the opening of a trial station at Caranguli on the South Indian Railway line.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, Mar. 24th, 1888.

Ill-treatment of railway third-class passengers.

18. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini*, of the 24th instant, says:—This is not the first time that attention has been drawn to the neglect shown towards third-class passengers by the different companies who own the railways in this land. Although it is well known that it is from this class that most of the proceeds are derived, the passengers are neglected and often treated in a manner that reflects little credit on those who are placed in authority on the different lines. In the first place, the accommodation is insufficient and bad; the crowding is often fearful, and those who travel are often treated in a manner that must be acutely felt by them.

Native third-class passengers are sometimes vexing, but this is owing to their ignorance of the railway rules, and the railway staff, instead of bullying them and using abusive language, should show them every consideration and briefly explain to them the rules where they go wrong.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Mar. 14th, 1888.

The new station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr where to be opened.

19. Referring to the proposal to open a new railway station between Kuttipuram and Tirúr, an article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 14th March, observes that Etakulam is the best place for the new station, and that this selection will greatly increase the income to the Railway Company and the convenience of the public.

(i) Salt.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 28th, 1888.

A fixed price for salt.

20. A correspondent complains, in the *Swadeshamitran* of the 28th March, that retail dealers sell salt at an unduly high price in the villages, and considers that Government should frame rules fixing the price at which salt shall be sold.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 28th, 1888.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

21. A correspondent, referring to the enhanced salt duty, writes to the *Swadeshamitran* of the 28th March:—It seems that Lord Dufferin is ambitious of earning the bad name of Lord Lytton before his departure to England at the end of the year. The enhanced salt duty falls crushingly on the poorer classes. Could Lord Dufferin have had the least sympathy for the millions of poor people when he plunged them into great distress by the enhancement of the salt tax? There are various ways of obtaining revenue without resorting to this oppressive tax. The high salaries paid to officials may be curtailed and import duties may be levied on articles of English manufacture. The reason why such measures are not adopted is that Lord Dufferin is unwilling to tax the English people. It may be that he derives pleasure in beholding the English people laugh and the natives weep.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 31st, 1888.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

22. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 31st March, states that the Hindus should be grateful to Government for having raised the price of salt so as to limit its use, and for having lessened the price of arrack so as to extend its use.

(k) General.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 10th, 1888.

23. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 10th March, commenting on the causes of the decline of wealth in India, remarks that Government help to make the people poorer by levying whatever taxes they can. If Government see the people in any way prosperous, they impose new taxes on them. The same paper also observes that whatever taxes are imposed, they fall only on the poor, and that the rich somehow contrive to escape them.

Taxation in India.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 24th, 1888.

24. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 24th March, says that it is not to be wondered at that the Indian exchequer often shows a deficit, for the Government are lavish in their expenditure. Why should Government pay their pensions in English currency to retired Anglo-Indians and lose large sums by the unfavorable rate of exchange? Why should they pay large salaries to English officials, who, in fact, do little or nothing? Why should Government declare war against Burma, and why should they, after its annexation, continue to expend Indian money to maintain peace and order in that country?

Public expenditure and deficit in the revenue.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 28th, 1888.

25. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th March, writes as follows:—When the Governor of Madras visited Salem, the people complained to him that the water-supply of that town was deficient and impure, and prayed that Government should help the Salem Municipality with money to improve the water-supply. The Governor, in reply, stated that funds were not available in the local treasury for such a scheme. The revenue yielded by this presidency alone is over 20 crores of rupees. How is all this large amount expended? If it is of no avail to the people in procuring them such an absolute necessity as the supply of water, are not the rights of the subjects and the obligations of Government ignored? To speak the truth, the greater part of the revenue of this presidency is withdrawn by the Government of India for their own purposes. In the Burma war is spent every year the sum of two crores. This war has been productive of no good to us. The Government of England engaged in this war because they were jealous of the French obtaining influence in Burma. It was represented that the King of Burma ruled his country tyrannically. To put an end to this rule of tyranny and to open a new market for the consumption of English goods, the war was waged. The Hindus had no interest whatever in it; the sole object of the war was to advance the interests of the English people. The English, however, contributed nothing towards the cost of the war, which was wholly met from the Indian revenues. The Government of India moreover expend immense sums of money in strengthening the frontier defences and in increasing the army. The durbar at Rawal Pindi was a very costly affair, and countless sums of money were expended for the frontier delimitation. Thus at various times have the public revenues been lavishly expended without producing any good to the people in return. It is this lavish expenditure that has created a deficit in the revenue, to meet which new taxes have not only been imposed, but the Provincial Funds at the disposal of the local Governments have been drawn upon by the Imperial Government. As a result of this, local works of public utility are left to starve. This explains why the people of Salem are obliged to remain without an adequate supply of good water. If the people had some slight share in the administration, would they consent to the public revenues being thus expended for the benefit of foreigners and for the advancement of military glory?

Public expenditure and deficit in the revenue.

SWADESHABHIMANI, Mar. 15th, 1888.

26. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 15th March, says:—The people are groaning under various taxes and Lord Dufferin, not content with the sufferings which the people already endure, has devised a measure whereby to sweep away the people entirely, viz., increasing the price of salt. Let us inquire into the cause why the sufferings of the people multiply. The

The defects in the administration of India.

Queen-Empress, who rules India from a far-off country, is not in a position to understand directly the wants and grievances of the Indians. The Viceroys, who are deputed to hold rule in India, take no interest in the welfare of the people, and, being only the paid servants of the Crown, do things in a half-hearted manner. They take pride in imposing taxes, and for this purpose they promulgate the false ideas that India is a rich country and that its people are in a position to bear the taxes that are imposed on them. Under native rule such sufferings by taxation and otherwise did not exist. The native rulers took direct cognizance of the wants of the people and suitably remedied them; hence the people were prosperous. The only procedure that should now be adopted by the people is to constantly petition the Government, making known their wants and grievances and praying for redress.

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Mar. 17th and 24th 1888.

27. The *Hindu Janabhushani* publishes, in the issues of the 17th and 24th March, the views of Mr. William Digby as to the relative merits of the British rule in India and the rule of the Native States, and concludes by saying that under the British rule there is nothing to be complained of, except it be that Government do not make themselves acquainted with the wants of the people.

The defects in the administration of India.

KUDANDA MITRAN, Mar. 24th and 31st, 1888.

28. In the *Kudanda Mitran*, of the 24th and 31st March, is published the following:—The maxim is true that kings have been created for the benefit of the people and not the people for the benefit of kings. It is felt to be very hard therefore that the welfare of the 250 millions of people in India should be confided to the care of the 33,000 Englishmen who reside in the country and are ignorant of the above maxim. As Government administer the country without taking into account public opinion, and as one set of laws obtains for the ruling race and another for the ruled, the people are obliged to form associations and establish vernacular newspapers to vent their grievances. These efforts of the people, no doubt, create some uneasiness in the minds of those Englishmen who are envious of the advancement of India. There is, however, a far better means of inducing them to administer the country according to the wishes of the people, and it is this—to make known our wants and grievances to the people of England. Those people now entertain the idea that the Indians have nothing to complain of under the British rule; and when once their eyes are opened to the real state of things, they will elect and return to the British Parliament such members as have a knowledge of, and take a real interest in Indian affairs. Then the members of Parliament will no longer display that indifference which they do now when Indian questions are discussed before them. Then those Anglo-Indians who are called "Indian experts" and have seats in Parliament (*sic*) will no longer be in a position to mislead the other members in matters affecting India. Some Englishmen, with Mr. William Digby at their head, are now endeavouring to bring about this state of things; and it is necessary that the people of India should come forward and help Mr. Digby's project with contributions of money.

The better administration of India.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

29. A correspondent of the *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 15th instant, in speaking of the advantages and disadvantages of the British rule in India, condemns the policy of appointing in any district the natives of the same district as magistrates and district munsifs. He says that a magistrate or munsif holding appointment in his native place is likely to be influenced in his decisions by his numerous relatives and friends. Again, a magistrate or munsif must not be allowed to remain in the same place for a long time, but must be transferred at least once in five years so as to allow him no time to make friends in the place. Now that all magistrates and munsifs are able to

Choosing magistrates and munsifs from the natives of the place and keeping them in the same place for a long time.

conduct their business in English, there would be no difficulty on the score of their ignorance of vernaculars in so transferring them from place to place.

It is a well known fact that many officers acquire lands in the name of their wives, relatives or friends for nominal values. If any aggrieved party brings a complaint against such officers, he finds great difficulty in getting witnesses to speak against them and is almost sure that the accused will somehow or other get off scot-free.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

Officers in South Canara.

30. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 22nd instant, says that officers in South Canara are not transferred from one place to another even once in five years although there is an order to that effect. These officers, being confined to the same place, become arrogant and domineering. There is no reason why they should not be transferred to other districts. In Bellary there are five Canarese taluks, and men from South Canara may very well be transferred to these.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Mar. 14th, 1888.

The relations between landlords and tenants in Malabar.

31. A correspondent in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 14th March, while stating how unkind the landlords in Malabar are towards their tenants, quotes instances to show how, in most cases, the latter quietly submit to whatever terms the former impose in order to preserve the friendly relations between them.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

Grant of licenses, for using arms, by the Collector of Malabar.

32. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th March, in noticing with pleasure that the Collector of Malabar, in his recent jamabandi tour, granted a number of licenses to the inhabitants of Walluvanad, &c., for the use of their arms, and, in so doing, gave some effect to His Excellency the Governor's promise in this connection, blames Mr. Logan, who is supposed to be opposed to the interests of the people, for not having granted licenses freely. The wonder is expressed that Government acted up to Mr. Logan's opinion, and it is hoped that the Government will permit the Collector to grant licenses still more freely, and will ultimately restore the surrendered arms to their owners.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 17th, 1888.

Remarks on the full salary system in the case of sub-registrars and registrars.

33. Referring to the proposal to introduce the full salary system in the case of sub-registrars, another article, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, as the salaries of sub-registrars are at present not sufficient for their position, they should be better paid in order to keep them beyond the reach of temptation and to induce others to join the department. Salaries varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 and from Rs. 150 to Rs. 700 are recommended in the case of sub-registrars and registrars, respectively.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

Remarks on the list of Muhammadans qualified for Government employment.

34. Referring to an order of Government requiring the preparation of a list of Muhammadans qualified for Government employment in the Madras Presidency, a paragraph in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st March, suggests that copies of the list should be sent to the chief officers of all provinces.

KERALA MITRAM, Mar. 21st, 1888.

Remarks on Mr. Barington Brown's appointment in Burma.

35. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, considers as unnecessary the expenses to be incurred in connection with the appointment, by the Secretary of State for India, of one Mr. Barington Brown to find out all the places suited for gold, silver and jewel mining operations in Burma.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KALANIDHI, March 15th, 1888.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

36. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th March, regrets to see the Religious Endowments Bill withdrawn from the consideration of the Legislative Council, and asks how can the Government of India justify themselves for having withdrawn the

Bill merely on the ground that it would distress the religious feelings of some people, while they have enhanced the salt tax which greatly distresses the minds of all the poor people in India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 17th, 1888.

The Tenancy Bill.

37. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th March, urges on the landholders of the Madras Presidency the necessity of uniting together and petitioning Government with regard to the Tenancy Bill, some of the provisions of which are hurtful to their interests.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 31st, 1888.

Imprisonment for debt.

38. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 31st March, considers that imprisonment for debt should not be abolished unless the attachment of property in execution of a decree is extended also to a moiety of the salary, however small, of any one, whether he be a public officer or not, and to a moiety of the stipends allowed to pensioners.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

The Debtors Bill.

39. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 22nd March, says that no special circumstances have arisen necessitating the revival of the subject of the Debtors' Bill. The exemption of women from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debt is a great mistake. In India females of all classes carry on trade, agriculture and other industries on small or large scale, and have very often to borrow money for those purposes. If the law absolutely exempts them from personal liability, they will meet with great difficulty in raising loans. In the case of males, the civil courts are invested with too large powers. The existing provisions are quite sufficient to protect really indigent debtors from the cruelties of the creditors. It is satisfactory that the select committee have expunged from the original Bill the provision which cast the burden of maintaining a debtor while in jail upon the State. Altogether the proposed legislation is one-sided and loses sight of the justice due to the creditor.

KERALA PATRIKA, Mar. 24th, 1888.

Remarks on the Malabar Evictions and Waste Lands Bill.

40. Referring to the report of the select committee on the Malabar Evictions and Waste Lands Bill, which is now referred to certain revenue and judicial officers in Malabar and to the High Court for their opinions, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th March, makes the following observations:—The Bill is injurious to both landlords and tenants. The provisions of the Bill with regard to waste lands evidently show that, when some measure increases the Government revenue, the legislature do not care to see whether it is just or otherwise. Without the modifications suggested in the case of waste lands, the Bill will do harm to janmis. The Bill was drafted not to remedy any such grievance as that waste lands are not to be had for cultivation, but to check arbitrary evictions and exorbitant exactions by the janmis. Some of the provisions of the Bill, being very concise, will admit of different interpretations as in the case of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, and will therefore increase the annoyance to the people. Hope is expressed that, in giving their opinions on the Bill, the High Court Judges, the Collector and the District Judges will consider these matters.

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

The Debtors Act.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th March, says the late order of Government regarding the indebtedness of its employés has had the effect of bringing the money lenders to their senses. The law allowing women to be imprisoned should be at once rescinded; it causes their disgrace, and, worse, creditors use it for immoral purposes. We hear the Ilbert Bill is to come into force. It is cruelty to delay it, and we trust it will be made law at once.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 15th, 1888.

Reform needed in the Council of the Maha Raja of Mysore.

42. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 15th instant, points out that the Council of the Maha Raja of Mysore, as at present constituted, is a mere farce as it has been doing no good and is entirely led by the nose by the

Dewan. If it is to be useful it must be reconstituted on the lines laid down by the Government of India, and presided over by the Maha Raja himself. If not, the sooner it is abolished the better, as its abolition will effect an annual saving of nearly Rs. 10,000 to the State.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Mar. 19th, 1888.

The deprivation of administrative power.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 19th instant, says:—In a speech delivered by Sir Lepel Grffin in the Native State of Rutlam, he said that it would be his painful duty, in carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government, to deprive a certain prince of all administrative power. Now, who could this prince be? The Holkar has been much talked of of late. Next to him, the Maha Raja of Travancore may feel not quite safe on his throne. It is certain that a State administered by Sarvani will sooner or later come to such grief.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 22nd, 1888.

Frequent change of British Residents in Mysore.

44. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 22nd instant, says that ever since the province of Mysore was transferred to His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiar, no fewer than four British Residents have come and gone in Mysore. This constant change is undesirable. The Residents get no time to become acquainted with the people, because, as soon as a Resident comes in, he is so well received by those in authority that he gets a favorable impression of the powers that be, and whatever complaints are made against them by the people little credit is given to them. But if the Residents are allowed to remain sufficiently long, they can become better acquainted with the real state of things and cease to place implicit faith in the sayings and doings of those in authority.

In Mysore there are now two parties—the natives and the foreigners. The latter are too powerful and give no admittance to the natives of the province into the higher service. The Maha Raja himself, being surrounded by foreigners, pays no attention to the representations of the people. The Residents, thinking their stay in the province only a temporary one, do not interfere in the matter. But Sir Harry Prendergast is an impartial man and we earnestly hope he will remove all causes of discontent among the people.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Mar. 26th, 1888.

The Chief Court in Mysore.

45. As no arrangements seem to have been made to fill up the place of Mr. Plumer, the Chief Justice, during his absence on leave, the *Karnataka Prakasika* fears that the place may be left vacant just as the place in the Maha Raja's Council has been. To leave the work of the court to be done by only two judges will cause great inconvenience to the parties as all appeals from the decisions of the two judges will have to lie over till the return of the third.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

Sir Lepel Griffin and Bhopal.

46. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, considers the Government of India should inquire into the charges brought by the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* against Sir L. Griffin, who, it appears, has treated the Rani of Bhopal as His Excellency the Governor-General would not treat a middle-class lady. A mixed European and Native Commission should be appointed to ascertain the facts, for it was never the intention of Government that Political Agents should interfere unnecessarily, though, it appears, they exercise all kinds of tyranny and the Chiefs have to bear it.

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

KALANIDHI, Mar. 15th, 1888.

The condition of the people under Lord Dufferin's administration.

47. The *Kalanidhi*, of the 15th March, states that the rule of Lord Dufferin is signalised by the amount of suffering which it has inflicted on the poor. The income tax is oppressive, the Burma war had drained India of its money, and the recent enhancement of the salt tax has caused unspeakable woe to the starving poor.

DESHABHIMANI, Mar. 17th, 1888.

The general condition of the people.

48. The *Deshabhimani*, of the 17th March, complains in general terms that the ryots of this country are sunk in poverty, that their lands are diminishing in fertility, that they have numerous taxes to pay, that the forest rules bear hard on them, that their cattle decrease in number owing to the want of grazing grounds, that the tanks and other sources of irrigation are allowed by the Public Works Department to fall into disrepair, that remissions of revenue are hardly ever granted, and that the settlement of revenue has mainly conduced to increase the tax on land.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VETTIKODEYON, Mar. 24th, 1888.

The Madras ophthalmic hospital.

49. The *Vettikodeyon*, of the 24th March, complains that the hours during which the ophthalmic hospital in Madras is open to out-patients, viz., from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M., are much too early to suit the convenience of persons coming from distant parts of the town and its suburbs.

VIKATATUDAN, Mar. 31st, 1888.

The greediness of the English.

50. The *Vikatatudan*, of the 31st March, anticipates for Burma the same state of affairs as that which exists in India. It says that every conceivable tax will be levied in Burma. The English at present are engaged in sucking up all the countries they can, and when this work is finished, they will begin to suck up men and their property.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 17th, 1888.

Presentation of the Burma medal to the Viceroy.

51. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 17th March, referring to the presentation of the "Burma medal" to the Viceroy on account of the conquest of Burma, says that the obtainment of titles and medals has now become very easy, and that it has become impossible to see any real difference between those who have received such honors and those who have not. The *Vikatatudan* and the *Kudanda Mitran* of the 24th March both speak to a similar effect.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 21st, 1888.

Public opinion in India.

52. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st March, says: Until Government empower the people of this country to elect their own representatives to sit in the Legislative Councils and represent public opinion, there seems to be no better means of making known to Government what public opinion on any matter is than the formation of associations and the submission by them of memorials to Government. Until such power is given to the people, they should persist in making known to Government, through these associations, what their opinions are on matters which affect their interests. It is only when the people repeatedly make Government understand that there exists a public opinion on all important administrative measures, that Government will seek to learn what it is and esteem it.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

The Urdu Press and Sir A. Colvin.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, commenting on the remarks of some Urdu papers on a speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, says the object of newspapers is not to applaud everything that is done by our rulers and so get a livelihood. Such papers are not worthy of the name. Their object is the welfare of their country and to show the rulers what is wanted. The Urdu papers are much better than the Anglo-Indian. The misfortune is they are not in the language of the rulers. Sir A. Colvin regrets the Urdu papers attack Government. We reply, till Government know the opinion of the country they cannot do good, for if they benefit one they hurt another. If Sir Auckland will compare his favourite *Pioneer* and the Native papers he will see which represents the feelings of the people. The Urdu papers should be studied by the rulers and considered an instrument for the welfare of Government, the people and the Native States.

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Sir Lepel Griffin and Bhopal.

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Presentation of the Burma medal to the Viceroy.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Mar. 21st, 1888.

52. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st March, says: Until Government empower the people of this country to elect their own representatives to sit in the Legislative Councils and represent public opinion, there seems to be no better means of making known to Government what public opinion on any matter is than the formation of associations and the submission by them of memorials to Government. Until such power is given to the people, they should persist in making known to Government, through these associations, what their opinions are on matters which affect their interests. It is only when the people repeatedly make Government understand that there exists a public opinion on all important administrative measures, that Government will seek to learn what it is and esteem it.

Public opinion in India.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

53. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, commenting on the remarks of some Urdu papers on a speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, says the object of newspapers is not to applaud everything that is done by our rulers and so get a livelihood. Such papers are not worthy of the name. Their object is the welfare of their country and to show the rulers what is wanted. The Urdu papers are much better than the Anglo-Indian. The misfortune is they are not in the language of the rulers. Sir A. Colvin regrets the Urdu papers attack Government. We reply, till Government know the opinion of the country they cannot do good, for if they benefit one they hurt another. If Sir Auckland will compare his favourite *Pioneer* and the Native papers he will see which represents the feelings of the people. The Urdu papers should be studied by the rulers and considered an instrument for the welfare of Government, the people and the Native States.

The Urdu Press and Sir A. Colvin.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Mar. 17th, 1888.

54. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th March, has an extract from *Tote Hind* comparing the action of Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne in the treatment of their Irish tenants and praising the former's liberality.

The coming and departing Viceroys.

He has had to tax India, but this he was forced to by India Office and thus got a bad reputation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 15th, 1888.

55. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th March, says a friend well informed on political affairs considers the cause of the Viceroy giving up the large pay he gets here for the small pay of Ambassador to Rome is that he is an Irish landowner and has persuaded Government he can get the Pope to interfere to quieten Ireland in the same way he persuaded the Sultan to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel and on first arrival here got the Muhammadans to praise himself with one voice.

The Viceroy's resignation.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Mar. 29th, 1888.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th March, in a leading article says :—

The ideas of modern rulers.

"Formerly the rulers of kingdoms were co[illegible] to manage their internal affairs : [illegible] is changed and they are always interfering with others [illegible] first in the way he conquered Burma ; he now w[illegible] same way has an eye on Cashmir, onl[illegible] article then goes on to mention the [illegible] Germany, Italy, France and Spain, wl[illegible] hard nut to crack.

Public No. 4304 M[illegible]

Copy forwarded to the Under Secre[illegible] ernment of India in the departments note[illegible] to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th April 1888.

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Regr. No.

HOME 1888 DEPT.

[ ]

From the Government of Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, 15th May 1888, No. 522.

MAY.

Proposed Amalgamation of Coorg with the Madras Presidency.

Replying to letter from the Government of India on the subject of the —.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Mar. 17th, 1888.

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Copy forwarded to t
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to His Excellency the Vic

Home,
Foreign,
Finance and Co
Revenue and Ag

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th April 1888.

Government Normal School, Mercara Establishment.

1	Head Master	50	0	0
13	Students, 5 at Rs. 7 and 8 at Rs. 5	75	0	0
	Fifty-six Nad schools are maintained from Plough-tax. ...	...		
	Total ...	891	0	0

Q.

REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

Number.	Scale.	Amount.			
		RS.	A.	P.	
1	Head Clerk	35	0	0	
1	Clerk	25	0	0	
3	Gumastahs, at Rs. 15	45	0	0	
5	Total ...	105	0	0	

N.B.—Including commission, the cost of establishment in 1886-87 was Rs. 169 *per mensem*.

R.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Number.	Scale.	Amount.			
		RS.	A.	P.	
1	Clerk	25	0	0	
2	Hospital Assistants, at Rs. 25 ...	50	0	0	It has been proposed to abolish one hospital assistant's post; but he will be retained if the Government of India sanction an application sent up for opening a new dispensary at Gonicopal.
1	Servant	7	0	0	
1	Do.	6	0	0	
1	Vaccination Inspector	25	0	0	
7	Vaccinators, at Rs. 15	105	0	0	
13	Total ...	218	0	0	

S.

PUBLIC CATTLE ESTABLISHMENT.

Number.	Scale.	Amount.			
		RS.	A.	P.	
1	Duffadar	8	0	0	
5	Drivers, at Rs. 6-8-0	32	8	0	
1	Driver, at Rs. 6	6	0	0	
7	Total ...	46	8	0	

T.

ESTABLISHMENTS of Controlling officers at Head-quarters.

EXISTING.			SUGGESTED.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1	Allowance to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner.	250 0 0		*Revenue Board's Office.*	
	Chief Commissioner's Office.			*Land Revenue.*	
1	Manager	150 0 0	1	Clerk	50 0 0
2	Clerks, at Rs. 70	140 0 0		*Settlement.*	
1	Clerk	55 0 0			
1	Do.	35 0 0	1	Clerk	50 0 0
1	Do.	25 0 0		*Salt and Abkári.*	
1	Do.	20 0 0			
1	Muchi	15 0 0	1	Clerk	25 0 0
1	Dalayat	7 0 0	3	Total ..	125 0 0
1	Do.	8 0 0		*Establishment in Offices of Superintending and Chief Engineer.*	107 0 0
11	Total ..	462 0 0			
	Judicial Commissioner's Office.				
1	Registrar, Rs. 250				
1	Clerk ,, 50				
1	Do. ,, 25				
1	Do. ,, 15				
2	Peons, at 6 ,, 12				
6	352				
	Half debited to Coorg	176 0 0			
	Engineer's Establishment—Chief Commissioner's Office.				
1	Head Clerk	60 0 0			
1	Deputy Clerk	40 0 0			
1	Peon	7 0 0			
3	Total ..	107 0 0			
21	Grand Total ..	995 0 0		Grand Total ..	232 0 0

J. STURROCK,
On Special Duty.

Regr. No.

HOME 1888 DEPT.

[ ]

From the Government of Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, 15th May 1888, No. 522.

MAY.

Proposed Amalgamation of Coorg with the Madras Presidency.

Replying to letter from the Government of India on the subject of the —.

Forest Establishment—*cont.*

No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
	Deputy Conservator's office.			
1	Head Clerk	70	0	0
1	Deputy Clerk	50	0	0
1	3rd Clerk	35	0	0
1	Mutsuddi or Vernacular Clerk	25	0	0
1	Jemadar	12	0	0
3	Peons, at Rs. 8	24	0	0
1	Lascar	7	0	0
9	Total ...	223	0	0
	TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	Temporary Ranger	40	0	0
1	Writer	20	0	0
1	Forester	20	0	0
4	Guards, at Rs. 7	28	0	0
2	Mutsuddis, at Rs. 20	40	0	0
3	Do. at „ 15	45	0	0
5	Do. at „ 12	60	0	0
1	Forester	20	0	0
1	Guard	8	0	0
4	Guards, at Rs. 7	28	0	0
75	Fire Guards, at Rs. 6	450	0	0
1	Superintendent	100	0	0
99	Total ...	859	0	0
	Grand Total ...	1,987	0	0
	Annual charge ...	23,844	0	0

P.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Deputy Inspector of Schools	75	0	0
1	Clerk (for the Inspector)	20	0	0
1	Peon (do.)	7	0	0
1	Peon (for the Deputy Inspector)	*7	0	0
	Mercara Central School Establishment.			
1	First Assistant (Rs. 90—120)	114	0	0
1	Second do. („ 50—70)	58	0	0
1	Third do. („ 40—50)	50	0	0
1	Fourth do. („ 35—45)	35	0	0
1	Fifth do. („ 30—40)	30	0	0
1	Sixth do. („ 20—30)	20	0	0
1	Seventh do.	20	0	0
1	Eighth do.	15	0	0
1	Ninth do.	15	0	0
1	Pupil Teacher	10	0	0
1	Drawing Master	35	0	0
4	Servants	25	0	0
	Boys' Boarding House.			
1	Parpatigar	20	0	0
40	Boarders, at Rs. 2	80	0	0
	Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
1	Head Master, Hudikai	30	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0
1	Head Master, Napoklu	30	0	0
1	Do. Somawerpet	20	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0
1	Head Master, Kodlipet	20	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0

* Paid from Plough-tax.

Regr. No.

HOME 1888 DEPT.

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H.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

EXISTING.			SUGGESTED.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
	Munsifs' Establishment.	RS. A. P.		*Sub-Judge's Establishment.*	RS. A. P.
2	Head Munshis, at Rs. 35	70 0 0	1	Sheristadar	100 0 0
4	Clerks at ,, 20	80 0 0	1	Head Clerk	60 0 0
2	Do. at ,, 15	30 0 0	1	Clerk	35 0 0
4	Peons at ,, 6	24 0 0	1	Do.	25 0 0
2	Sweepers at ,, 6	12 0 0	2	Clerks, at Rs. 20	40 0 0
			1	Clerk	17 8 0
16	Total ..	216 0 0	2	Clerks, at Rs. 15	30 0 0
			1	Muchi	8 0 0
	Commissioner's Judicial Establishment.		1	Duffadar	8 0 0
1	Sheristadar	125 0 0	2	Peons, at Rs. 7	14 0 0
1	Munshi	50 0 0	1	Sweeper	5 0 0
2	Clerks, at Rs. 30	60 0 0			
1	Clerk	25 0 0	14	Total ..	342 8 0
1	Muchi	10 0 0			
3	Peons, at Rs. 6	18 0 0		*Munsif's Establishment.*	
			2	Head clerks, at Rs. 40	80 0 0
9	Total ..	288 0 0	2	Clerks at ,, 25	50 0 0
			2	Do. at ,, 20	40 0 0
	First Assistant Commissioner's Civil Establishment.		2	Do. at ,, 19	38 0 0
			2	Do. at ,, 17	34 0 0
1	Record-keeper	25 0 0	2	Do. at ,, 15	30 0 0
1	Munshi	20 0 0	2	Court-keepers	16 0 0
1	Peon	7 0 0	4	Peons, at Rs. 7	28 0 0
			2	Sweepers, at Rs. 5	10 0 0
3	Total ..	52 0 0			
			19	Total ..	326 0 0
	Second Assistant Commissioner's Civil Establishment.		33	Grand Total ..	668 0 0
1	Munshi	25 0 0			
1	Nazar	20 0 0			
2	Total ..	45 0 0			
	Grand Total ..	601 0 0			

NOTE.—The civil portions of the Subadars' and Parpatigars' establishment cannot be conveniently separated and have been shown under taluk establishment.

I.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

EXISTING.			SUGGESTED.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1	Inspector	* 100 0 0	1	Inspector	* 100 0 0
1	Sub-Inspector	* 50 0 0	1	Do.	* 70 0 0
1	First-class Parpatigar	25 0 0	1	Do.	* 50 0 0
2	Second-class Parpatigars, at Rs. 20.	40 0 0	1	First-class Head Constable	25 0 0
6	First-class Assistant Parpatigars, at Rs. 15	90 0 0	2	Second-class Head Constables, at Rs. 20	40 0 0
6	Second-class Assistant Parpatigars, at Rs. 12	72 0 0	6	Third-class Head Constables, at Rs. 15	90 0 0
10	Third-class Assistant Parpatigars, at Rs. 10	100 0 0	16	Fourth-class Head Constables, at Rs. 12	192 0 0
20	Special Constables for guarding jail, treasury and fort, at Rs. 10 ..	200 0 0	20	Special Constables for guarding jail, treasury and fort, at Rs. 10 ..	200 0 0
50	First-class Constables, at Rs. 9 each.	450 0 0	24	First-class Constables, at Rs. 10 ..	240 0 0
91	Second-class Constables, at Rs. 8 ..	728 0 0	50	Second-class Constables, at Rs. 9 ..	450 0 0
			67	Do. do. at Rs. 8 ..	536 0 0
188	Total ..	1,855 0 0	190	Total ..	1,993 0 0

* Exclusive of horse allowance.

J.

Jail Establishment.

Existing.			Suggested.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1	Superintendent	50 0 0	1	Superintendent	50 0 0
1	Jailor	* 100 0 0	1	Jailor	75 0 0
1	Matanddy	15 0 0	1	Clerk	15 0 0
1	Head Warder	20 0 0	1	Head Warder	20 0 0
1	Deputy Head Warder	12 0 0	4	Warders, at Rs. 9	36 0 0
6	Warders, at Rs. 9	54 0 0	3	Do. at ,, 8	24 0 0
4	Do. at ,, 8	32 0 0	2	Do. at ,, 7	14 0 0
2	Do. at ,, 7	14 0 0			
17	Total ..	297 0 0	13	Total ..	234 0 0
	Annual charge ..	3,564 0 0		Annual charge ..	2,808 0 0
				Annual savings ..	756 0 0

* The present incumbent draws Rs. 150.

K.—Public Works Establishments.

Engineer Establishment, Upper Subordinates.

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, on Rs. 250+30	280	0	0
1 Supervisor, 2nd grade, on Rs. 150+30	180	0	0
1 Overseer, 3rd grade, on Rs. 60+30	90	0	0

Lower Subordinates.

1 Sub-overseer, 1st grade	70	0	0
1 Do. do.	50	0	0
1 Do. 2nd grade	38	0	0
1 Do. 3rd do.	28	0	0

Accounts.

1 Accountant, 3rd grade	180	0	0

Office Establishment.

1 Cashier	60	0	0
1 Head Clerk	40	0	0
1 Record-keeper	25	0	0
1 Clerk	24	0	0
1 Do.	21	0	0
1 Munshi	20	0	0
1 Clerk	25	0	0
1 Do.	22	0	0
1 Matanddy	15	0	0
Do.	15	0	0
1 Draftsman	54	0	0
1 Duffadar	9	0	0
7 Peons, at Rs. 8	56	0	0

Petty Establishment.

1 Store-keeper	40	0	0
2 Peons, at Rs. 8	16	0	0
1 Sweeper	5	0	0
Total ...	1,363	0	0

L.

Survey Department.

Scale.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
1 Clerk	50	0	0
1 do.	* 40	0	0
Survey Field Establishment.			
1 Head Surveyor	60	0	0
2 Deputy Surveyors, at Rs. 25 each	50	0	0
1 Head Peon	10	0	0
10 Peons, at Rs. 7	70	0	0
Total ...	290	0	0

* Doing duty in the office of the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

M.

District Post Establishment.

	RS.
1 Inspector	60
1 Overseer	20
13 Branch Postmasters, at Rs. 5	65
1 Branch Postmasters	15
2 Branch Postmasters, at Rs. 10	20
18 Village Postmen, at Rs. 8	144
1 Sub-Postmaster	20
36 Runners, at Rs. 6	216
1 Postman	7
2 Apprentices, at Rs. 10	20
1 Letter-box Peon	6
Total ...	623

N.

Abkari Establishment.

Existing.			Suggested.		
Number.	Scale.	Amount.	Number.	Scale.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1	Inspector	40 0 0	1	Assistant Inspector	75 0 0
1	Mutsuddi	15 0 0	2	Sub-Inspectors, at Rs. 45 ..	90 0 0
1	Duffadar	7 0 0	1	Clerk	30 0 0
2	Peons, at Rs. 7	14 0 0	1	Petty officer	15 0 0
	For Distillery.		1	Do.	12 0 0
			2	Peons, at Rs. 8	16 0 0
1	Darogah, Rs. 60—75	68 12 0	9	Do. at ,, 7	63 0 0
1	Tester	25 0 0			
4	Peons, at Rs. 7	28 0 0			
11	Total ..	197 12 0	17	Total ..	301 0 0

O.

Forest Establishment.

No.	Scale.	Amount. RS.	A.	P
1	Ranger	60	0	0
1	Do.	50	0	0
1	Forester	30	0	0
4	Foresters, at Rs. 25	100	0	0
5	Do. at ,, 20	100	0	0
3	Do. at ,, 15	45	0	0
3	Forest Guards, at Rs. 10	30	0	0
6	Do. do. at ,, 8	48	0	0
58	Do. do. at ,, 7	406	0	0
6	Do. do. at ,, 6	36	0	0
88	Total ...	905	0	0

Forest Establishment—*cont.*

No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
	Deputy Conservator's office.			
1	Head Clerk	70	0	0
1	Deputy Clerk	50	0	0
1	3rd Clerk	35	0	0
1	Mutsuddi or Vernacular Clerk	25	0	0
1	Jemadar	12	0	0
3	Peons, at Rs. 8	24	0	0
1	Lascar	7	0	0
9	Total ...	223	0	0
	TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	Temporary Ranger	40	0	0
1	Writer	20	0	0
1	Forester	20	0	0
4	Guards, at Rs. 7	28	0	0
2	Mutsuddis, at Rs. 20	40	0	0
3	Do. at ,, 15	45	0	0
5	Do. at ,, 12	60	0	0
1	Forester	20	0	0
1	Guard	8	0	0
4	Guards, at Rs. 7	28	0	0
75	Fire Guards, at Rs. 6	450	0	0
1	Superintendent	100	0	0
99	Total ...	859	0	0
	Grand Total ...	1,987	0	0
	Annual charge ...	23,844	0	0

P.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Deputy Inspector of Schools	75	0	0
1	Clerk (for the Inspector)	20	0	0
1	Peon (do.)	7	0	0
1	Peon (for the Deputy Inspector)	*7	0	0
	Mercara Central School Establishment.			
1	First Assistant (Rs. 90—120)	114	0	0
1	Second do. (,, 50—70)	58	0	0
1	Third do. (,, 40—50)	50	0	0
1	Fourth do. (,, 35—45)	35	0	0
1	Fifth do. (,, 30—40)	30	0	0
1	Sixth do. (,, 20—30)	20	0	0
1	Seventh do.	20	0	0
1	Eighth do.	15	0	0
1	Ninth do.	15	0	0
1	Pupil Teacher	10	0	0
1	Drawing Master	35	0	0
4	Servants	25	0	0
	Boys' Boarding House.			
1	Parpatigar	20	0	0
40	Boarders, at Rs. 2	80	0	0
	Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
1	Head Master, Hudikai	30	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0
1	Head Master, Napoklu	30	0	0
1	Do. Somawerpet	20	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0
1	Head Master, Kodlipet	20	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0

* Paid from Plough-tax.

Huzur Establishment—*cont.*

EXISTING. No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	SUGGESTED. No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A	P.
	Treasury.					*Treasury.*			
1	Treasurer	100	0	0	1	Treasurer	100	0	0
1	Clerk	35	0	0	1	Shroff	20	0	0
2	Shroffs, at Rs. 20	40	0	0	1	Do.	15	0	0
1	Shroff	12	0	0	2	Gollahs, at Rs. 3½	7	0	0
5	Total ..	187	0	0	5	Total ..	142	0	0
	Office servants.					*Office servants.*			
1	Muchi	14	0	0	1	Attender	10	0	0
1	Do.	10	0	0	4	Attenders, at Rs. 8	32	0	0
1	Do.	8	0	0	5	Do. at ,, 7	35	0	0
1	Jamadar	12	0	0	1	Muchi	14	0	0
1	Duffadar	9	0	0	1	Do.	10	0	0
3	Peons, at Rs. 8	24	0	0	1	Do	8	0	0
7	Do. at ,, 7	49	0	0	1	Duffadar	14	0	0
4	Do. at ,, 6	24	0	0	8	Peons, at Rs. 8	64	0	0
1	Inkmaker	8	0	0	7	Do. at ,, 7	49	0	0
1	Lascar	8	0	0	1	Lamp-lighter	6	0	0
1	Do.	7	0	0	3	Sweepers, at Rs. 6	18	0	0
1	Masalchi	6	0	0		Total ..	260	0	0
2	Sweepers, at Rs. 6	12	0	0					
3	Do. at ,, 5	15	0	0	33	Grand Total ..	1,852	0	0
28	Total ..	206	0	0	69				
	First Assistant Commissioner's Revenue and Magisterial establishment.								
1	Sheristadar	80	0	0					
1	Translator	45	0	0					
1	Clerk	35	0	0					
1	Munshi	40	0	0					
1	Do.	25	0	0					
1	Record-keeper	20	0	0					
1	Muchi	10	0	0					
1	Duffadar	9	0	0					
1	Masalchi	7	0	0					
3	Peons, at Rs. 7	21	0	0					
12	Total ..	292	0	0					
	Second Assistant Commissioner's Revenue and Magisterial establishment.								
1	Sheristadar	50	0	0					
1	Clerk	25	0	0					
1	Munshi	20	0	0					
1	Duffadar	8	0	0					
2	Peons, at Rs. 7	14	0	0					
6	Total ..	117	0	0					
77	Grand Total ..	2,138	8	0		Annual charge ..	22,224	0	0
	Annual charge ..	25,662	0	0		Annual savings ..	3,438	0	0

Forest Establishment—*cont.*

No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
	Deputy Conservator's office.			
1	Head Clerk	70	0	0
1	Deputy Clerk	50	0	0
1	3rd Clerk	35	0	0
1	Mutsuddi or Vernacular Clerk	25	0	0
1	Jemadar	12	0	0
3	Peons, at Rs. 8	24	0	0
1	Lascar	7	0	0
9	Total	223	0	0
	Temporary Establishment.			
1	Temporary Ranger	40	0	0
1	Writer	20	0	0
1	Forester	20	0	0
4	Guards, at Rs. 7	28	0	0
2	Mutsuddis, at Rs. 20	40	0	0
3	Do. at „ 15	45	0	0
5	Do. at „ 12	60	0	0
1	Forester	20	0	0
1	Guard	8	0	0
4	Guards, at Rs. 7	28	0	0
75	Fire Guards, at Rs. 6	450	0	0
1	Superintendent	100	0	0
99	Total	859	0	0
	Grand Total	1,987	0	0
	Annual charge	23,844	0	0

P.

Educational Department.

No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Deputy Inspector of Schools	75	0	0
1	Clerk (for the Inspector)	20	0	0
1	Peon (do.)	7	0	0
1	Peon (for the Deputy Inspector)	*7	0	0
	Mercara Central School Establishment.			
1	First Assistant (Rs. 90—120)	114	0	0
1	Second do. („ 50—70)	58	0	0
1	Third do. („ 40—50)	50	0	0
1	Fourth do. („ 35—45)	35	0	0
1	Fifth do. („ 30—40)	30	0	0
1	Sixth do. („ 20—30)	20	0	0
1	Seventh do.	20	0	0
1	Eighth do.	15	0	0
1	Ninth do.	15	0	0
1	Pupil Teacher	10	0	0
1	Drawing Master	35	0	0
4	Servants	25	0	0
	Boys' Boarding House.			
1	Parpatigar	20	0	0
40	Boarders, at Rs. 2	80	0	0
	Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
1	Head Master, Hudikai	30	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0
1	Head Master, Napoklu	30	0	0
1	Do. Somawerpet	20	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0
1	Head Master, Kodlipet	20	0	0
1	Assistant do.	10	0	0

* Paid from Plough-tax.

List of Enactments in force in Coorg—*cont.*

Year.	No.	Subject.
1878	1	Opium.
	7	Indian Forests.
	8	Coffee-stealing Prevention (Madras).
	11	Arms.
	17	Northern Indian Ferries.
1879	1	Stamps.
	6	Preservation of Wild Elephant (Madras).
	14	Hackney Carriages.
	18	Legal Practitioners (in part).
	20	Glanders and Farcy.
	12	Khazis.
	13	Vaccination.
1881	22	Excise (Northern India).
	26	Negotiable Instruments.
1882	2	Trusts.
	4	Transfer of Property.
	5	Easements.
	10	Criminal Procedure Code.
	14	Civil do.
1883	19	Land Improvement Loans Act.
		Regulations.
1879	...	Bombay Land Revenue Code.
1818	3	State Prisoners (Bengal).
1880	...	Collection of Public Revenue.
1881	2	Courts as amended by Regulation I of 1885.

C.

Gazetted Officers.

Existing. No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Suggested. No.	Scale.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Commissioner	1,500	0	0	1	Collector and District Magistrate	1,800	0	0
1	First Assistant Commissioner, who is also District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, on Rs. 500—800.	700	0	0	1	Assistant Superintendant of Police.	350	0	0
					1	Treasury Deputy Collector	250	0	0
					1	Sub-Judge	500	0	0
					2	Munsifs	400	0	0
1	Second Assistant Commissioner	300	0	0	1	Deputy Conservator of Forests	650	0	0
2	Munsifs on Rs. 150—200	375	0	0	1	Executive Engineer	800	0	0
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests	650	0	0	1	Civil Surgeon	550	0	0
1	Executive Engineer	800	0	0	1	Inspector of Schools	700	0	0
1	Civil Surgeon	550	0	0					
1	Inspector of Schools	700	0	0					
9	Total	5,575	0	0	10	Total	6,000	0	0

N.B.—The pay of the last four officers has merely been repeated as any change depends upon considerations independent of the transfer of Coorg to Madras. One-third of the pay of the Inspector of Schools is even now paid by the Madras Government. In the case of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Judge, the Deputy Collector and the Munsifs, it is assumed that an addition will be made to the number of the lowest-paid class.

D.

Taluk and Village Establishments.

Existing.			Suggested.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	Subadar	150 0 0	1	Tahsildar	200 0 0
3	Subadars, at Rs. 125	375 0 0	1	Do.	175 0 0
2	Do. at ,, 100	200 0 0	1	Do.	150 0 0
4	Parpatigars, at Rs. 50	200 0 0	3	Sub-Magistrates, at Rs. 80	240 0 0
8	Do. at ,, 40	320 0 0	3	Taluk Sheristadars, at Rs. 60 ..	180 0 0
8	Do. at ,, 30	240 0 0	5	Revenue Inspectors, at Rs. 40 ..	200 0 0
4	Do. at ,, 25	100 0 0	6	Do. at ,, 35 ..	210 0 0
2	Do. at ,, 20	40 0 0	3	Gumastahs, at Rs. 30	90 0 0
3	Taluk Sheristadars, at Rs. 35 ..	105 0 0	3	Do. at ,, 25	75 0 0
3	Do. at ,, 30 ..	90 0 0	6	Do. at ,, 20	120 0 0
6	Munshis, at Rs. 25	150 0 0	6	Do. at ,, 17½	105 0 0
6	Record-keepers, at Rs. 20	120 0 0	6	Do. at ,, 15	90 0 0
12	Gumastahs, at Rs. 20	240 0 0	3	Shroffs, at Rs. 18	54 0 0
5	Naâ Gumastahs, at Rs. 20	100 0 0	6	Dufterbunds, at Rs. 7	42 0 0
6	Do. at ,, 15	90 0 0	3	Muchis, at Rs. 7	21 0 0
3	Shanbogues, at Rs. 25	75 0 0	3	Duffadars, at Rs. 8	24 0 0
12	Do. at ,, 20	240 0 0	65	Peons, at Rs. 7	455 0 0
10	Do. at ,, 15	150 0 0	3	Masalchis, at Rs. 5	15 0 0
2	Shroffs, at Rs. 12	24 0 0	6	Sweepers, at Rs. 5	30 0 0
4	Do. at ,, 10	40 0 0	133	Total ..	2,476 0 0
6	Duffadars, at Rs. 8	48 0 0		To be transferred to Village Establishments—	
65	Peons, at Rs. 7	455 0 0	3	Shanbogues, at Rs. 25	75 0 0
66	Do. at ,, 6	396 0 0	12	Do. at ,, 20	240 0 0
6	Sweepers, at Rs. 6	36 0 0	10	Do. at ,, 10	100 0 0
			25	Peons or Jemadars, at Rs. 7 ..	175 0 0
			50	Peons, at Rs. 6	300 0 0
247	Total ..	3,984 0 0	233	Total ..	3,366 0 0

E.

Distribution of suggested Taluk Establishments.

Mercara taluk.			South Coorg taluk.			North Coorg taluk.			Each Deputy Tahsildar.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
1	Tahsildar ..	175	1	Tahsildar ..	200	1	Tahsildar ..	150	1	Deputy Tahsildar.	80
1	Sheristadar ..	60	1	Sheristadar ..	60	1	Sheristadar ..	60	1	Gumastah ..	20
2	Revenue Inspectors, at Rs. 40.	80	2	Revenue Inspectors, at R0. 40.	80	1	Revenue Inspector.	40	1	Do. ..	15
			2	Do., at Rs. 35.	70	2	Rev. Inpectors, at Rs. 35.	70	1	Dufterbund ..	7
2	Do. at Rs. 35.	70	1	Gumastah ..	30				2	Peons, at Rs. 7.	14
1	Gumastah ..	30	1	Do. ..	25	1	Gumastah ..	30	1	Sweeper ..	5
1	Do. ..	25	1	Do. ..	20	1	Do. ..	25			
1	Do. ..	20	2	Gumastahs, at Rs. 17½.	35	1	Do. ..	20			
2	Gumastahs, at Rs. 17½.	35				2	Gumastahs, at Rs .17½.	35			
			1	Gumastah ..	15						
1	Gumastah ..	15	1	Shroff	18	1	Gumastah ..	15			
1	Shroff ..	18	1	Dufterbund ..	7	1	Shroff ..	18			
1	Dufterbund ..	7	1	Muchi	7	1	Dufterbund ..	7			
1	Muchi ..	7	1	Duffadar ..	8	1	Muchi ..	7			
1	Duffadar ..	8	20	Peons, at Rs. 7.	140	1	Duffadar ..	8			
20	Peons, at Rs. 7.	140	1	Masalchi ..	5	19	Peons, at Rs. 7.	133			
1	Masalchi ..	5	1	Sweeper ..	5	1	Masalchi ..	5			
1	Sweeper ..	5				1	Sweeper ..	5			
38	Total ..	700	38	Total ..	725	36	Total ..	628	7	Total ..	141

F.

Location of officers of revised Taluk Establishments.

Taluk Head-quarters.	Sub-Magistrates' stations.	Revenue Inspectors' stations.		Land Revenue.
			Nâds.	Rs.
Mercara	Napokal	1. Mercara ..	1. Mercara	10,706
			2. Kantumurnad	8,183
			3. Kaggodtnad	9,706
		2. Napokal ..	1. Padinalknad	19,536
			2. Kadigatnad	7,943
			3. Tavanad	9,755
		3. Santikoppa ..	1. Horurhalarinad	11,969
			2. Mudugiri	8,880
		4. Benganad ..	1. Benganad	14,275
			2. Kuyangiri	7,187
			3. Sampaje	1,589
			Total ..	1,09,729
Virajendrapet ..	Ponnampet	1. Gonicopal ..	1. Bettyatnad	29,799
			2. Hattugatnad	15,151
		2. Hudikeri ..	1. Angikerinad	11,629
			2. Tavalgirinad	15,469
		3. Amatti ..	1. Amatti	36,296
			2. Siddupur	11,746
		4. Verajendrapet...	1. Yedanalkanad	17,287
			2. Beppanad	15,793
			Total ..	1,53,170
Somawarpet	Sanivarsante ..	1. Somawarpet ..	1. Gadinad	7,677
			2. Yeduranad	11,329
		2. Sanivarsante ..	1. Kodlihobli	11,900
			2. Bilakadhobli	7,804
			3. Nitadhobli	9,375
		3. Fraserpet ..	1. Nanjarapatna	3,553
			2. Ramaswami Kanive	6,051
			Total ..	57,689

G.

Huzur Establishments.

Existing.			Suggested.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
	Correspondence.			*Correspondence.*	
1	Head Sheristadar on Rs. 150—200 ..	187 8 0	1	Sheristadar	200 0 0
1	Manager on ,, 150—175 ..	168 12 0	1	Head Clerk	150 0 0
2	Clerks, at Rs. 70	140 0 0	1	Translator	70 0 0
2	Do. at ,, 60	120 0 0	1	Record-keeper	60 0 0
1	Clerk	45 0 0	1	Do.	50 0 0
4	Clerks, at Rs. 40	160 0 0	1	Assistant Record-keeper	20 0 0
2	Do. at ,, 35	70 0 0	1	Clerk	70 0 0
4	Do. at ,, 30	120 0 0	1	Do.	60 0 0
1	Clerk	25 0 0	1	Do.	45 0 0
			4	Clerks, at Rs. 35	140 0 0
			3	Do. at ,, 30	90 0 0
			3	Do. at ,, 25	75 0 0
			2	Do. at ,, 20	40 0 0
18	Total ..	1,036 4 0	21	Total ..	1,070 0 0
	Account Department.			*Account Department.*	
1	Head Accountant	100 0 0	1	Head Accountant	100 0 0
1	Clerk	60 0 0	1	Clerk	50 0 0
1	Do. on Rs. 40 to 55	50 4 0	1	Do.	45 0 0
1	Do.	30 0 0	2	Clerks, at Rs. 35	70 0 0
1	Do.	25 0 0	1	Clerk	30 0 0
1	Do.	20 0 0	1	Do.	25 0 0
1	Do.	8 0 0	3	Clerks, at Rs. 20	60 0 0
1	Do.	7 0 0			
1	Gollah				
8	Total ..	300 4 0	10	Total ..	380 0 0

Huzur Establishment—*cont.*

Existing.				Suggested.			
No.	Scale.	Amount.		No.	Scale.	Amount.	
	Treasury.	Rs. A. P.			*Treasury.*	Rs. A. P.	
1	Treasurer	100 0 0		1	Treasurer	100 0 0	
1	Clerk	35 0 0		1	Shroff	20 0 0	
2	Shroffs, at Rs. 20	40 0 0		1	Do.	15 0 0	
1	Shroff	12 0 0		2	Gollahs, at Rs. 3½	7 0 0	
5	Total ..	187 0 0		5	Total ..	142 0 0	
	Office servants.				*Office servants.*		
1	Muchi	14 0 0		1	Attender	10 0 0	
1	Do.	10 0 0		4	Attenders, at Rs. 8	32 0 0	
1	Do.	8 0 0		5	Do. at ,, 7	35 0 0	
1	Jamadar	12 0 0		1	Muchi	14 0 0	
1	Duffadar	9 0 0		1	Do.	10 0 0	
3	Peons, at Rs. 8	24 0 0		1	Do	8 0 0	
7	Do. at ,, 7	49 0 0		1	Duffadar	14 0 0	
4	Do. at ,, 6	24 0 0		8	Peons, at Rs. 8	64 0 0	
1	Inkmaker	8 0 0		7	Do. at ,, 7	49 0 0	
1	Lascar	8 0 0		1	Lamp-lighter	6 0 0	
1	Do.	7 0 0		3	Sweepers, at Rs. 6	18 0 0	
1	Masalchi	6 0 0			Total ..	260 0 0	
2	Sweepers, at Rs. 6	12 0 0		33	Grand Total ..	1,852 0 0	
3	Do. at ,, 5	15 0 0					
28	Total ..	206 0 0		69			
	First Assistant Commissioner's Revenue and Magisterial establishment.						
1	Sheristadar	80 0 0					
1	Translator	45 0 0					
1	Clerk	35 0 0					
1	Munshi	40 0 0					
1	Do.	25 0 0					
1	Record-keeper	20 0 0					
1	Muchi	10 0 0					
1	Duffadar	9 0 0					
1	Masalchi	7 0 0					
3	Peons, at Rs. 7	21 0 0					
12	Total ..	292 0 0					
	Second Assistant Commissioner's Revenue and Magisterial establishment.						
1	Sheristadar	50 0 0					
1	Clerk	25 0 0					
1	Munshi	20 0 0					
1	Duffadar	8 0 0					
2	Peons, at Rs. 7	14 0 0					
6	Total ..	117 0 0					
77	Grand Total ..	2,138 8 0			Annual charge ..	22,224 0 0	
	Annual charge ..	25,662 0 0			Annual savings ..	3,438 0 0	

—	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total receipts ..	6,53,125 1 7	63,211 14 8	7,16,337 0 3	7,09,953 9 4	64,301 10 1	7,74,255 3 5
Charges ..	5,39,097 12 8	56,685 7 2	5,95,783 3 10	5,42,775 12 6	44,127 10 5	5,86,903 6 11
Surplus ..	1,14,017 4 10	6,526 7 6	1,20,553 12 5	1,67,177 12 10	20,173 15 8	1,87,351 12 6

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B.

List of Enactments in force in Coorg.

Year.	No.	Subject.
1841	19	Curators in cases of Succession.
1850	18	Protection of Judicial Officers.
	21	Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of caste.
	34	State Prisoners.
1851	8	Tolls.
1852	30	Naturalization of Aliens.
1856	15	Marriage of Hindu widows.
1858	3	State Prisoners.
	36	Lunatic Asylum.
1859	13	Breach of Contract.
1860	27	Collection of debts on Succession.
	28	Boundary Marks (Madras).
	45	Penal Code.
1861	5	Police Regulation, sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 21, 28, 33, 37, 41, 43, 46 and 47 exempted.
1864	6	Whipping.
	15	Tolls.
	20	Minors (Bombay).
1865	7	Government Forests.
	10	Succession.
1866	14	Post Office.
1867	3	Public Gaming (Bengal).
1869	15	Prisoners Testimony.
1870	7	Court Fees.
	10	Land Acquisition.
	23	Coinage and Mint.
	26	Prisons.
1871	1	Cattle Trespass.
	2	Prisons.
	5	Prisoners.
	23	Pensions.
1872	1	Evidence.
	9	Contract.
	15	Christian Marriage.
1873	10	Oaths.
	15	Municipalities.
1874	9	European Vagrancy.
	13	European British Minors.
	14	Scheduled Districts.
1875	9	Majority.
1877	1	Specific Relief.
	3	Registration.
	15	Limitation.

Huzur Establishment—*cont.*

Existing.			Suggested.		
No.	Scale.	Amount.	No.	Scale.	Amount.
	Treasury.	Rs. A. P.		*Treasury.*	Rs. A P.
1	Treasurer	100 0 0	1	Treasurer	100 0 0
1	Clerk	35 0 0	1	Shroff	20 0 0
2	Shroffs, at Rs. 20	40 0 0	1	Do.	15 0 0
1	Shroff	12 0 0	2	Gollahs, at Rs. 3½	7 0 0
5	Total ..	187 0 0	5	Total ..	142 0 0
	Office servants.			*Office servants.*	
1	Muchi	14 0 0	1	Attender	10 0 0
1	Do.	10 0 0	4	Attenders, at Rs. 8	32 0 0
1	Do.	8 0 0	5	Do. at ,, 7	35 0 0
1	Jamadar	12 0 0	1	Muchi	14 0 0
1	Duffadar	9 0 0	1	Do.	10 0 0
3	Peons, at Rs. 8	24 0 0	1	Do	8 0 0
7	Do. at ,, 7	49 0 0	1	Duffadar	14 0 0
4	Do. at ,, 6	24 0 0	8	Peons, at Rs. 8	64 0 0
1	Inkmaker	8 0 0	7	Do. at ,, 7	49 0 0
1	Lascar	8 0 0	1	Lamp-lighter	6 0 0
1	Do.	7 0 0	3	Sweepers, at Rs. 6	18 0 0
1	Masalchi	6 0 0		Total ..	260 0 0
2	Sweepers, at Rs. 6	12 0 0	33		
3	Do. at ,, 5	15 0 0		Grand Total ..	1,852 0 0
28	Total ..	206 0 0	69		
	First Assistant Commissioner's Revenue and Magisterial establishment.				
1	Sheristadar	80 0 0			
1	Translator	45 0 0			
1	Clerk	35 0 0			
1	Munshi	40 0 0			
1	Do.	25 0 0			
1	Record-keeper	20 0 0			
1	Muchi	10 0 0			
1	Duffadar	9 0 0			
1	Masalchi	7 0 0			
3	Peons, at Rs. 7	21 0 0			
12	Total ..	292 0 0			
	Second Assistant Commissioner's Revenue and Magisterial establishment.				
1	Sheristadar	50 0 0			
1	Clerk	25 0 0			
1	Munshi	20 0 0			
1	Duffadar	8 0 0			
2	Peons, at Rs. 7	14 0 0			
6	Total ..	117 0 0			
77	Grand Total ..	2,138 8 0		Annual charge ..	22,224 0 0
	Annual charge ..	25,662 0 0		Annual savings ..	3,438 0 0

ago been deliberately abandoned in Madras as of little financial value, while it is a fruitful source of oppression, the objection to the introduction of Madras Act is not an important one.

75. A very large portion of the area of Coorg consists of forests, the reserved forests comprising 242 square miles and the protected forests 349, or 591 in all, out of a total of 1,582. The revenue received from them is considerable, the average under the different heads for the last five years having been as follows :—

	Rs.
Timber, firewood, &c.	49,060
Sandal-wood	25,054
Cardamoms	22,860
Miscellaneous	5,572
	1,02,546
Expenditure ...	72,950
Surplus ...	29,596

The Deputy Conservator's estimate of the receipts and expenditure during the next five years are as follows :—

	Rs.
Timber, firewood, &c.	62,000
Sandalwood	18,000
Cardamoms	27,000
Miscellaneous	6,000
	1,13,000
Expenditure ...	75,000
Surplus ...	38,000

The estimate seems to take no account of extra charges for Forest Settlement and consequently the surplus shown cannot be relied upon in full.

76. The cost of establishments, of which details are given in appendix O, are as follows :—

	Rs.
Deputy Conservator	650
Office	223
Rangers, Foresters and guards	905
Total ...	1,778

Both the office and out-door establishments are on a more liberal scale than prevail in Madras, but the Deputy Conservator, who has had a long experience of the district, is convinced that they are necessary. As the forests are now bringing in a good revenue, I do not think it would be wise for the Madras Government to undertake to manage them with smaller establishments.

77. *District Post Establishment.*—The District Post establishment * is very large, costing as much as Rs. 623 per mensem or Rs. 7,476 per annum rather more than in the large Madras district of North Arcot. The Finance Commission did not doubt that it was necessary, but suggested a local cess. The Chief Commissioner did not approve of this proposal, and I presume the Government of Madras would be of the same opinion, leaving things as they are for the present but bearing in mind the necessity of making reductions as opportunity offered.

* Appendix M.

78. *Stamps.*—A trifling saving might be expected by assimilating the rates of discounting completely to those of Madras, but there are special reasons for liberal rates in some of the outlying tracts.

79. *Education.*—In Coorg there were in 1886-87 the following schools :—

High school, Mercara	1
Municipal school, Virajendrapet	1
Aided school for Europeans	1
English Government primary schools	3
Do. do. superior vernacular	2
Nád schools (primary)	56
Municipal schools (primary)	5
Aided do. (do.)	5
Unaided do. (do.)	19
Normal school	1
Total	94

The schools were attended by 3,870 pupils and the total expenditure on the department was Rs. 36,477, distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial funds	20,230
Rates and cesses	4,652
Municipal funds	1,761
Fees	6,631
Other sources	3,203
Total ...	36,477

Details of the establishment are given in appendix P. I see no reason to think that the assumption of the administration by Madras would lead to any increase in the provincial expenditure. The present Inspector of Schools is also Inspector of the South Canara district of Madras and part of his salary is debited to the Madras revenues.

80. *Medical.*—The Medical establishment consists of a Civil Surgeon, two Hospital Assistants and two servants, one Inspector of Vaccination and seven vaccinators. Referring to the remarks of the Finance Commission, the late Acting Chief Commissioner, Mr. Fitzpatrick, remarked that whether Coorg is transferred to Madras or not it would be clearly impossible to dispense with the services of the Civil Surgeon. So long as there is no Local Fund Board, vaccination must continue to be carried on from Provincial funds. One Hospital Assistant is required for the jail, and the other will be dispensed with, unless a proposal to establish a dispensary at Gonikopal is sanctioned. As there is no municipality at Gonikopal, a dispensary there could only be supported from Provincial funds.

81. *Ecclesiastical.*—The Chaplain at Mercara is now on the Madras establishment and I need say nothing more on this subject.

82. *Public Cattle Establishment.*—The difficulty of getting carriage in Coorg at certain seasons of the year has led to the formation of a public cattle establishment at an annual outlay of about Rs. 1,620, or Rs. 135 *per mensem*. This will probably have to go when the Madras system of every officer providing and carrying his own tents is introduced, but it will be attended with an increase in travelling allowances and cannot be reckoned on as a saving.

83. *Municipalities.*—The Municipal Act in force is Act XV of 1873, the North-West Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act.

84. There are four municipalities in Coorg, of which the population in 1881, and the financial position in 1886-87, were as follows :—

Municipality.	Population.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Mercara	8,383	13,027	10,487
Virajendrapet	4,576	10,895	7,850
Fraserpet	1,310	1,398	420
Sunawarpet	1,528	2,700	669
Kodlipet	856	1,083	424
Total	16,653	29,133	19,850

The main taxes are the house-tax and a mohtarfa or tax on trades and professions and the objects of expenditure are also much the same as in the Madras municipalities. There are dispensaries in two of the municipalities and vaccination is compulsory in four.

85. There is no objection to the introduction of the Madras Municipal law except that three of the municipalities are rather small for such an elaborate Act. They would more appropriately form unions under Madras Act V of 1884 (Local Boards Act) if that enactment were extended to Coorg.

86. *Local Funds.*—No Local Fund Board has as yet been established in Coorg though the matter has received very careful consideration, and a draft Act was framed a year or two ago based mainly upon the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884. The late Officiating Chief Commissioner, Mr. Girdlestone, left on record his opinion that Coorg was not ready for any measure of the kind and Mr. Lyall then wrote for a full expression of the present Commissioner's views. In reply, Colonel Clarke stated that he thought there were good grounds for urging the postponement of the proposal as he doubted whether, taken as a measure of local self-government, it would be so worked as to attain that object. Educated and intelligent men suited to serve on taluk committees were but few, and were not likely to be willing to devote time to duties which took them away from their own estates or business. He further felt strongly convinced that the measure should not be introduced until there had been a Survey and Settlement as the incidence of the present assessment was a matter of great uncertainty.

87. In reply, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Lyall, accepted these views and added, as another reason, that in the present state of the Imperial finances the Government of India was not likely to agree to the assignment of any items of revenue hitherto Imperial without reducing to a fully equivalent extent the Imperial grants for Public Works in Coorg.

88. As regards the difficulty of finding suitable men, it does not seem to me greater than it was in some parts of Madras in 1871, but it would be undertaking too much to have taluk committees before the way had been prepared, as in Madras, by the experience for several years of the working of a district board.

89. Inequality of the incidence of land revenue, and uncertainty regarding it, has not, in Madras, been considered a bar to the introduction of a Local Fund cess, but there are here certain extra items of Imperial land revenue taxation, such as the "dhulibhatta" and mohturfa which now find no place in Madras, and will no doubt disappear in their present form at a new Settlement. These together bring in over Rs. 30,000 and might fairly be taken as an equivalent for a local cess in the case of those who pay them. As regards the coffee assessment, it was proposed that as the rate of Rs. 2 per acre is high compared with the coffee assessment in Mysore, the land cess might be deducted from the Imperial assessment in the case of those who are paying the full Rs. 2 rate. I need not, however, now proceed further with this discussion. It is clear that the question of the extension of the Local Fund Act to Coorg will require careful consideration in matters of detail.

90. Although there is no Local Fund Board, the following items are now credited to District funds, the figures for 1886-87 being as follows :—

	Rs.
Tolls on roads	19,519
Plough-tax	5,735
Contribution from Imperial to Local Fund schools	2,800
Refunds and miscellaneous	934
School Plantation fund	3,303
Market fees	1,235
Tolls on ferries	1,507
Bungalows	782
Pound fees	1,449
Total ...	37,264

91. The plough-tax was imposed with the consent of the ryots in 1872-73 and is devoted, with the next item, to the support of primary schools.

92. The school plantation fund is derived from a plantation on 301 acres of land assigned for the endowment of boarding-houses and scholarships in connection with the Central school at Mercara.

93. After providing for the travellers' bungalows and making a contribution to the municipal dispensaries, the remainder of the funds are spent on the district roads.

94. *Controlling offices.*—At Bangalore there is now a considerable expenditure on control. The Assistant Resident receives an allowance of Rs. 250 as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and there are office establishments as detailed in appendix T, at an aggregate monthly cost of Rs. 745. I do not suppose that any addition will be required to the establishment of the High Court on account of the few additional appeals and petitions which may annually come to it. As I propose that the Sub-Judge shall be empowered under section 13, Act V of 1873, to hear appeals, the Civil Judge will have to dispose of those against the Sub-Judge's decision only, which are very few. * The Sessions cases to be disposed of at Mangalore will be only those punishable with death or transportation for life, averaging about nine in a year and the additional Sessions Judge will dispose of appeals from 1st-class Magistrates, except in the few cases which he tries himself. The ordinary establishment of a District and Sessions Court ought not on this account to require to be strengthened. The only additions to controlling offices in Madras which seem to me likely to be required are one clerk in each of the departments of the Board of Revenue, and the Superintending Engineer will probably require additions to his office corresponding more or less closely with the Public Works establishment in the Resident's office at Bangalore.

	Average of 3 years.
* Appeals	2
2nd appeals	19
Miscellaneous appeals	3
	24

95. *Comparative cost of administration.*—To sum up I annex a statement comparing the cost of the existing administration with the arrangements I have suggested above, assuming that in the case of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Judge, and the Deputy Collector an addition will be made to the lowest paid class.

No.	Existing. Scale.	Amount.	No.	Suggested. Scale.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	Commissioner	1,500 0 0	1	Collector and District Magistrate ..	1,800 0 0
1	Assistant Commissioner, who is also District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Rs. 500-800.	700 0 0	1	Assistant Superintendent of Police ..	350 0 0
			1	Treasury Deputy Collector	250 0 0
1	2nd Assistant Commissioner	300 0 0	1	Sub-Judge	500 0 0
2	Munsiffs, 150-200	375 0 0	2	Munsiffs	400 0 0
	Establishments.			*Establishments.*	
	Huzur	2,138 8 0		Huzur	1,852 0 0
	Taluk and Village	3,984 0 0		Taluk and Village	3,366 0 0
	Civil Courts	601 0 0		Civil Courts	668 8 0
	Police	1,855 0 0		Police	1,993 0 0
	Jail	297 0 0		Jail	234 0 0
	Registration	169 0 0		Registration	300 0 0
	Abkári, &c.	198 0 0		Abkári, &c.	301 0 0
		12,117 8 0			12,014 8 0
	Establishments in controlling offices..	995 0 0		Establishment in controlling offices ..	232 0 0
	Total ..	13,112 8 0		Total ..	12,246 8 0

The savings in the district establishments will thus be Rs. 103 *per mensem* or 1,236 *per annum*. Including controlling offices the saving will be Rs. 866 *per mensem* and Rs. 10,392 *per annum*.

96. In the above comparison I have included only those departments which will necessarily require revision on the introduction of the Madras system of administration.

97. In other departments and in the matter of travelling allowances, contingencies, and petty charges of all kinds, it may fairly be assumed that, on the whole, the expenditure will, for the present at any rate, be much the same under Madras as it has been hitherto. Any reductions which may be feasible will depend on considerations apart from the mere question of transfer, and cannot well be decided on until the Madras Government has had some experience of the administration of the district. It has, however, been shown in paragraph 57 *supra* that it is only for three years that an expenditure is likely to be required on Public Works equal to the average of the five years ending 1886-87.

98. Something will be required for compensation pensions on the re-organization of the establishments. The amount cannot now be calculated, but it need not be much if care is taken in the matter, as several of the Subadars have nearly attained the service qualifying for retiring pensions.

99. As already stated in paragraph 4, I do not think it would be right to attempt, for the present at any rate, to administer Coorg as a sub-division of a district; but as the Government of India desire to know what the cost of so doing would be, I shall show what savings could be effected in the figure given in paragraph 95 by substituting a Sub-Collector for a Collector.

100. Considering the distance between the taluk stations of Coorg and Mangalore and the fact that all the revenue of Coorg which is paid in silver, and much more, is required for use within the district, it will be necessary, under any circumstances, to retain a treasury at Mercara with a Deputy Collector in charge, who would also act as an Assistant to the Sub-Collector in general revenue and magisterial work. It would also be necessary to raise the establishment of the Collector's office at Mangalore to an equality with that in larger districts than South Canara now is. The saving would then be Rs. 1,869 as follows:—

No.	Separate district.	Rs.	No.	Sub-division.	Rs.
1	Collector	1,800	1	Sub-Collector	1,167
	Collector's establishment	1,852		Establishment, ordinary	352
				Treasury.	
			1	Treasurer	100
			1	Clerk	35
			1	Shroff	20
			1	Do.	15
			2	Gollahs, at Rs. 7	14
				Addition to Collector's Establishment in South Canara.	
			1	Assistant Record-keeper	25
			1	Accountant	25
			2	Accountants, at Rs. 15	30
	Total ..	3,652		Total ..	1,783

101. Under Act XV of 1874 the Chief Commissionership of Coorg is a scheduled district, and. as a sudden change in all the Acts and Regulations would unquestionably lead to confusion, I think that it should for some time remain as a scheduled district under Madras. To do this it would be necessary to pass a short Act transferring the Chief Commissionership of Coorg from Part VII to Part I of the sixth schedule of Act XV of 1874, and empowering the Government of Madras, with the sanction of the Governor-General, to substitute for any of the Acts now in force in Coorg the corresponding enactment in force in the Madras Presidency. Without this it seems to me that the Madras Government could introduce the new Acts, but could not remove the old ones.

102. As soon as the transfer actually takes place it will be necessary to substitute Act III of 1873 (the Madras Civil Courts Act) for Act II of 1881 (Coorg Courts Act) without which effect could not be given to the proposal to appoint a Sub-Judge

and completely separate revenue and judicial functions. All other changes immediately necessary can, I think, be carried out by administrative order, and the substitution of new laws for old ones can take place from time to time as found necessary or convenient.

103. In the preparation of this report I have received the most courteous assistance from Colonel Tredway Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, and all the officers of the different departments. The suggestions made by me have also been discussed in detail with the Commissioner and meet with his general concurrence.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. STURROCK,
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX.

A.

RECEIPTS during 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Items.	1885-86. Rs.	A.	P.	1886-87. Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	3,13,030	0	4	3,23,098	4	8
Forest	88,718	10	3	97,794	9	6
Excise	1,25,441	2	5	1,41,021	6	6
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax	...			10,726	12	10
Stamps—General	16,219	7	0	22,399	7	2
Court-fees	54,886	5	0	58,051	7	0
Law and Justice—Refunds	15	1	7	...		
Real fines	5,227	6	11	4,556	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,560	10	6	1,236	13	1
Interest	1,112	5	9	1,414	4	2
Miscellaneous	1,705	1	10	1,634	2	8
Jails	4,225	5	8	4,320	5	10
Registration	4,355	0	0	4,394	8	0
Education	3,485	4	2	4,620	11	4
Medical	278	0	8	...		
Cemetery funds	...			15	0	0
Public Works	18	0	0	...		
Postage and Service labels	22,137	1	0	24,310	9	9
Public Works—Refunds	8,388	4	4	6,937	10	0
Sales	209	0	10	229	13	6
Real	449	12	0	1,824	11	6
Military fund	431	1	11	776	15	10
Electric telegraph	1,231	15	5	590	0	0
Total	6,53,125	1	7	7,09,953	9	4
Excluded, Municipal	21,041	3	5	26,205	5	7
Local Fund school plantation	4,200	12	3	3,303	2	10
Total	25,241	15	8	29,508	8	5
Local fund	37,969	15	0	34,793	1	8
Grand Total	7,16,337	0	3	7,74,255	3	5

EXPENDITURE during 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Items.	1885-86. Rs.	A.	P.	1886-87. Rs.	A.	P.
I. Imperial—						
Civil and Political Establishment	1,26,655	2	5	1,25,248	1	8
Judicial charges—Courts	37,214	12	11	37,032	8	0
Prisons	19,859	12	9	15,167	5	0
Police charges	24,772	8	9	25,201	0	4
Military	12,293	13	1	18,201	13	6
Telegraph	7,964	8	10	7,939	4	6
Post office	17,083	9	6	53,787	6	8
Forest	65,808	2	6	73,686	2	9
Ecclesiastical	1,767	8	1	4,153	8	0
Superannuations	9,370	12	3	6,911	10	0
Public Works	1,50,982	5	9	1,14,256	15	7
Education	37,277	12	5	36,141	13	1
Miscellaneous	3,033	15	5	1,457	5	5
Refunds	4,176	4	4	3,098	1	9
Political pensions	7,050	12	6	6,730	13	6
Grants to Native temples	13,785	15	2	13,761	15	2
Total	5,39,097	12	8	5,42,775	12	6
II. Local—						
Local	34,914	9	2	25,747	15	1
Municipal	21,770	14	0	18,379	11	4
Total	56,685	7	2	44,127	10	5
Grand Total	5,95,783	3	10	5,86,903	6	11

—	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total receipts..	6,53,125 1 7	63,211 14 8	7,16,337 0 3	7,09,953 9 4	64,301 10 1	7,74,255 3 5
Charges ..	5,39,097 12 8	56,685 7 2	5,95,783 3 10	5,42,775 12 6	44,127 10 5	5,86,903 6 11
Surplus ..	1,14,017 4 10	6,526 7 6	1,20,553 12 5	1,67,177 12 10	20,173 15 8	1,87,351 12 6

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B.

List of Enactments in force in Coorg.

Year.	No.	Subject.
1841	19	Curators in cases of Succession.
1850	18	Protection of Judicial Officers.
	21	Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of caste.
	34	State Prisoners.
1851	8	Tolls.
1852	30	Naturalization of Aliens.
1856	15	Marriage of Hindu widows.
1858	3	State Prisoners.
	36	Lunatic Asylum.
1859	13	Breach of Contract.
1860	27	Collection of debts on Succession.
	28	Boundary Marks (Madras).
	45	Penal Code.
1861	5	Police Regulation, sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 21, 28, 33, 37, 41, 43, 46 and 47 exempted.
1864	6	Whipping.
	15	Tolls.
	20	Minors (Bombay).
1865	7	Government Forests.
	10	Succession.
1866	14	Post Office.
1867	3	Public Gaming (Bengal).
1869	15	Prisoners Testimony.
1870	7	Court Fees.
	10	Land Acquisition.
	23	Coinage and Mint.
	26	Prisons.
1871	1	Cattle Trespass.
	2	Prisons.
	5	Prisoners.
	23	Pensions.
1872	1	Evidence.
	9	Contract.
	15	Christian Marriage.
1873	10	Oaths.
	15	Municipalities.
1874	9	European Vagrancy.
	13	European British Minors.
	14	Scheduled Districts.
1875	9	Majority.
1877	1	Specific Relief.
	3	Registration.
	15	Limitation.

arrack are also greatest, owing probably to the large influx of traders and coolies. The toddy-drinkers are said to be a different class from those who consume arrack. The number of trees in the province is believed to be small, and the total toddy revenue is trifling.

The demand for 1886-87 was as follows:—

	RS.
Still-head duty	1,28,199
License fees, Rural shops—	
British spirits	900
Country spirits	6,697
License fees, Municipal shops, credited to municipal revenue—	
British spirits	960
Country spirits	4,060
Toddy rents	2,813
Total ...	1,43,629

In the current year, judging from the still-head duty collected up to the end of February, the revenue will exceed Rs. 1,86,000, or more than one rupee per head of population, a very high incidence indeed.

70. The demand for the opium farm amounted to Rs. 1,110 and for the ganja farm to Rs. 560. Three opium shops paid license fees in 1886-87, amounting to Rs. 108, and licenses at Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per annum were taken out for six ganja shops bringing in Rs. 48, or Rs. 156 in all.

71. Hemp cannot be cultivated without a pass, which is obtainable free of charge. The cultivators are allowed 14 lb. of ganja for home consumption. Any surplus must be sold to the ganja farmer or exported.

The abkári establishments are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Inspector	40	0	0
1 Mutsaddi	15	0	0
1 Duffadar	7	0	0
2 Peons at Rs. 7	14	0	0
For Distillery.			
1 Darogah on Rs. 60—75	68	12	0
1 Tester	25	0	0
4 Peons at Rs. 7	28	0	0
Total ...	197	12	0

72. I see no objection to the introduction of the Madras Act on the expiry of the present lease, or on an arrangement being concluded with the lessees. Under the Madras system it will be necessary to have an Assistant Inspector in charge, but as there is little work in connection with toddy, and the high revenue now realised from arrack affords support to the Commissioner's belief that illicit practices are not prevalent, a strong preventive establishment does not seem to be called for. It will probably be sufficient to have one Sub-Inspector in addition to one for the distillery, two parties of one petty officer and four peons each with a clerk and three peons for the office. The cost of such an establishment will be Rs. 301.

Appendix IV.

73. *Forests.*—It was for some time under discussion whether the Madras Forest Act, or the India Forest Act, 1878, was the more suitable for Coorg, and last year a decision was come to in favor of the latter, but little has been done under it beyond declaring the forests which were gazetted as Government reserves under the former Act to be "reserved forest" under the new Act, and the forest known as the ghât forest to be "protected forest." A regular forest settlement has yet to be made.

72. The only objection to the Madras Act which the Deputy Conservator mentioned to me is that under it there is no provision for the retention of the State rights over sandal-wood trees in private lands. As the right in question has long

—	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total receipts..	6,53,125 1 7	63,211 14 8	7,16,337 0 3	7,09,953 9 4	64,301 10 1	7,74,255 3 5
Charges ..	5,39,097 12 8	56,685 7 2	5,95,783 3 10	5,42,775 12 6	44,127 10 5	5,86,903 6 11
Surplus ..	1,14,017 4 10	6,526 7 6	1,20,553 12 5	1,67,177 12 10	20,173 15 8	1,87,351 12 6

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	9	Contract.
	15	Christian Marriage.
1873	10	Oaths.
	15	Municipalities.
1874	9	European Vagrancy.
	13	European British Minors.
	14	Scheduled Districts.
1875	9	Majority.
1877	1	Specific Relief.
	3	Registration.
	15	Limitation.

45. Under the superintendence of a special police officer, devoting his whole time and energy to police work, an improvement in the efficiency of the existing force may almost certainly be looked for, and, as a monthly pay of Rs. 10 has been sufficient to induce Coorgs to enlist as constables for duty as guards, it may be hoped that, if the same rate of pay be offered to, say, one-sixth of the ordinary constables, and special attention devoted to the matter, a sufficient number of Coorgs may be enrolled to permit of the weeding out of the worst of the men now serving.

46. I do not think that more than this is called for in the way of increased allowances, but an additional inspector on Rs. 70 is required, so that there may be one inspector for each taluk, and an increase of Rs. 2 should be made to the pay of ten head constables so as to raise their pay above that of a first-class constable and put it on a par with that of the lowest grade of head constable in Madras.

47. The circumstances of the European population of Coorg are such that it does not seem necessary on their account to have any European Inspector or head constables.

48. My suggestions, as shown in detail in appendix I, no doubt require revision by a police officer. The material point is that there seems ground for believing that the amount required monthly for the pay of the force, exclusive of the Assistant Superintendent, need not exceed Rs. 2,000, the present amount being Rs. 1,855.

49. *Jail.*—If Coorg be attached to Madras, prisoners sentenced for more than one year would no doubt be sent to the Central Jail at Cannanore; but as the distance of Mangalore from the different Magistrates' stations in Coorg varies from 88 to 125 miles without any means of communication except roads through forests, the difficulties in the way of sending short term prisoners to Mangalore are so great that I think a district jail must be retained at Mercara even if Coorg be made a sub-division of the South Canara district.

50. The total number of prisoners in the jail at present is 93, of whom 32 are undergoing a sentence of over one year. As there is nothing abnormal about the proportions of the present numbers, accommodation in a jail in which short term prisoners only are confined would not ordinarily be required for more than 65 prisoners, or about five-eighths of the average number of inmates under present arrangements, which was 104 for the five years 1882—86. I think therefore that the jailor's pay might be reduced to Rs. 75, and the deputy head warder and three warders dispensed with. The cost of the prisoners in the Cannanore Central Jail will be less than at Mercara, but against that must be set the cost of escorts. The saving I propose in the establishment will amount to Rs. 63 as shown in appendix J.

51. *District Press.*—The work of the District Press is done in the jail, and might continue as at present.

52. *Registration.*—The Commissioner is Registrar-General, the Second Assistant Commissioner is District Registrar, five Subadars and one Parpatigar are Sub-Registrars, and there is a special Sub-Registrar at Virajendrapett, the head-quarters of one of the present, and of one of the suggested new, taluks.

53. The existing clerical establishment, which has been reduced since the Finance Commission reported, is as follows:—

One clerk on Rs. 35 in the office of the Registrar-General.
One clerk on Rs. 25 in the office of the District Registrar.
Three gumastahs on Rs. 15 in the offices of the three Sub-Registrars.

The special Sub-Registrar receives two-thirds of the fees subject to a maximum of Rs. 50, and the official Sub-Registrars draw a commission of 40 per cent. of the fees, except the three with gumastahs on fixed salaries who draw no commission. The supervision of the work could no doubt be undertaken by the Madras Registrar-General without any increase to his establishment, but as the policy in Madras is, I understand, not to regard registration fees as a source of ordinary revenue, and, as the Registrar-General finds that it aids registration to appoint special Sub-Registrars wherever the fees will cover expenses, no saving can be looked for in this department. On the contrary, as the receipts for 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 4,394 and the outlay to no more than Rs. 2,026, or Rs. 169 per mensem, while under Madras it is probable

that about Rs. 3,600, or Rs. 300 per mensem, would be considered available for establishments, an increase of expenditure of Rs. 1,560 a year, or Rs. 130 a month, must be anticipated.

54. *Public Works.*—The necessity of providing facilities for the export of the 50 or 60 lakhs of rupees' worth of coffee which is now annually grown in Coorg in addition to the outturn of the lands cultivated with the ordinary products of the country, and for the import and transport of the large quantities of manure which coffee cultivation demands, renders the question of good roads a matter of much greater importance than in most other districts of the same area, and it would seem to be one of the first duties of the administration to see that such of the communications as are now admittedly in a bad state are as soon as possible brought up to standard. A carefully considered report and memorandum on this subject have recently been drawn up by Mr. Perram, the Executive Engineer, in communication with the Commissioner, and submitted by the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India * with an application for a grant of such an amount as would leave the planting community no reasonable grounds for repeating their complaint that their interests are overlooked.

* Enclosure No. 1.

55. There are in the province 178 miles of Imperial and 131 miles of Local Fund roads. The approximate estimate of the cost of putting the former into good order is Rs. 1,48,693, and Rs. 41,650 are wanted for the latter. The annual allotments for maintenance amount to Rs. 47,500 for Imperial and Rs. 4,800 for Local roads, and it is believed that, if the whole of the communications were once brought into good order, these amounts would suffice for their upkeep hereafter.

56. The estimate above given of Rs. 1,48,693 includes two bridges, costing Rs. 54,991, which the Chief Commissioner has proposed to strike out as the rivers can be crossed by swing ferries, but the planters consider the bridges very necessary and are anxious that they should be built. This wish seems to me to be reasonable, as the cost will not be great, and the want of bridges is found to be a great obstacle in the way of bringing manure to the coffee estates in North Coorg. There are still waste lands available for sale for coffee, especially in the reserved forests. The prices recently paid for such lands (in addition to assessment) have been high, and there can be no doubt that improved communications will greatly raise their value.

57. The grants for Public Works, Communications, for the current year are comparatively small, but the average expenditure on roads during the five years ending 1886-87 was Rs. 62,652 for new works and Rs. 41,628 for repairs, or Rs. 1,04,280 in all. If a grant of a similar amount with the proper percentage for establishment be given for three years, the roads can be brought up to standard, and after that about half-a-lakh will do for annual maintenance. Any further improvements which may be required as the country developes may fairly be left for execution by funds raised by means of local cesses.

58. As regards Civil Buildings, it has been estimated that all that are required can be provided for Rs. 33,332. This estimate may require to be recast with reference to proposals now made, but it is not likely that the cost will be very largely increased if the Madras Government are satisfied with the stone-in-mud and *pisé* work which is found to answer well here where stone-in-chunam is abnormally expensive.

59. The average expenditure on New Works, Civil Buildings, during the five years ending 1886-87 was Rs. 12,617, and, as in the case of roads, it will suffice if a grant equal to that amount is given for three years, after which about Rs. 3,500 for repairs is all that will be required.

60. The amount annually available from Local Funds for expenditure on new works is rather over Rs. 9,000 in addition to what is required for repairs, so that the existing local resources may be regarded as sufficient to bring into good order, in the course of about five years, the roads now classed as Local.

61. In Coorg there are few contractors, and almost all work has to be carried out departmentally. The difficulty of procuring labor is also very great, and, as a consequence, a strong Public Works establishment headed by an Executive Engineer has always been considered necessary. A list showing the existing strength is given

in Appendix K. If the grants above noted are given for three years, the establishment is probably not excessive and can be revised when the money available for expenditure is reduced. The revision, at whatever time it may take place, will depend upon considerations other than the mere transfer of the administration to Madras, and need not therefore be further alluded to here.

62. Even if a Local Fund Board be established after the roads have been brought up to standard, it is not likely that much more than Rs. 12,000 would be available from the land-cess for expenditure on communications and Public Works establishments, and therefore it will not be possible to keep the roads in proper order without an annual grant from Provincial Funds of about Rs. 45,000.

63. *Survey and Settlement.*—Coorg has been topographically surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey, and a number of estates have also been separately surveyed. For the latter purpose there is a small establishment working under the Commissioner's orders at an annual cost of Rs. 3,480, which will have to be continued.

64. The question of a cadastral survey and a new settlement has recently been fully discussed, and operations have been commenced in the Yelusavirasime and Nanjarapatna taluks. The work is being carried out by the agency of the Mysore Revenue Survey, who are accustomed to deal with conditions very similar to those prevailing in the Yelusavirasime taluk of Coorg. The cost of the measurement, classification, and settlement of the whole of Coorg has been roughly estimated at Rs. 2,32,218, at 5 annas an acre for survey and 2 annas for classification and settlement. It is supposed that there may be an increase of revenue of 5 or 6 per cent. on this amount, but this estimate is said to be little less than guess work. From all I have read and heard, however, it seems probable that there will be a considerable increase from correction of old measurements and assessment of clandestine cultivation. It is not considered likely that holdings corresponding with the old measurements can be assessed more highly than at present, as the productive capacity of the soil is said to have been greatly over-estimated at the old settlement referred to in paragraphs 14 and 15 *suprâ*. In Captain LeHardy's report of 1834 the produce of 100 "bhattis" of ordinary land is taken at only 60 "bhattis" of paddy in the more level parts of Coorg, and at 45 in the hilly districts.

65. *Abkâri, Opium, &c.*—The Abkâri Act in force in the province is Act No. XXII of 1881, the excise law applicable to parts of Northern India, Burma and Coorg.

66. The revenue from arrack is obtained mainly by means of a still-head duty payable on each gallon of spirit issued from the Government distillery at Fraserpet subject to a guaranteed minimum revenue. The rates under the contract recently entered into with Messrs. Smith and Papanna of Bangalore from the 1st April 1888 to the 1st April 1891 are as follows:—

Proof spirit, Rs. 3–14–2 per gallon
Below proof ,, 3–2–5 ,,

and the guaranteed minimum revenue is Rs. 1,57,000 for the first year, Rs. 1,58,000 for the second, and Rs. 1,59,000 for the third.

67. A further sum is obtained from license fees for retail shops at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per mensem, the fee for each of the five classes of shops being fixed at the rate of four annas per gallon on the maximum estimated sales as ascertained from the returns of issues from the distillery.

68. The number of shops at present existing is 72, but there will only be 63 from the beginning of 1888-89. Licenses to retail foreign spirits are also issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 120 per annum.

69. The right of drawing and selling toddy from the trees on Government waste lands is annually sold separately for each of the 26 nâds into which the province is divided. In one nâd, however, there are two farms, making 27 in all, and the number of shops for all the farms together is 287. Owners of private trees can draw for home consumption, but surplus toddy must be disposed of to the contractors. The toddy is obtained almost entirely from the "Baine" or Bastard Sago palm (*Caryota urens*) which yields from October to May. These are the months in which the sales of

arrack are also greatest, owing probably to the large influx of traders and coolies. The toddy-drinkers are said to be a different class from those who consume arrack. The number of trees in the province is believed to be small, and the total toddy revenue is trifling.

The demand for 1886-87 was as follows:—

	RS.
Still-head duty	1,28,199
License fees, Rural shops—	
British spirits	900
Country spirits	6,697
License fees, Municipal shops, credited to municipal revenue—	
British spirits	960
Country spirits	4,060
Toddy rents	2,813
Total ...	1,43,629

In the current year, judging from the still-head duty collected up to the end of February, the revenue will exceed Rs. 1,86,000, or more than one rupee per head of population, a very high incidence indeed.

70. The demand for the opium farm amounted to Rs. 1,110 and for the ganja farm to Rs. 560. Three opium shops paid license fees in 1886-87, amounting to Rs. 108, and licenses at Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per annum were taken out for six ganja shops bringing in Rs. 48, or Rs. 156 in all.

71. Hemp cannot be cultivated without a pass, which is obtainable free of charge. The cultivators are allowed 14 lb. of ganja for home consumption. Any surplus must be sold to the ganja farmer or exported.

The abkári establishments are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Inspector	40	0	0
1 Mutsaddi	15	0	0
1 Duffadar	7	0	0
2 Peons at Rs. 7	14	0	0
For Distillery.			
1 Darogah on Rs. 60—75	68	12	0
1 Tester	25	0	0
4 Peons at Rs. 7	28	0	0
Total ...	197	12	0

72. I see no objection to the introduction of the Madras Act on the expiry of the present lease, or on an arrangement being concluded with the lessees. Under the Madras system it will be necessary to have an Assistant Inspector in charge, but as there is little work in connection with toddy, and the high revenue now realised from arrack affords support to the Commissioner's belief that illicit practices are not prevalent, a strong preventive establishment does not seem to be called for. It will probably be sufficient to have one Sub-Inspector in addition to one for the distillery, two parties of one petty officer and four peons each with a clerk and three peons for the office. The cost of such an establishment will be Rs. 301.

Appendix IV.

73. *Forests.*—It was for some time under discussion whether the Madras Forest Act, or the India Forest Act, 1878, was the more suitable for Coorg, and last year a decision was come to in favor of the latter, but little has been done under it beyond declaring the forests which were gazetted as Government reserves under the former Act to be "reserved forest" under the new Act, and the forest known as the ghât forest to be "protected forest." A regular forest settlement has yet to be made.

72. The only objection to the Madras Act which the Deputy Conservator mentioned to me is that under it there is no provision for the retention of the State rights over sandal-wood trees in private lands. As the right in question has long

ordinary and the planting community. With regard to the latter, I may here remark that I have no means of comparing their numbers with those in the Nílgiris, but as the acreage under coffee is more than twice that in the Nílgiris, the Honorable Mr. Ranade would appear to be wrong in speaking of "the far larger bodies of those people in the Nílgiris."

35. *Police.*—The Police Act in force in Coorg is the Indian Act No. V of 1861, but the administration does not materially differ from that under the Madras Act which might be introduced at once. The District Magistrate is Superintendent of Police under present arrangements. His place might be taken by an Assistant Superintendent of Police working under the Canara Superintendent in the same way as the Assistant Superintendent on the Nílgiris works under the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.

36. The force was reorganised in 1882 and 1883 and is of the following strength:—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables called Parpatigars and Assistant Parpatigars	25
Constables	161
Total ...	188

37. The proportion of strength to area is one man for every 8·4 square miles, being about the same as in Coimbatore and North Arcot, &c., but below the general Madras average of 1 to 6·6 square miles.

38. The proportion of strength to population is one man to every 948, which is stronger than in any Madras district except Kurnool, a state of things which is natural in a country which is throughout sparsely populated, and in which it is difficult to move about freely. The average for the Presidency generally is only 1 to 1,464 of the population.

39. The proportion of complaints of cognisable crime to population in 1886 was 1 to 236 against 1 in 299 in Madras generally, but false complaints are said to be numerous in Coorg, and, as there is little serious crime and no professional criminal class, the social circumstances of the country do not seem to me to call for an exceptionally strong police force. Possibly some re-arrangement of the distribution may be necessary, but that is a detail which need not be considered here.

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42. The liability to sickness, however, which involves reserves of men to take the place of absentees, is, I think, considerably greater in Wynaad than in Coorg taken as a whole, and I am not satisfied that it is distinctly necessary to increase the numerical strength of the force.

43. The impossibility of finding satisfactory recruits and the consequent necessity of admitting men who are undersized and of indifferent character, do indicate that better terms must be offered, but allowances on the Wynaad scale do not seem to be called for unless the present force is to be disbanded and an entirely new one entertained, a course which cannot be recommended.

44. It has hitherto been found impossible to get Coorgs to enlist, except in the grade of head constable and as special constables to guard the jail, treasury and fort. The rest of the men are drawn from the Muhammadans and Hindus of various castes who have immigrated to the towns and trade centres.

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72. The only objection to the Madras Act which the Deputy Conservator mentioned to me is that under it there is no provision for the retention of the State rights over sandal-wood trees in private lands. As the right in question has long

22. The area, population and revenue of Coorg is said by the Finance Commission to qualify it to rank with two ordinary Madras taluks, but they would be large taluks, and looking to the fact that there are now as many as six, and that the most prominent feature of the past administration of the province has been the attempt to bring courts of all kinds as near as possible to every man's door, I do not think it desirable to reduce the number of taluks to less than three, which would be as noted below:—

Old Taluks.	New Taluks.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
Mercara	Mercara	616	62,307	1,09,729
Padinalknád				
Yedenalknád	South Coorg	612	72,600	1,53,170
Kiggatnád				
Manjarapatna	North Coorg	354	43,395	57,689
Yelusavirashimé				
	Total ..	1,582	1,78,302	3,20,588

23. For taluks of the size and importance of the first and second of the above it is not difficult to find precedents in the Madras Presidency. The Madakasíra taluk of Anantapur is only very little larger and more important than the third, and the discrepancy as regards Land Revenue will diminish on the completion of the Settlement.

24. The establishment I would provide for each, and the places at which the different officers may be located, are shown in Appendices D, E, and F.

25. The strength of establishment is based, as nearly as possible, on that provided for taluks of corresponding importance in Madras, but as I think it desirable to have three grades of Tahsildars, I have made South Coorg a third class, and Mercara a fourth class, taluk, and have provided a Sub-Magistrate in each taluk on the consideration alluded to above that all Coorgs have hitherto been accustomed to have Magistrates close at hand. It may be thought that this is hardly necessary in so small a taluk as that of North Coorg, but as Yelusavirashimé was formerly a taluk by itself with one of the Parpatigars also exercising third class powers, the inhabitants would feel it hard to have to go all the way to Somawarpett, and their discontent would be aggravated by the consideration that Yelusavirashimé is really outside Coorg proper and has hitherto been treated as a separate entity. This may seem a somewhat trifling consideration, but feelings of the kind are really very strong in Coorg. The additional expense of a separate Sub-Magistrate will not be great, as no Cusbah Magistrates will then be required, and the Taluk staff can be reduced by the two gumastas and peons which a Sub-Magistrate requires. The additional cost will then be Rs. 10 to provide for a Sheristadar instead of a Head Accountant, Rs. 7 for a dufterbund and Rs. 5 for a sweeper, or Rs. 22 in all, which, I think, need not be objected to. I have also had to allow Rs. 7 for each of the taluk peons as in Wynaad.

26. As Revenue Inspectors are to replace the 25 Parpatigars of Náds, I have allowed four to each of the larger taluks and three to the other. The rest of the Parpatigars may, I think, be dispensed with; but the Nád Shanbogues and their assistants and peons must be retained, though the charge should be transferred to Village Establishments. The number of Shanbogues is very small for the area with which they have to deal, but they are well paid and with their assistants they ought to be able to keep the accounts much in the same way as in South Canara the village accounts of Maganies are kept by the Shanbogues. In Coorg, as in Canara, however, it will be impossible to expect them to keep monthly cultivation accounts. The question of a complete reorganization of the village establishments will have to be considered at the time of settlement. In the meantime the Revenue Inspectors ought to be able to carry out the Revenue supervision hitherto exercised by 25 Nád Parpatigars, of whom eleven had criminal or civil work, or both, to look after in addition, but they must be relieved of the duty of granting receipts, which may be signed by the Potails and Shanbogues jointly as in Canara.

27. *Criminal Justice.*—The existing Courts are as follows :—

1 Judicial Commissioner's Court.
1 Commissioner and Sessions Judge's Court.
1 District Magistrate's Court.
1 First-class Magistrate's Court.
8 Second-class Magistrates' Courts.
11 Third-class Magistrates' Courts.

23

From what I have said above, it will be seen that for these I propose to substitute—

1 The Madras High Court.
1 The Sessions Court, South Canara, to try cases punishable with death or transportation for life.
1 Additional Sessions Judge.
1 District Magistrates' Court.
2 First-class Magistrates' Courts (Sub-Judge and Treasury Deputy Collector).
6 Second-class Magistrates' Courts (Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars).
3 Third-class Magistrates' Courts (Taluk Sheristadars).

15

The reduction in the number of courts is due to its not being proposed to give magisterial powers to the Revenue Inspectors who are to take the place of the eleven Parpatigars who now do magisterial work. Six of these are at what will be Taluk or Sub-Magistrate's head-quarters, and as regards the remaining five, it does not appear that the experiment of entrusting magisterial powers to comparatively low-paid officers in outlying localities has been so successful that there is any call for its continuance. The two First-class Magistrates in addition to the District Magistrate will be the Treasury Deputy Collector and the Sub-Judge as explained in paragraph 10 *supra*.

28. *Office Establishment.*—The substitution of a Collector who is also the District Magistrate for a Commissioner, and a separate District Magistrate, involves a re-organization of the office establishment. Detailed proposals for this will be found in Appendix G.

29. In the proposition statement for the revision of establishments for Madras, 26 hands are provided for the Correspondence department in every ordinary district irrespective of size, but as in Coorg there will be no divisional officers, I have reduced the number to 21, making Rs. 20 the lowest pay on account of the comparative dearness of living in Mercara. For accounts the number of clerks varies from 25 in Tanjore to 16 in Trichinopoly, and I think 11 ought to suffice for Coorg. Four hands will do for the Treasury, and the number of attenders in an ordinary Madras office may be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of clerks. The financial result of a re-organization as proposed will be —

	Existing.	Proposed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Correspondence department	1,036	1,070
Accounts department	300	380
Treasury	187	142
Office servants	206	260
	1,729	1,852
Revenue and Magisterial portion of the 1st and 2nd Assistant Commissioners' Establishment	409	..
Total ..	2,138	1,852
Saving .. Rs. 286		

30. *Civil Justice.*—The existing Civil Courts in Coorg are as follows :—

5 Parpatigars' Courts with jurisdiction in money suits up to Rs. 50.
6 Subadars' Courts with jurisdiction up to Rs. 100.
2 Munsifs' Courts with jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000
1 Second Assistant Commissioner's Court with jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000.
1 First Assistant Commissioner's Court with appellate jurisdiction over Parpatigars' and Subadars' Courts.
1 The Court of the Commissioner.
1 The Court of the Judicial Commissioner (Bangalore).

17

Appendix H.

For these seventeen Courts I would substitute—

2 Munsifs' Courts, one at Mercara and one at Virajendrapett, with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000.
1 Sub-Judge with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 100, ordinary jurisdiction without limit, and power to hear appeals against the Munsif's decisions under section 13, Act III of 1873.
1 The District Judge of South Canara to hear appeals against the Sub-Judge's decisions.
1 The Madras High Court.

5

31. The substitution of three local courts at two stations for sixteen local courts at eleven stations will no doubt cause a certain amount of inconvenience, but the reduction in the number of stations affects suits for values within Rs. 100 only, and ought to be more than counterbalanced by the work being done by specially qualified officers not hampered with other duties. This view receives support from the fact that the two Munsif's Courts established in 1885 seem to have thoroughly secured the confidence of the people.

32. At present there are no courts empowered to try small cause suits. The Parpatigars are authorised to deal with suits of the nature of small causes only, but they dispose of them as ordinary suits. The number of suits filed annually seems to be on the increase, although there was a falling off in 1884 and 1885 on account of the depression in the coffee trade. The figures of 1887 may therefore be taken as the *minimum* which the new courts will be likely to have to deal with.

33. The number of suits instituted in 1887 having been 3,201, it is clear that the work would be too heavy for three courts of original jurisdiction. Small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 50 might therefore be given to Munsifs, and up to Rs. 100 to the Sub-Judge, when the number of suits to be disposed of by each court would probably be somewhat as follows :—

Court.	Ordinary suit.	Small Cause suits.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.
Average Munsif's ...	450	900	350	1,277
Sub-Judge's	60	450	175	328

34. In addition to this the Sub-Judge would have to dispose of about 60 appeals. Local officers doubt whether the extension of small cause jurisdiction to as high a limit as that in force in Madras, viz., Rs. 500, would be acceptable to the people of Coorg, who have hitherto been accustomed to appeals in all cases. A proposal to give small cause powers up to Rs. 100 even was strongly opposed by the Judicial Commissioner Mr. Plumer in 1884, and when the question was again mooted in 1887 Mr. Lyall concurred in Mr. Plumer's views. If the limits adopted for Madras were extended to Coorg, the whole work might be distributed between a Sub-Judge at Mercara and a Munsif at Virajendrapett, but this would involve a large number of appeals going to Mangalore, which would be a serious inconvenience both to the

ordinary and the planting community. With regard to the latter, I may here remark that I have no means of comparing their numbers with those in the Nílgiris, but as the acreage under coffee is more than twice that in the Nílgiris, the Honorable Mr. Ranade would appear to be wrong in speaking of "the far larger bodies of those people in the Nílgiris."

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18. Besides the main Jamma and Ságu assessments there is an extra charge called the Dhulipaddy tax, a Mohturfa, Inam quit-rents known as Umbali and Jodi, and the recently introduced Coffee assessment of Rs. 2 per acre, the demand under the various heads being as follows :—

	Rs.
Jamma	61,872
Ságu	89,908
Jodi	6,515
Umbali	6,428
Garden	462
Dhulipaddy tax	18,646
Mohturfa	11,426
Coffee assessment	1,25,331
Total ..	3,20,588

19. From the above brief account of the tenures it will be seen that the revenue system is not materially different from that of some of the Ryotwari districts of the Madras Presidency, and when the Subadars or Tahsildars are relieved of all civil work, it will clearly not be necessary to retain Taluk establishments on the existing scale. Reduction, however, must not be pushed too far, as there are several matters which tend to throw a considerable amount of work on Revenue officers, the most important being the undefined nature of the valuable Báne holdings already referred to, the restrictions placed on the alienation or subletting of Jamma lands, and the complications introduced into transfer of registry cases by the family disputes arising out of the custom under which property is not divisible by law and is ordinarily held in common by a large body of one family, of whom several may also hold self-acquired property. The disposal of applications under the Waste Land Rules is an additional piece of exceptional work.

20. The existing revenue divisions of Coorg are as follows :—

Taluks.	Number of villages.	Number of Nads.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
					Rs.
Mercara	59	5	216	34,088	49,444
Padinalknád	58	6	400	28,219	60,286
Yedenalknád	53	4	201	41,370	81,121
Kiggatnád	67	4	410	31,230	72,048
Nanjarapatna	109	4	264	26,984	28,610
Yelusavirashimé	168	3	91	16,411	29,079
Total ..	514	26	1,582	178,302	3,20,588

The Taluk administration is carried on in much the same way as in Madras, but a peculiarity of the Coorg system is that the unit of Revenue administration is the Nád rather than the village. It is true that for each village there is a Potail who is primarily responsible for collections, and who used to have power to try civil suits up to Rs. 5 and to reprimand and admonish petty offenders, but there are no other village servants, and civil and criminal powers have been taken away from the Potail and merged in those of the Parpatigars of Náds, of whom eleven are Magistrates and five can try money suits up to Rs. 50. Even as regards collections the Potails are mere intermediaries as all monies are paid into the Nád Treasury and the receipts to the ryots are granted by the Parpatigars, all accounts being kept by the Shanbogues, who are the Parpatigars' clerks, and have assistants called Junardars, who seem formerly to have been mere peons and are still borne on the list of taluk peons.

21. In some of their functions, at any rate, the Parpatigars are village officers, but they, and the Shanbogues, and Junardars, and Nád peons, are all borne on the Taluk, instead of on the Village, establishments. The Taluk administration, as understood in Madras, can be carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,476 instead of Rs. 3,984, but in addition a sum of Rs. 890 has to be provided for Shanbogues and their assistants and peons, which in Madras would be met by deductions from the collections and not appear in the Provincial accounts.

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35. *Police.*—The Police Act in force in Coorg is the Indian Act No. V of 1861, but the administration does not materially differ from that under the Madras Act which might be introduced at once. The District Magistrate is Superintendent of Police under present arrangements. His place might be taken by an Assistant Superintendent of Police working under the Canara Superintendent in the same way as the Assistant Superintendent on the Nílgiris works under the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.

36. The force was reorganised in 1882 and 1883 and is of the following strength :—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables called Parpatigars and Assistant Parpatigars	25
Constables	161
Total ...	188

37. The proportion of strength to area is one man for every 8·4 square miles, being about the same as in Coimbatore and North Arcot, &c., but below the general Madras average of 1 to 6·6 square miles.

38. The proportion of strength to population is one man to every 948, which is stronger than in any Madras district except Kurnool, a state of things which is natural in a country which is throughout sparsely populated, and in which it is difficult to move about freely. The average for the Presidency generally is only 1 to 1,464 of the population.

39. The proportion of complaints of cognisable crime to population in 1886 was 1 to 236 against 1 in 299 in Madras generally, but false complaints are said to be numerous in Coorg, and, as there is little serious crime and no professional criminal class, the social circumstances of the country do not seem to me to call for an exceptionally strong police force. Possibly some re-arrangement of the distribution may be necessary, but that is a detail which need not be considered here.

40. Mr. Leggat, the District Magistrate, who has been doing the work of Superintendent of Police for about two years, considers that the force is generally inefficient and also requires to be strengthened numerically. He finds it impossible to get satisfactory recruits on the present scale of pay, and would give increased allowances on the scale adopted for Wynaad.

41. As already stated the proportion of strength to population is above that of any Madras district except Kurnool. Compared with Wynaad, which in many ways resembles parts of Coorg, the proportion is about the same as regards area, but weaker as regards population, the figures being 1 to 801 in Wynaad and 1 to 948 in Coorg.

42. The liability to sickness, however, which involves reserves of men to take the place of absentees, is, I think, considerably greater in Wynaad than in Coorg taken as a whole, and I am not satisfied that it is distinctly necessary to increase the numerical strength of the force.

43. The impossibility of finding satisfactory recruits and the consequent necessity of admitting men who are undersized and of indifferent character, do indicate that better terms must be offered, but allowances on the Wynaad scale do not seem to be called for unless the present force is to be disbanded and an entirely new one entertained, a course which cannot be recommended.

44. It has hitherto been found impossible to get Coorgs to enlist, except in the grade of head constable and as special constables to guard the jail, treasury and fort. The rest of the men are drawn from the Muhammadans and Hindus of various castes who have immigrated to the towns and trade centres.

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Total ..	3,20,588

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APPENDIX.

MADRAS,
26th March 1888.

FROM

J. STURROCK, ESQ., C.S.,
On Special Duty,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the report called for in G.O., dated 24th February 1888, No. 210, Public.

2. The Government of India forward an extract from a note by the Finance Commissioners proposing the amalgamation of Coorg with the Madras Presidency, and ask for the opinion of the Madras Government, and for information as to the cost and strength of the establishments that would be required for its administration—

(*a*) As a separate district.
(*b*) As a sub-division of the South Canara district.

3. I understand that the Government of India accept the opinion of the Finance Commissioners that if Coorg is not to be retained as a separate district it should be attached to South Canara and not to the Nílgiris; but in case of the revival of a project not definitely alluded to in these papers, to form the Nílgiris, Wynaad and Coorg into one coffee district, I think it as well to state that between the cultivated portions of Coorg and the Wynaad there is a barrier of hills at present unpierced by any line of communication, while the coffee planters of Coorg have no business connection of any kind with Ootacamund and would find it very inconvenient to transact their legal work there. The geographical situation and the lines of communication clearly point to Canara as the most suitable district to which to attach Coorg, and though the landed classes of the province have a sentimental objection to the people of Canara based on traditions of old hostility, they have more affinity with them than with any other section of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. Their tenures of land bear indications of having been identical at no very remote date, and the Coorg language appears to be a dialect of Canarese which is the official language of the province. The majority of the cultivating and laboring classes also belong to the same caste as the corresponding classes in portions of the South Canara district.

4. On the other hand, though Coorg is considerably smaller than any existing district of the Madras Presidency except the Nílgiris, its circumstances are in some ways unique. It is situated apart, on the top of a range of hills at an elevation of from 2,500 to 4,500 feet, it has, like the Nílgiris, a large population of European settlers with extensive coffee plantations * and in addition an important native community headed by a semi-military land-holding class to which the Nílgiris afford no parallel. The Coorgs pride themselves on being a distinct nationality, and for some reason or other it has hitherto been the practice of their British Administrators to foster this separatist national feeling. On the assumption of the Government by the British, Coorg was treated as a separate province and all projects of amalgamation have as yet been rejected. In 1861, in recognition of services rendered to the Government, the Coorgs were exempted from the disarming Act in a notification by Sir Mark Cubbon, in which they were described as "this little nation of warriors," and this privilege of bearing arms was continued to them almost alone amongst the natives of India when the Arms Act was passed in 1878. In these circumstances it is perhaps not unnatural that a

* The acreage is twice that of the Nílgiris. The outturn has been as high as 6,324 tons, worth sixty lakhs of rupees.

people whose pride and sensitiveness, as well as independence of character, have frequently been remarked on, should feel that it would be a real humiliation if they were suddenly made a mere sub-division of a district, and that such a feeling does exist very strongly among the Coorgs cannot for a moment be doubted by any one who has made local inquiry on the subject. It is also to be remembered that there could not fail to be many inconveniences attending the administration of Coorg as a sub-division of the South Canara district when people with business at head-quarters would have to go distances ranging from 80 to 140 miles by roads passing for the greater part of the way through forest and over hills, and although the revenue system does not differ materially in its main features from that prevailing in Canara, there are very many matters of detail which have no counterpart there. Numerous questions are likely to arise for solution in connection with the survey and settlement which has recently commenced, and it will undoubtedly be a great advantage for the Board of Revenue and Government to correspond direct with an officer of experience who has formed his opinions in the course of his administration on the spot, and not merely on the reports of a Sub-Collector aided by such opportunities of personal investigation as are afforded by casual visits for limited periods. For these reasons I am distinctly of opinion that Coorg should be administered as a separate district.

5. With regard to the strength and cost of the establishments which would be required if Coorg were administered by Madras, I understand that it is the desire of Government that I shall describe the administrative arrangements now in force, indicate the extent to which I think they can be replaced by the agencies ordinarily employed in the Madras Presidency, and estimate broadly the cost of the proposals I make, and the strength of the establishments required to carry them out. The submission of estimates complete in every detail would involve consultation with heads of departments, and reference to papers to which I have at present no means of access.

6. Coorg has an area of 1,582 square miles, a population of 178,502, and a gross revenue * of about seven and three-quarter lakhs of rupees or a little less than two-thirds of the revenue of the district of Anantapur.

* Appendix A.

7. The district is a scheduled one, but all the important general Acts have been introduced into it † and the Local Land Revenue regulation is an almost *verbatim* adaptation of the corresponding enactment in force in the Madras Presidency. The tenure of land is ryotwari, analogous to that prevailing in South Canara, and the rules in force for the transfer of pattas are based on the latest standing order on the subject issued by the Madras Board of Revenue. The Police Act is very similar to the Madras one, and the Forest and Excise Acts are not widely different. I do not see any difficulty in the way of reorganizing the establishments on the basis of the arrangements prevailing in Madras, and eventually removing Coorg from the list of scheduled districts and declaring it to be a portion of the Madras Presidency subject to all the legislative enactments applicable thereto.

† Appendix B.

8. The Commissioner of the District at present is also District and Sessions Judge, the 1st Assistant Commissioner is District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, and he and the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, all Subadars or Tahsildars, and several of the Parpatigars subordinate to them discharge Revenue, Criminal and Civil functions. There are also two Munsifs who exercise both Civil and Magisterial powers.‡

‡ Appendix C.

9. The Finance Commissioners recommend that the Commissioner be replaced by a Sub-Collector who would do all the work with the help of the 2nd Assistant, the Munsifs, Subadars and Parpatigars. This proposal apparently contemplates no further separation of Revenue and Judicial functions, or provision for adequate Police control, and seems to sacrifice too much to a small economy. Remembering the way in which administration in Madras has been hampered by the attempt to meet the requirements of the present with the establishments of the past, I do not think that the Government should undertake any new duties without establishments on the latest approved scale,

and the manner in which the confidence of the people has been secured by the lately appointed Munsifs is a very clear indication that the separation of Civil and Revenue functions should be made as complete as it now is in all parts of the Presidency except those inhabited by hill tribes.

10. The establishments I would propose * are a Collector and District Magistrate with a Treasury Deputy Collector who would also be available for other Revenue and Magisterial work, and a considerably reduced taluk establishment. The District Magistrate should also be an Additional Sessions Judge for cases other than those punishable with death or transportation for life—the latter being sent to Mangalore. The police work now done by the 1st Assistant Commissioner would require an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and for judicial work a Sub-Judge and one or two Munsifs seem to be necessary, the Sub-Judge being authorised to hear appeals under section 13, Act III of 1873, and exercising also 1st-class Magisterial powers.

* Appendix C.

11. Having thus stated generally the nature of the administrative staff which seems to me to be necessary, I will deal with each department in detail.

12. *Land Revenue Administration.*—Coorg no doubt formed part of the ancient country of Kerala, but there seems to be no record or even tradition of the nature of the tenures of land in the district before the time of the Coorg Rajas who established themselves after the decline of the Vijayanagar kingdom, and the tradition which exists regarding the time prior to the rule of Vira Raja at the beginning of this century is too vague to be of any value, without at any rate much more careful examination than it has as yet received.

13. The holdings, as in Canara, are called "Vargas" or "Wargs" and the old meaning of the word, namely "account" is here also indicated by the fact that portions of the same holding are occasionally in different localities though included in one "warg" or account of dues payable on the holding.

14. About the year 1804, Vira Raja raised the assessment on the "wargs" in Yelusavirashimé, a tract outside the limits of Coorg proper, and inaugurated the system of assessment which prevails to this day. Assuming that a plot of rice land, 18 feet 8 inches square, would produce from 1 to 12 hanes of paddy according to quality, and valuing paddy at Re. 0-12-10 per "bhatti" of 80 seers of 80 tolas, he fixed the assessment at one-sixth of the gross produce, the ancient Government share recognized by the Shastras.

15. About 1811-12 Linga Raja revised the assessment of Coorg proper. He professed to be content with the more moderate share of one-tenth, but as he reduced the measuring rod to 16 feet and raised the commutation price to Re. 1 per "bhatti," the net result was that on all qualities of land the assessment in Coorg proper at $\frac{1}{10}$th is slightly in excess of that imposed at $\frac{1}{6}$th in Yelusavirashimé.

16. The assessment on the basis above noted is ordinarily known as "Ságu" assessment of Rs. 10 per hundred "bhattis" of land, but a large proportion of the "wargs" are held by Coorgs capable of rendering military service, and by a certain number of what may be called naturalized aliens, on a more favorable assessment of Rs. 5 per 100 bhattis of land. Those holding on these terms are called "Jama" ryots and are liable to render certain services in return, their holdings being also necessarily subjected to restrictions as regards alienation and sub-letting. All landed property not specifically mortgaged is also declared exempt from attachment in execution of decrees by a rule issued under the Civil Procedure Code of 1877 and kept in force by section 3, Act XIV of 1882.

17. Attached to the assessed rice land of "wargs" are unassessed plots of forest and grazing lands known as "Bánes" and "Bárikes" which were not surveyed and frequently not even demarcated. As the "Bánes" are now very valuable for coffee cultivation the question of encroachment on them is one which gives much trouble to the authorities. Undefined Bánes exist in the Coorg Maganis of Canara, but they are of no value for coffee on the plains, and consequently give little or no trouble.

18. Besides the main Jamma and Ságu assessments there is an extra charge called the Dhulipaddy tax, a Mohturfa, Inam quit-rents known as Umbali and Jodi, and the recently introduced Coffee assessment of Rs. 2 per acre, the demand under the various heads being as follows :—

	Rs.
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Garden	462
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Total ..	3,20,588

19. From the above brief account of the tenures it will be seen that the revenue system is not materially different from that of some of the Ryotwari districts of the Madras Presidency, and when the Subadars or Tahsildars are relieved of all civil work, it will clearly not be necessary to retain Taluk establishments on the existing scale. Reduction, however, must not be pushed too far, as there are several matters which tend to throw a considerable amount of work on Revenue officers, the most important being the undefined nature of the valuable Báne holdings already referred to, the restrictions placed on the alienation or subletting of Jamma lands, and the complications introduced into transfer of registry cases by the family disputes arising out of the custom under which property is not divisible by law and is ordinarily held in common by a large body of one family, of whom several may also hold self-acquired property. The disposal of applications under the Waste Land Rules is an additional piece of exceptional work.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Letter—from

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public).

Sir,

I am directed to reply to Mr. MacDonnell's letter, dated 20th December 1887, No. 2852, on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of Coorg with the Madras Presidency.

2. The Madras Government considered that the information required by the Government of India could best be obtained by deputing an officer of ability and experience to visit the province and make the necessary enquiries on the spot. Mr. Sturrock, C.S., who was for several years Collector of South Canara, was selected for this duty, and, after having spent a month in Coorg, he has submitted a very full and careful report, a copy of which accompanies this letter.

3. In regard to the general question of the transfer of the province, I am to say that, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, Coorg naturally falls within the limits of the Madras Presidency; that any special advantages which may have resulted frem retaining it under the direct administration of the Supreme Government seem to have long ceased; and that its transfer to this Government is therefore eminently desirable.

4. Assuming the transfer to be agreed to, the proposal of the Hon. Mr. Ranade to add Coorg to the Nílgiri district is, in the opinion of this Government, quite impracticable. The distance from, and the great difficulties in the way of communication with, Ootacamund—which must, of course, remain the head-quarters of the district—form insuperable objections to such a scheme. The only existing district with which the amalgamation of Coorg is at all practicable is South Canara, and Mr. Sturrock in paragraph 4 of his report shows good reason why such an amalgamation should not take place. His Excellency in Council considers that—at all events, for several years to come—Coorg must be maintained as a separate district. Its circumstances most nearly resemble those of the Nílgiris, and Mr. Sturrock's proposal to give it the same relation to South Canara that the Nílgiris bear to Coimbatore—*i.e.*, to connect it to some extent with South Canara for Judicial and Police purposes, while treating it as an altogether separate district in regard to Revenue administration—is, in the opinion of this Government, the wisest course possible. It may, perhaps, be found advisable to make Coorg independent in regard to Police administration; but this matter may be left for further discussion if the transfer is decided on.

5. The question of the establishments to be maintained if the province is brought under this Government has been carefully gone into by Mr. Sturrock, and the results of his enquiries and conclusions in regard to the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Jail, Registration, and Abkári departments, will be found summarized in tabular form in paragraph 95 of his report. In the other departments, such as Public Works and Forests, the transfer to Madras will not necessarily involve any modification.

6. This Government cannot accept Mr. Sturrock's proposal that the pay of the Collector should be only Rs. 1,800. Considering that the pay of an ordinary Madras Collectorate is Rs. 2,333, this sum would not suffice to keep an experienced man in the district, and it would, of course, be most undesirable, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the province, that the Collectors should be frequently changed. The Collector of the Nílgiris draws Rs. 2,000 a month, and, considering that the climate of Coorg is unattractive, that the planting community is larger and more difficult to deal with, and that the work generally will be heavier, the Collector of Coorg should receive at least this amount. The pay should be attached to the particular appointment, as is the rule in Madras. On the other hand, the Government are disposed to think that Mr. Sturrock's provision for establishments in controlling offices is unnecessary, and that such extra work as will accrue from the constitution of a new Collectorate can be borne by the existing staff. The office establishment proposed for the Collector is considerably less than that allowed for the smallest of the present Madras districts, but His Excellency in Council thinks that it may be accepted provisionally, as also the figures given for the other departments. But the Government wish it to be clearly understood that these figures must be regarded as estimates only, and that they cannot guarantee that they will not be exceeded in course of time. In particular, it will probably be necessary to provide the Collector with a Covenanted Assistant, who would be able to take charge of the Collector's office in the event of sudden illness or short absence of the latter officer.

7. Accepting, however, Mr. Sturrock's figures for the present, except as regards the Collector and the controlling offices, the total cost of the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Jail, Registration and Abkári departments for the proposed district of Coorg would be as below :—

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
	RS.	RS.
Gazetted Officers—		
1 Collector and District Magistrate	2,000	24,000
1 Assistant Superintendent of Police	350	4,200
1 Treasury Deputy Collector	250	3,000
1 Sub-Judge	500	6,000
2 District Munsifs	400	4,800
Total ..	3,500	42,000
Establishments—		
Husur	1,852	22,224
Taluk and Village	3,366	40,392
Civil Courts	668½	8,022
Police	1,993	23,916
Jail	234	2,808
Registration	300	3,600
Abkári, &c.	301	3,612
Total ..	8,714½	1,04,574
Establishment in controlling offices ..	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Grand Total ..	12,214½	1,46,574

The existing establishments, including those in controlling offices, cost Rs. 13,112½ *per mensem* or Rs. 1,57,350 *per annum*; and there would thus be a saving of nearly Rs. 11,000 annually by annexation to Madras.

8. As above stated, the Madras Government would strongly deprecate the conversion of Coorg into a mere sub-division of South Canara; but supposing this were

done, the approximate cost of establishments would be as follows, as shown in paragraph 100 of Mr. Sturrock's report :—

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
	RS	RS.
Gazetted Officers—		
Sub-Collector	1,166⅔	14,000
Treasury Deputy Collector	250	3,000
One Asst. Superintendent of Police, One Sub-Judge, Two Munsifs	1,250	15,000
Total ..	2,666⅔	32,000
Establishments—		
Sub-Collector's office establishment	352	4,224
Treasury office establishment	184	2,208
Additional establishment in Collector's office	80	960
Taluk and Village, Civil Courts, Police, Jail, Registration, Abkári — Establishments as per former statement.	6,862½	82,350
Total ..	7,478½	89,742
Grand Total ..	10,145½	1,21,742

9. His Excellency in Council does not consider it necessary at present to discuss the legislative changes which the annexation of Coorg to Madras would involve. As regards the financial question, he leaves it to the Government of India, if they should decide on the transfer, to propose terms, merely stipulating that, during the continuance of the present Provincial contract, Coorg should be worked under a separate agreement by which the Madras Government should be insured from loss on account of the province. It appears from Mr. Sturrock's report that considerable expenditure under Public Works and Survey and Settlement is necessary and impending, and that the average outlay in the province in recent years cannot fairly be taken as the basis for determining an assignment for its administration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
15*th May* 1888.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th April 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Sattia tûdan"	Madras	5,000	April 1888.
2	"Mathar Mitri"	Do.	500	" "
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Por Suttam"	Madras and Coimbatore ..	2,300	1st and 15th April 1888.
4	"Swadeshabhimani"	Salem	70	1st " 15th " "
5	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	280	1st " 15th " "
6	"Srilokaranjani"	Vellore	150	1st " 15th " "
	Tri-monthly.			
7	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	350	2nd and 10th April 1888.
	Weekly.			
8	"Vettikodeyon"	Madras	200	7th and 14th April 1888.
9	"Vikatatudan"	Do.	1,500	7th " 14th " "
10	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	7th " 14th " "
11	"Tarangai Neisson"	Do.	150	7th " 14th " "
12	"Deshabhimani"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	7th " 14th " "
13	"Kudandai Mitran"	Kumbakónam	500	7th April 1888.
14	"Amrita Bhodini"	Tirupatúr	366	5th and 12th April 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
15	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	4th, 7th, 11th and 14th April 1888.
	Telugu.			
	Weekly.			
16	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	2nd and 9th April 1888.
	Monthly.			
17	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	10th April 1888.
18	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	350	12th " "
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19	"The Karnataka Prakasika" ..	Bangalore	450	2nd and 9th April 1888.
20	"The Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" ..	Do.	30	31st March and 7th April 1888.
21	"The Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	..	29th " " 5th " "
	Malayalam.			
22	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	7th and 14th April 1888.
23	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st " 11th " "
	Hindustani.			
24	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	2nd and 9th April 1888.
25	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	7th April 1888.
26	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	22nd March 1888.
27	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	10th April 1888.
28	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	5th " "
29	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	399	2nd, 5th, 9th, and 12th April 1888.
30	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	Not known.	29th March and 5th and 12th April 1888.

(45)

I.—Foreign Politics.

Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini, Apr. 7th, 1888.

The frontier policy of India.

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

Kerala Mitram, Apr. 1st, 1888.

Remarks regarding the new Emperor and Empress of Germany.

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

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 7th, 1888.

Theft from the Calicut Bank and the police.

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

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 7th, 1888.

Malpractices of the Calicut Reserve Police Inspector.

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

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

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

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

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

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

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

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

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

The confidential circular.

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

(b) Courts.

Hindu Janabhushani, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Civil and criminal justice.

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

Vijayadhwaja, Mar. 29th, 1888.

The district munsif of Gooty.

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

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Closing of courts in Malabar for the summer vacation.

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

(d) Education.

Tarangai Neisson, Apr. 14th, 1888.

The proposed change of the dates of the University examinations.

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

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

Muhammadan national volunteers.

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

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

The Jami-ul-Ashâar text book.

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

(e) Local and Municipal.

Swadeshamitran, Apr. 4th, 1888.

Dwelling-houses in Dindigul.

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

Vettikodeyon, Apr. 14th, 1888.

New municipal taxes.

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

Swadeshabhimani, Apr. 15th, 1888.

Scarcity of water in Salem.

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

Kerala Patrika, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Branch hospital for caste people wanted in the Calicut municipality.

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

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

State of the drains, &c.

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

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

Tobacco tax.

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

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

Bangalore city municipality.

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

(h) Railways.

Amrita Bhodini, Apr. 5th, 1888.

Railway carriages.

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

Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini, Mar. 31st, 1888.

The third-class passengers on railways.

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

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Corruption of booking clerks.

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

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

English superintendence over Hyderabad.

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

(i) Public Works.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 14th, 1888.

The tanks at Villupuram.

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

DESHABHIMANI, Apr. 14th, 1888.

Minor irrigation works.

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

(j) Salt.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 14th, 1888.

The enhancement of the salt tax.

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

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 5th, 1888.

The effects of the increase in salt duty.

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

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 4th, 1888.

Public expenditure in India.

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

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

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

The financial crisis.

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

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 7th, 1888.

The extension of arrack shops.

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

VETTIKODEYON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

Reduction in the Revenue Survey offices.

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

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, April 7th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's speech.

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

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1888.

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

On the proceedings of Government concerning Sundaravaradachari.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Apr. 1888.

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

Suggestion to suppress polygamy.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Apr. 5th, 1888.

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

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

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

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 7th, 1888.

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

Corruption of officials in Malabar.

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

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

Mad and stray dogs in Chavakad to be killed.

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

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

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

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

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

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

Government officials should not be corrupt or partial.

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 14th, 1888.

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

Remarks regarding legal practitioners.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 7th, 1888.

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

Administration of Native States.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apr. 2nd, 1888.

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

The surplus in the revenue of Mysore.

VRITTANTA BHODINI, Apr. 7th, 1888.

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

The transfer of the Bangalore fort to the Maha Raja.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1888.

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

Police and the Ettumanur festival in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1888.

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

Fireworks—use of rockets to be discontinued in Travancore.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

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

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

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 11th, 1888.

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

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

KERALA PATRIKA, Apr. 14th, 1888.

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

District munsif of Chittoor and his clerks.

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

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

Drinking in Hyderabad.

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

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

Cashmir.

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

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

Rendition of Mysore.

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

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BHODINI, Apr. 5th, 1888.

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

The wants of the people not attended to by Government.

SWADESHABHIMANI, Apr. 1st, 1888.

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

The wants of the people not attended to by Government.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Apr. 11th, 1888.

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

Agricultural exhibitions.

VETTIKODEYON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

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

Indebtedness by public servants.

TARANGAI NEISSON, Apr. 7th, 1888.

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

The Madras ophthalmic hospital.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Apr. 2nd, 1888.

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

The Public Service Commission.

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

VIJAYADHWAJA, Mar. 29, 1888.

59. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 29th ultimo, has the following:—Hitherto Coorg has been under the Resident of Mysore. It is now proposed to transfer it to the Madras Presidency and will, in that case, be made a sub-district of North Malabar. Under this arrangement Coorg will lose its individuality and all the good appointments which the natives of that place have been holding will gradually pass into the hands of the Madrasees. The Coorgs are averse to this transfer and have memorialised Government. We wish their prayer may be heard.

The proposed transfer of Coorg to the Madras Presidency.

KERALA MITRAM, Apr. 1st, 1888.

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

Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Rao and the National Congress.

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

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

Naik Ghulam Mustafa's petition to Parliament.

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

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

Public Service Commission.

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

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

Weights and measures.

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

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

Dhulip Singh.

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

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

The coming Viceroy.

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

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

Ayub Khan.

Public No. 477-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.

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th May 1888.

Public Department.

G.O., dated 16th March 1880

No. 96

430. Public Department. G.O. dated 30th March 1880 No. 96
For Govt. Translation
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