Archives 1—10,000—6-10-76.

(1) Number of pages (68.)

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(3) Initials of the Referencer 23.11.76.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 317 ~~Press.~~ Mis.
~~B.P. No.~~
(confidential)

Dated 5. 4. 1883 ~~197~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Confidential.] [No 13 of 1889.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the Fortnight ending the 28th February. 1889.

Contents.

I Politics
1 Russia and India
2 Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.
II Home Administration —
(a) Police
(b) Courts
(c) Jails.
(d) Education
(e) Local and Municipal
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement
3 The Excise Administration
(g) Forests
(h) Railways
(i) Public Works
(j) Salt
(k) General
4 The Agricultural Exhibition
III Legislation
IV Native States
V Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People
VI Miscellaneous

List of Newspapers.

No	Names of the Newspapers	Place of publication	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of the Newspapers received and examined during the Fortnight
	Weekly			
	The Karnataka Prakasika	Bangalore	400	February 18, 25.
	The Mysore Vittanta Bodhiny	Bangalore	12	February 16, 23.
	The Vrittanta Patrika - -	Bangalore	2000	February 14, 21.
	The Vittanta Chintamani	Mysore	1000	February 12, 19
	The Vijayadhwaja - - - -	Bellary	275	February 15, 22.
	Monthly.			
	The Sudarsana -	Udipi		
	~~The Vani Vilasa~~			

I: Political.

The Vittanta Chintamani of February 19.

1. The Vittanta Chintamany of the 19th February says:-

Some of the Russian papers are advising their Government to make preparations for a war against the Ameer of Afghanistan who, they say, is contemplating an attack on Russian territories. This cannot at all be true. T Ameer is an invalid and has enoug anxiety about his own life to thi

Russia and India.

of taking any agr ive measures aga the Russians.

The Russians are now and then making a show of invading India and frightening the Government of India into making vast preparati for a Russian war and spending enormous sums of money for the purpose. The policy of the British G ment does not seem to be far-sigh

f they would only trust their native subjects
nd deal with them justly and try to amelio-
rate their poverty and put an end to
ll high-handed proceedings and win the
loyalty and good-will of the feudatory
princes the Government need not fear
any enemy. The Russians are encouraged
to assume now and then a threatening
attitude towards India only by the
iscontent of some of the British subjects.
the English wish to be free from
l such fears they should not spend
money of the people so freely, or
hew any reluctance to promote the
elfare of the people or oppose the efforts
the National Congress which is
imply attempting to put a check
the irresponsible management
the affairs of Government.

"

I Political.

The same paper after giving a short } The Vrittanta Chint-
[illegible] Dhuleep Singh } -mani of February 13.

and his late Manifesto says that it is not true that the people of India as a whole dislike the English rule, although there may be discontent here and there owing to the misconduct of individual officials. But neither the Native Princes nor the educated agitators for reform are at heart disloyal. When there is real danger to the empire more than three fourths of these will stand by the English Government. Even the people of the Panjaub itself feel the superiority of the English Government to that of their own Kings. But although the English may place implicit faith in their Indian subjects yet it is not safe for them to create enemies for themselves. Success in war is a matter of mere chance. However powerful a Government may be, if it has no respect for justice its stabili

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

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I Political.

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The Kittanta Chintman of February 13.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

and his late Manifesto says that it is not true that the people of India as a whole dislike the English rule, althoug there may be discontent here and there owing to the misconduct of individual officials. But neither the Native Princes nor the educated agitators for reform are at heart disloyal. When there is real danger to the empire more than three fourths of these will stand by the English Government. Even the people of the Panjaub itself feel the superiority of the English Government to that of their own Kings. But although the English may place implicit faith in their Indian Subjects yet it is not safe for them to create enemies for themselves. Success in war is a matter of mere chance. However powerful a Government may be, if it has no respect for justice its stabili ty is uncertain. In Europe the wealth and importance of England are an object of envy to the other powers. This envy combined with the discontent in India itself and the unjust treatment of such men as Dhuleep Singh may be a source of danger in the remote future. The English Government would therefore do well to take all this into consideration, and forgiving Dhuleep the conduct to which he has been driven by his inability to pay off his debts, to increase his pension by a small amount, and induce him to come and reside in British territories again.

II Home Administration

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

The Vijayadhwaja of February 22.

3. The Vijayadhwaja of the 22nd February in commenting on the review of the Excise Administration Report complains that the full report has not been published and says that the increase of revenue as

(4)

as shewn in the Government review is not due to the prosperity of the agricultural classes as the Government seem to think. On the other hand the increase is the natural result of the facilities afforded to the people to spend their earnings in getting drunk. The contemplated extension of the "Free Supply" system to a greater number of places than at present will no doubt bring an increase of revenue but Government ought to look to the morality of nations and adopt measures for checking their drinking habits.

The Excise Administration

II Home Administration

(k) General.

The Vijayadhwaja of February 15.

4. The Vijayadhwaja of the 15th February in speaking of the late Bellary Agricultural Exhibition remarks:-

"The exhibitions are of little use to the ryots. The prizes offered are not sufficient to attract competitors from distant places; nor is is any hope given them that what they themselves have laboured to produce or to breed would be noticed in preference to what may chance to be in the possession of somebody and exhibited. An old Cashmere Shawl or an Ellore carpet wins a prize though no manufacturing firm has sent it; and it is not uncommon that the fortunate possessor of an elegant article handed down to him perhaps from his great grandfather sends it to the exhibition year after year and wins the prize. Cereals and vegetables fare in the same way and what is just obtained in the bazaar for the occasion has a prize awarded to it. We should rather have a farm exhibited than a supposed sample of its produce. We should question the man what measures he took to bring it to an improved state and when we are satisfied that the result was due to his efforts rather than to the intrinsic quality of the land award him the prize. In regard to manufactures we

The Agricultural Exhibition.

⑤

we should always see that the prize always goes to the manufacturer and not to the accidental possessor of a fine article. As for live stock the object of the exhibition would be better secured by encouraging indigenous effort to improve the breed.

If an exhibition is to improve agriculture and promote manufacturing industries, Taluq Boards should be formed for the purpose consisting of official and non-official gentlemen. The Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspector might periodically visit the farms and the judging may be done once a year. The Government spend about Rs. 8000 annually on each exhibition and this sum distributed among the Taluqs will go far to develop what is best in each. After the experience of some years when the people have thoroughly appreciated the value of an exhibition and profited by it, it may get developed into a central District show.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 1st March. 1889.

S. Mangesh Rao
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Government

Confidential No. 114.

Public (1889) Department.

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

No. 13

Dated 1st March 1889.

Received [illegible] March 1889.

UNDER SECY. MADRAS
12 MAR 89
PUBLIC Etc DEPT.

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending the 28th February 1889.

Wo/ Please print d/ 1/3

Report
on
Hindustani Newspapers
for the
fortnight ending 28th February /89
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(1) More Police & more supervision 1
(2) Rashness of the Madras Police id
(b) Nil
(c) Jails
(3) Kunji Menon's death id 2
(d) Education
(4) Examinations for inferior servants 2
(5) A new School Book id
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(6) Hill Journeys " " " " id
III Nil
IV Native States
(7) Visits to Residents id 3
V Nil
VI Miscellaneous
(8) Dulip Singh " " " " 3
(9) Press Commissioner " " " id
(10) Inconsiderate behaviour id

List of Hindustani Newspapers

No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication		Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight	
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras		700	18th and 25th	Feby/89
2	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Rozapetta	"	6 40	16th and 23rd	"
3	Muzhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane	"	100	14th and 21st	"
4	Tilism-i-Hairath	"	"	100	15th	"
5	Jalva-i-Sakhun	"	"	15	15th & 25th	"
1	M[illegible]jah	"	"	200	15th and 25th	
	Mukhi Akhbarath	Black Town	"	100	18th	"
	Khasim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore		450	11th and 14th	"
	Bangalore Akhbar	"		100	None rec'd	
	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	"		300	14th and 18th	"
"	Shoukat-ul-Islam	Hydrabad		500	None rec'd	
	Akhbar-i-Asafi	"		425	14th and 21st	"
	Mukhzun-i-Dakkhan	"		400	one coby	
	Afsar-ul-Akhbar	"		325	5th and 12th	"
	Dakkhan Punch	"		300	17th and 24th	"
	Safir-i-Dakkhan	"		150	2nd 9th, 16th and 23rd	"

Home Administration

"Police"

(1) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 18th February mentions the increase of crime in Bombay and the petition of the inhabitants. Madras is as bad, offences are committed in front of the Police, cheating, rioting, obscene language abound, the Police see it and do not interfere. If the Police are [illegible] league with the thieves &c. how can order be maintained? the Authorities think more of their own ease than of the people's welfare. Triplicane especially abounds with rogues and vagabonds and the Police are either afraid or in league with them.

More Police and more supervision

(2) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 25th Feby. says the state of the Madras (Mufassil) Police as disclosed by the last administration Report is by no means satisfactory or there would not be such an increase of the more serious crimes. The small percentage of convictions to arrests shew they do not detect offenders, but arrest people indiscriminately. The Railway gives thieves an opportunity of moving about, they rob travellers, who will not delay their journeys to recover their lost property. If the Police did their duty this would not be. Most of the Police are secretly in league with the thieves and get a share of their profits and it is a pity the officials do not devote their attention to an effectual remedy for this state of affairs.

Uselessness of the Madras Police

"Jails"

(3) Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 18th Feby.

Kunji Menon's death

[illegible] an article from the Amreat Bazar [illegible]

difference in the treatment of Natives and Europeans
in Jails - the Shams agrees with the ideas expressed
and says this difference is made from race partiality
It remains to be seen what will be done with
Mr Crawford. As we expected he is said to have
been acquitted of receiving bribes and we expect
now he will get off altogether. Pity such partiality
proceedings and injustice should be.

"Education"

(4) Jalva-i-Dakkhan of the 25th Feby.
says the craze for the examinations has reached
such a pitch that Government has notified that
examinations for inferior servants Examinations will be held for
Candidates for posts as peons &c
and for appointments under it, we shall soon
have every one passed and coachmen and
grooms &c will be learned men!

(5) Do do calls the attention
of Government to a new book called "Tashihul Alfaz"
A new school book or Correction of words, written
with the object of creating uniformity in the
Urdu language both in words and style - a
thing much required in Madras.

"General"

(5) Shams-al-Akhbar of the 18th Feby.
gre the new Viceroy is no better than his predecessors
Hill journeys for the Government is to leave for
ila in the middle of April. We can not understand
y Governors and other officials can not live
low like merchants, collectors, judges and
diers who are all Europeans besides the heat
s bad for the native as for the European.

"Native St

(6) Afsar-ul- 12th February
should be

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issued prohibiting officials from visiting Residents
and more than hints at the ill effects of such
visits in Hyderabad.

Miscellaneous

(7) Khassim-al-Akhbar of the 14th Feby.
notes Dulip Singh's new proclamation and says there
Dulip Singh is hardly a creature in India
Prince or Peasant who does not acknowledge
the blessing of English rule (except a few self seeking
half educated people, some foolish press writers
and two or three obstinate Englishmen) or who
would pay any attention to Dulip Singh who without
doubt is no son of Ranjit Singh but a low born
man as his ungrateful actions show.

(8) Do do regrets the abolition
of Press Commissioner's Office as though the papers
Press Commissioner got nothing from him but the
list of yearly honors, he was a means of conveying
to Government the peoples wants and suggestions which
if not acted on at once, bear fruit in time.

(9) Safir-i-Dakkhan of the 23rd Feby.
states that in Aurangabad a party of ladies & Gentlemen
Inconsiderate behaviour passed through the Shroffs street where
a Hindoo party was in progress and though requested
to go another way refused and went on whereby the
party were deprived of their food which by permission they
were eating in the roadway and the Host lost his money
and trouble and the 500 or 600 guests their food, by
this inconsiderate behaviour.

Pers. and Hind. Trans. Office
Chepauk 7th March/89

Crawford Colonel
Pers. and Hind. Translator to Govt.

To
The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort Saint George

Public (1889) Dep. 11

From Confidential No. 15

The Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort Saint George

Dated 9th March/89
Received

UNDER SECY TO GOVT.
[illegible] MAR 89
PUBLIC DEPT.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 28th Feby /89

11

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of February 1889.

Page

11

I. Foreign Politics—nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.
- (1) Police beats, &c., in the Calicut Town.
- (2) Police and the increase of thefts.
- (3) Share of the Police in the thefts.

(b) Courts.
- (1) Rajas and Native chiefs as witnesses, &c., in Courts.
- (2) A Munsif's valuation of improvements.

(c) Jails—nil.

(d) Education—nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.
- (1) Municipal lights in Palghat.
- (2) One Govindan Nayar should be confirmed as the Health Assistant of Kuttiparamba.
- (3) Preparation of a fish manure in Tellicherry.
- (4) An expert in the treatment of snake-bites wanted for the Calicut Municipality.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.
- The tax on quarries.

(g) Forests—nil.

(h) Railways.
- Station masters of Pattambi and Ettakolam and passengers.

(i) Public Works—nil.

(j) Salt—nil.

(k) General.
- (1) Materials of [illegible] late Ponnani Munsif's Court Record room.
- (2) Abolition of District post peons.
- (3) Malabar delegates to the approaching Mahajana Sabha in Madras.
- (4) Branch Post office near Lakkadi.
- (5) Head Clerks of Courts or offices.
- (6) An open letter to the Collector of Malabar.
- (7) The result of the Crawford Bribery Case.
- (8) Abolition of the import duties on Cotton goods.
- (9) The Madras Government and Mr. Pounder of the Anchikaymal District Court.
- (10) Certain presents made by the Gaekwar to some officials in Ootacamund.

III. Legislation—nil.

IV. Native States.
- (1) The Cochin State Police.
- (2) Hints for the Raja of Cochin.
- (3) Irregularities in the Cochin Huzur office.
- (4) Misconduct of the Registrar of Trichur.
- (5) Irregularities in the Cochin jail department.
- (6) The conduct of an officer of Police in connection with the late dacoity in Tiruvalamala.
- (7) Relief works in Cochin.
- (8) The acting Tahsildar of Karunagapalli.
- (9) The Maharaja of Travancore and the Foujdari Commissioner.
- (10) The present administration of Travancore.

(11) A Circular regarding the Corruption of officials in Travancore.

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

Improvement of agriculture in Malabar.

VI. Miscellaneous.

(1) A Suggestion for the Congress.

(2) Tenants in Malabar and Melcharths (a kind of lease).

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the second fortnight of February 1889.

No.	Name of the paper	Place of publication	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight	Number of Copies issued
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	16th and 23rd Feb.	about 900
2	Kerala Sanchari	Do	13th and 20th Feb.	1,000
3	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	11th & 21st Feb.	700

I. Foreign Politics — Nil.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

1. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 13th February in referring to the illiterate character of the general body of the Police force in Malabar, observes that in the Calicut Town the Police beats are not properly performed and that the Police there encourage gambling.

2. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper holds the Police responsible for the increase of thefts.

3. Another paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 16th February observes that the Police in Malabar are in the habit of obtaining a share of the booty from the thieves.

(b) Courts.

4. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 20th February attributes the reluctance of Rajas and native Chiefs in India to appear in Courts as witnesses or otherwise, to the unceremonious treatment they receive from the presiding Judges.

5. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 23rd February refers to the "grave difficulties" experienced in Malabar in the adoption of the principles for the valuation of improvements under the Malabar Compensation for tenants' improvements act.

(c) Jails — Nil.

(d) Education — Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

6. A paragraph in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 13th February refers to the unfair distribution of Municipal lights in Palghat.

7. Another paragraph in the same issue of the paper prays for the Confirmation of one Govindan Nayar as the hospital assistant of Kuttuparamba.

8. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 20th February deprecates, on Sanitary principles, the preparation of a fish manure within the Tellicherry Municipality.

9. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper prays for the entertainment by the Calicut Municipality of one skilled in the treatment of snake-bites.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

10. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 23rd February in deprecating the proposal to levy a tax on quarries, takes particular objection to the provision that no remission of land tax will be granted when the lands become unfit for agricultural purposes.

(g) Posts — Nil.

(h) Railways.

11. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 16th February invites the attention of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to the unceremonious treatment of passengers by the Station masters of Pattambi and Etakolam.

(i) Public Works—Nil.
(j) Salt—Nil.
(k) General.

12. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 13th February says that the dismantled materials of the Vakils' rooms attached to the late Ponnani Munsiff's Court, were appropriated by a high official to make some additions to his dwelling house.

13. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 16th February in regretting that the Government are going to do away with all District post peons instead of increasing their number in the interests of the public, hopes that the Government will reconsider their order and take steps to further improve the condition of the Village post. ✓

14. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 20th February after referring to the necessity for sending delegates to represent Malabar at the meeting of the Mahajana Sabha to be held at Madras in April next, regrets the proposal of Government to abolish all District post peons instead of increasing their number.

15. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 16th February in noticing with pleasure the establishment of a Branch Post office near Lakkadi Railway Station, suggests that in order to enable the people of the neighbouring localities to enjoy the full benefit of this arrangement, a post peon should be appointed to take letters to Tiruvallwamala and other places. The salary now given to the Post-master is also considered inadequate.

16. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that officials who are the Head Clerks of Courts or offices should not be posted to their own native place, because they are then in a position to do some mischief.

17. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 20th February, contains an open letter to the Collector of Malabar, in which a regret is expressed that he is like his predecessor in office (Mr. Logan) in reposing no confidence in the people. His attention is then invited to the discontentment of the people, to the corruption of officials, to the impropriety of allowing Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to remain long in the same Station, and to the desirability of appointing only educated men as Local Board members and Honorary Magistrates.

18. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper observes that Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Central Division, Bombay, has not been found guilty of bribery, because he is an European.

19. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st February, bewails the abolition of the import duties on Cotton goods at the bidding of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

20. Another article in the same issue of the paper questions the propriety of the conduct of the Madras Government in having passed certain unfavorable remarks regarding Mr. Pouwen, the Judge of the Anchikaymal District Court in Cochin, while on a former occasion they had blamed the Resident in Travancore, for similar comments regarding the Dewan Peishkar of Padmanabhapuram.

21. A paragraph in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 23rd February considers as unjust, the order of the Madras Government in the matter of certain presents lately made by the Gaekwar of Baroda to a Deputy Tahsildar and a Revenue Inspector in Ootacamund.

III. Legislation—Nil.

IV. Native States.

22. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th February complains that the Cochin State Police do not perform their duties properly, and that they encourage gambling on the sides of roads.

23. Another article in the same issue of the paper continues the hints for the Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the Country. The portion now given suggests certain reforms in the Educational Department of that State.

24. Another article in the same issue of the paper in referring to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the working of the Cochin Huzur office, hopes that the Raja of that State will at an early date endeavour to correct them.

25. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper brings to the notice of the Head of the Registration Department in Cochin, the fact that the Registrar of Trichur got a party shoved out of his office, because he demanded the refund of that portion of the fee which was levied from him in excess of the proper amount in connection with the registration of a document, and that the party who was thus treated fell down and sustained serious bodily injury, while the local Sub-magistrate to whom a complaint of assault was made refused to entertain it.

26. A correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 20th February refers to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the Jail Department of the Cochin State.

27. A correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st February

refers to the corruption of the Police officer deputed by the Cochin Government to enquire into the late dacoity in Tiruvalamala.

28. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 23rd February asks the Cochin Government to apply the surplus balance in the State Treasury to some useful works, such as, the opening of railways, and the starting of Spinning and weaving mills.

29. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th February complains that the 2nd Magistrate of Kayamkulam who had lately come to Karunagapalli to act as the Tahsildar of that place, unjustly, illtreated some persons on the ground that they did not pay him the respect which he supposed was due to him.

30. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper refers to the pernicious influence exercised by the Fouzdari Commissioners over the Maharaja of Travancore.

31. An article in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the 13th and another article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st February, in referring to the injustice now prevailing in the administration of Travancore, hope that the Madras Government will take early steps to put a stop to ~~them~~ it.

32. Referring to a circular issued by the Travancore Government relating to complaints regarding the corruption of the officials of that State, an article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 21st February suggests that the Cochin and Travancore Governments should publish general circulars exempting from punishment persons who would give evidence against such officials.

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

33. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 16th February requests the Collector of Malabar and others who have been consulted in connection with the enquiries of the Agricultural Commission, to point out to Government the requirements of the agricultural class in that District, and expresses a hope that Government will do the needful.

VI. Miscellaneous.

34. An article in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th February suggests for the consideration of the Congress, that it is very desirable to fix such a maximum number of representatives as would best suit the convenience of all parties concerned.

35. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Sanchari" of the

13th February in observing that the legislative enactments hitherto passed in order to improve the condition of tenants, have not done any good to them, thinks that the prohibition of Melcharths (a kind of lease) will be a great boon to them.

Govt. Malayalam Translator's Office,
Madras, 9th March 189[illegible]

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

Public (1889) Depts.

Confidential No. 126

From

W. Dumergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
11 FEB 89

Dated 9th } March 1889.
Recd. 11. }

Malayalam Newspapers.

Report on — for the second
fortnight of February 1889.

Press
Please print
C.S.
11/3.

4

CONFIDENTIAL.] (16) [No. 45 of 1889.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the fortnight ending 28th February 1889.

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I. Foreign Politics.

1. The Irish question in Parliament.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

2. The Police force.

(b) Courts.

3. Subordinate magistrates.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. The Salem Municipal Dispensary.
5. Scarcity of water in Coimbatore
6. Drains in Mylapore
7. Pantamla Vigneshwaran Koil Street, Royapooram.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

8. Revenue Settlement in Tanjore.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

9. The South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

10. The sale of spirits.
11. Economy in public expenditure.
12 & 13. The Income-tax.
14 & 15. The village-cess in Coimbatore.
16. The stamping of weights.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

17. The grant of loans to agriculturists.

VI. Miscellaneous.

18. Lock Hospitals.

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	Manthar Initry	Madras	500	February 1889.
2.	Soogirdavartamanny	Do.	100	January 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	Gyanamiritam	Do.	50	15th February 1889.
4	Vedanta Nirnayapathriay	Do.	500	1st and 15 February 1889.
5	Satyavedanoosaranam	Do.	240	15th February 1889.
6	Swadeshabhimany	Salem	70	15th February 1889.
7	Calanidhy	Coimbatore	280	15th February 1889.
8	Brahma Gyana Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	15th February 1889.
9	Sooga Jeevany	Do.	150	15th February 1889.
10	Satyavartamanny	Pasoomalay	690	15th February 1889.
11	Brahma Vidiya	Chidambaram	300	15th February 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	Travancore Abhimanny	Nagercoil	450	11th and 20th February 1889.
	Weekly.			
13	Vetti Kodiyon	Madras	200	16th and 23rd February 1889.
14	Vicatadoothan	Do.	1,500	16th and 23rd February 1889.
15	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do.	200	16th and 23rd February 1889.
16	Tarangay Kaison	Do.	150	16th and 23rd February 1889.
17	[illegible]	Do.	150	16th and 23rd February 1889.
18	Desabhimany	[illegible]	250	16th and 23rd February 1889.
19	[illegible] Jnanamitran	Tanjore	500	16th and 23rd February 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	Swadeshamitran	Madras	1,000	16th, 20th, 23rd & 27th February 1889.

Foreign Politics

The Irish question in Parliament.

1. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 20th February asks how can the administrative affairs of England and of her dependencies be properly looked after, if there is dissension among the members of Parliament on account of the Irish difficulties. The affairs of India have to be discussed in the British Parliament; and if that Parliament devotes all its energy and time to the discussion of Irish questions, wherefrom is India to obtain justice, and what hindrance will there be for the Government of this Country to administer it as they choose? The people of this country have always to labour under the latter evil. If the people of England would but establish representative Councils in India and administer its affairs according to the suggestions of those Councils, it will not only benefit the people of India, but establish the English rule more firmly in the Country.

II. Home

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The Police force.

2. The Vicatatoothan of Madras of the 16th February points out that three things are necessary to purify the Police force, — 1st increase of pay, 2d the employment of only educated men, and 3d their frequent transfers.

(b) Courts.

Subordinate Magistrates.

3. A correspondent of the Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 16th February advocates the separation of magisterial and revenue functions and the raising of the salaries of Subordinate Magistrates.

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

(e) Local and Municipal

The Salem Municipal Dispensary.

4. The Swadeshabhimany of Salem of the 15th February observes that one Municipal Dispensary in Salem is not sufficient, and that a branch Dispensary should be opened in Shevvapett. There is now great negligence by the dressers in the prompt treatment of patients who resort to the Salem Dispensary.

Scarcity of water in Coimbatore.

5. The Calamindhy of Coimbatore of the 15th February referring to the reported scarcity of drinking water in Coimbatore, remarks that Government should come to the help of the Municipality, as the Municipality of itself is unable to provide the water-supply.

Drains in Mylapore.

6. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 16th February remarks that it is not proper that the Madras Municipality should still delay the construction of drains in Mylapore. The inhabitants of the place have long been petitioning the Municipality about the matter; and it appears that the fact that the petitioners are black people has much to do with the delay. If the petitioners were of a white race, the Municipality would have attended to the matter at once.

Pantanla Vigneshwaran Koil Street, Royapooram.

(f) [illegible]

7. The Vettikodiyon of Madras of the 23d February calls the attention of the Municipality to the bad state of this

II. Home Administration.

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(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Pantaula Vignesh-waran Koil Street, Royapooram.

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(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue Settlement in Tanjore

8. Referring to the Settlement of Revenue which has been commenced in the Tanjore District, the Tanjay Janamitran of Tanjore of the 16th February remarks that before sending officers to settle the revenue of a district Government should proclaim to the public by means of notices &c the nature, method and operation of the settlement work to be carried on in the district, as the people are entirely ignorant of them, and endeavour through fear to obtain the favour of the subordinate officers of that department by bribing them or by supplying them with provisions &c free of cost.

(g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice.

(h) Railways.

The South Indian Railway

9. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of Madras of the 23d February complains of the unpunctuality of the trains on the South Indian Railway and of the uncivil

treatment

treatment of passengers by the Railway Servants.

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice

(k) General.

The Sale of Spirits.

10. The Soorya Jeevany of Bangalore of the 15th February urges on Government the desirability of adopting measures to prevent the extended Sale of Spirits in India. For this purpose, the number of Shops should be limited and the prices at which Spirits are sold raised.

Economy in public expenditure.

11. The Tarangay Naison of Madras of the 16th February advises Government to study strict economy so as to keep their expenditure within their income. The practice of imposing more and more taxes on the people will in the end prove disastrous, for the people will gradually be impoverished, and Government will hardly know where to obtain their revenue.

The Income tax.

12. A correspondent speaks in the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 16th February of the corruption practised by the subordi-

nate

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(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Revenue Settlement in Tanjore

8. Referring to the Settlement of Revenue which has been commenced in the Tanjore District, the Tanjay Janamitran of Tanjore of the 16th February remarks that before sending officers to settle the revenue of a district Government should proclaim to the public by means of notices &c the nature, method and operation of the Settlement work to be carried on in the district, as the people are entirely ignorant of them, and endeavour through fear to obtain the favour of the subordinate officers of that department by bribing them or by supplying them with provisions &c free of cost.

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The Income-tax.

12. A correspondent speaks in the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 16th February of the corruption practised by the subordi-

nate

-ate officers who assess the Income-tax. If the traders and others who are assessed ~~under~~ the Income-tax produce their accounts before the officers, the latter without assigning any reason reject them. For one individual who defrauds Government and pays less than his legitimate amount of tax, there may be fifty who are paying more taxes than they should.

The Income-tax.

13. In the Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 16th February another correspondent complains of the misdeeds of the officers who assess the Income-tax. They take bribes, levy more than the amount of tax that should be levied, issue warrants for distraining property with the full knowledge that the person against whose property the warrant is issued has appealed for a reduction of his tax, and speak rudely and contemptuously even to persons of rank who are summoned to answer questions relating to the assessment of their incomes. If these things are done in a city like Madras, what will not

be

be done in places in the mofussil? Thus if the injury inflicted by the Government directly (by this tax) is one-fold, the injury inflicted by the officers is ten-fold. This thought sinks deeper day by day into the minds of the people and gradually engenders in their hearts dissatisfaction towards the English Government. The common people do not know the way in which they could legitimately obtain redress for their grievances. They only think and feel that Government injure them by levying various unjust taxes. They were not eye-witnesses of the tyrannical rule of the Mahomedans, but know it only by hearsay; and as they have a direct knowledge of the hardships inflicted on them by the levy of taxes under the British rule, they entertain dissatisfaction to the Government. The Government should ascertain the inmost opinions and wishes of the common people, for if not, grave evils are sure to arise. It is not proper that Government should

for

frame laws as they deem fit, and be heedless of the oppression practised on the people by public officers.

The village cess in Coimbatore.

14. A correspondent of the Swadesa-mitran of Madras of the 20th February bewails the imposition of the village cess in the Coimbatore District, the people there being very poor and much over-taxed. The imposition of the village cess is also said to be contrary to law, inasmuch as the object of the law is by means of this cess to provide for the payment of the salaries of village officers in money instead of in kind. Instead of being utilize thus, the collections from this tax go to swell the revenue of Government. Were not the Monigars and Curnums hitherto doing their work in consideration of the Inam lands assigned to them? Have the Government made any changes in the appointments of these village officers? They simply continue to appoint uneducated men whose only qualification is their mirass right.

The same.

15. In the Jarangay Naison of Madras of the 23rd February a correspondent, referring to the imposition of the village-cess in Coimbatore, observes

observes that when any tax is proposed to be levied by Government, it should be first notified to the people by publication in local papers and by beat of tom-tom, and the opinion of the public on the subject ascertained. Objection is also taken to the system of nomination by Government of members to the Legislative Council, who, the correspondent says, should in all fairness be elected by the people themselves.

The stamping of weights.

16. The Tanjay Janamitran of Tanjore of the 23rd February complains that in the Tanjore District the authorities are not careful to see whether the weights and measures used by traders and others are from time to time duly stamped, and that the bazaarmen use weights which purport to have been stamped a great many years ago.

III. Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV. Native States.

Nothing deserving notice.

V. Prospect

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

The grant of loans to agriculturists.

17. The Swadeshamitran of Madras of the 16th February gives the following reasons for the agricultural classes not generally obtaining loans of money from Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Rules. The cultivators of this Country are ever a timid set of people and are in the habit of worshipping their rulers as gods. They therefore feel a kind of awe to ask loans of the Government. To obtain loans from Government is a task beset with difficulties. If a ryot obtains a loan elsewhere he has to obey only one master – the creditor, but if he obtains his loan from Government he has to obey many masters, from the Collector of a District down to a toty. The delay also is great, for an applicant for a loan has to leave his home and wait for days together at the Tahsildar's Cutchery. He has besides to bribe the subordinate officers to his interest. After deducting the sums given away as bribes, the money that actually comes into the hands of the applicant is only half of the amount he applied for, and even this amount comes to his hands long after the occasion for it has passed away. If Government would but adopt measures rendering the granting of loans easy and inexpensive to the ryot, the ryot will not betake himself to the money-lender but will apply always to Government. For this purpose Government may appoint some deputy Collectors whose special duty will be to visit the villages and grant loans of money to the ryots on suitable pledges.

VI Miscellaneous.

Lock-hospitals.

18. The Vettikodiyone of Madras of the 23d February remarks that the abolition of Lock Hospitals is only efficacious in spreading unchecked contagious diseases among soldiers and others, and is in favour of re-establishing

them:

Tamil Translator's Office, Nellore. 7th March 1889.

Tamil Translator to Govt.

Confidential No. 127

Public (1889) Department.

UNDER SECY. ~~TO GOVT.~~
13 MAR 89
P. L. D. Etc. DEPTS.

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

No.

Dated 7. 3. 89

Received 8. 3. 89.

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 28th February 1889.

Press — Please print
C.S.
11/3.

No. 29.

(24)

From

The

To

The

Sir,

I have

the Report for t

1889 as the or

lost.

Confidential No 160

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

CHIEF SECRETARY
29 MAR 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 28th } March 1889.
Received 29 }

Subject.

Forwarding a copy of the Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 28th February 1889.

Press
Please [illegible]
CS
31/3

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(28)

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 28th February 1889.

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(g)—Forests—

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(i)—Public Works—

Nil.

(j)—Salt—

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*

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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	"Manthar Mitry"	Madras	500	February 1889.
2	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Do.	100	January ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	15th February 1889.
4	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	1st and 15th February 1889.
5	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do	240	15th February 1889.
6	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	15th ,, ,,
7	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	15th ,, ,,
8	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	117	15th ,, ,,
9	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	150	15th ,, ,,
10	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th ,, ,,
11	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	11th and 20th February 1889.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	16th and 23rd February 1889.
14	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
15	"Hindu Janabhushany"	Do.	200	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
16	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
17	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
18	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
19	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	500	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th February 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagram	..	20th February 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
22	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	100	27th February 1889.
	Weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	18th and 25th February 1889.
24	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	19th February 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	18th and 25th February 1889.
26	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
27	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
28	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	12th ,, 19th ,, ,,
29	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
30	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	16th and 23rd February 1889.
31	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	13th ,, 20th ,, ,,
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th ,, 21st ,, ,,
	HINDUSTANI.			
33	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	18th and 25th February 1889.
34	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
35	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
36	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th February 1889.
37	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th and 25th February 1889.
38	"Tuhafah"	Do. do.	200	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
39	"Mulki Akhbarath"	Black Town, do.	100	18th February 1889.
40	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	11th and 14th February 1889.
41	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	14th ,, 18th ,, ,,
42	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Hyderabad	425	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
43	"Makhunnur-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	400	One copy.
44	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	5th and 12th February 1889.
45	"Dakkhan Punch"	Do.	300	17th ,, 24th ,,
46	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd February 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

The Irish question in Parliament.

1. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th February, asks how can the administrative affairs of England and of her dependencies be properly looked after, if there is dissension among the members of Parliament on account of the Irish difficulties. The affairs of India have to be discussed in British Parliament; and if that Parliament devotes all its energy and time to the discussion of Irish questions, wherefrom is India to obtain justice, and what hindrance will there be for the Government of this country to administer it as they choose? The people of this country have always to labor under the latter evil. If the people of England would but establish representative councils in India and administer its affairs according to the suggestions of those councils, it will not only benefit the people of India, but establish the English rule more firmly in the country.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Feb. 19th, 1889.

Russia and India.

2. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 19th February, says:—Some of the Russian papers are advising their Government to make preparations for a war against the Amir of Afghanistan, who, they say, is contemplating an attack on Russian territories. This cannot at all be true. The Amir is an invalid and has enough anxiety about his own life to think of taking any aggressive measures against the Russians.

The Russians are now and then making a show of invading India, and frightening the Government of India into making vast preparations for a Russian war and spending enormous sums of money for the purpose. The policy of the British Government does not seem to be far-sighted. If they would only trust their native subjects and deal with them justly and try to ameliorate their poverty and put an end to all high-handed proceedings and win the loyalty and good-will of the feudatory princes, the Government need not fear any enemy. The Russians are encouraged to assume, now and then, a threatening attitude towards India only by the discontent of some of the Britith subjects. If the English wish to be free from all such fears they should not spend the money of the people so freely, or show any reluctance to promote the welfare of the people, or oppose the efforts of the National Congress, which is simply attempting to put a check on the irresponsible management of the affairs of Government.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Feb. 19th, 1889.

Maha Raja Dhulip Singh.

3. The same paper, after giving a short account of Maha Raja Dhulip Singh and his late manifesto, says that it is not true that the people of India as a whole dislike the English rule, although there may be discontent here and there owing to the misconduct of individual officials. But neither the native princes nor the educated agitators for reform are at heart disloyal. When there is real danger to the empire, more than three-fourths of these will stand by the English Government. Even the people of the Punjab itself feel the superiority of the English Government to that of their own kings. But although the English may place implicit faith in their Indian subjects yet it is not safe for them to create enemies for themselves. Success in war is a matter of mere chance. However powerful a Government may be, if it has no respect for justice its stability is uncertain. In Europe the wealth and importance of England are an object of envy to the other Powers. This envy, combined with the discontent in India itself and the unjust treatment of such men as Dhulip Singh, may be a source of danger in the remote future. The English Government would therefore do well to take all this into consideration and, forgiving Dhulip the conduct to which he has been driven by his inability to pay off his debts, to increase his pension by a small amount, and induce him to come and reside in British territories again.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

VICATATOOTHAN, Feb. 16th, 1889.

The police force.

4. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 16th February, points out that three things are necessary to purify the police force—1st, increase of pay; 2nd, the employment of only educated men, and, 3rd, their frequent transfers.

KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 13th, 1889.

Police beats, &c., in the Calicut town.

5. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th February, in referring to the illiterate character of the general body of the police force in Malabar, observes that in the Calicut town the police beats are not properly performed and that the police there encourage gambling.

KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 13th, 1889.

Police and the increase of thefts.

6. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, holds the police responsible for the increase of thefts.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 16th, 1889.

Share of the police in the thefts.

7. Another paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th February, observes that the police in Malabar are in the habit of obtaining a share of the booty from the thiefs.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 18th, 1889.

More police and more supervision.

8. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th February, mentions the increase of crime in Bombay and the petition of the inhabitants. Madras is as bad; offences are committed in front of the police; cheating, rioting, obscene language abound; the police know it, and do not interfere. If the police are in league with the thieves, &c., how can order be maintained? The authorities think more of their own ease than of the people's welfare. Triplicane especially abounds with rogues and vagabonds, and the police are either afraid or in league with them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 25th, 1889.

Uselessness of the Madras police.

9. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th February, says the state of the Madras (mofussil) police, as disclosed by the last administration report, is by no means satisfactory, or there would not be such an increase of the more serious crimes. The small percentage of convictions to arrests shows they do not detect offenders, but arrest people indiscriminately. The railway gives thieves an opportunity of moving about; they rob travellers, who will not delay their journeys to recover their lost property. If the police did their duty, this would not be. Most of the police are secretly in league with the thieves and get a share of their profits, and it is a pity the officials do not devote their attention to an effectual remedy for this state of affairs.

(b) Courts.

TARANGAY NAISON, Feb. 16th, 1889.

Subordinate magistrates.

10. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 16th February, advocates the separation of magisterial and revenue functions and the raising of the salaries of subordinate magistrates.

KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 20th, 1889.

Rajas and Native Chiefs as witnesses, &c., in courts.

11. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th February, attributes the reluctance of Rajas and Native Chiefs in India to appear in courts as witnesses, or otherwise, to the unceremonious treatment they receive from the presiding judges.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 23rd, 1889.

A munsif's valuation of improvements.

12. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd February, refers to the ignorance displayed by a certain munsif in Malabar in the adoption of the principles for the valuation of improvements under the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act.

(c) Jails.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Feb. 18th, 1889.

Kunjen Menon's death.

13. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th February, quotes an article from the *Amrat Bazur Patrika* on this subject and the difference in the treatment of natives and Europeans in jail. The *Shams* agrees with the ideas expressed, and says this difference is made from race partiality. It remains to be seen what will be done with Mr. Crawford. As we expected he is said to have been acquitted of receiving bribes, and we expect now he will get off altogether. Pity such partiality proceedings and injustice should be.

(d) Education.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Feb. 25th, 1889.

Examinations for inferior servants.

14. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th February, says the craze for the examinations has reached such a pitch that Government has notified that examinations will be held for candidates for posts as peons, &c., and for appointments under Rs. 15. We shall soon have every one passed, and coachmen and grooms, &c., will be learned men.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Feb. 25th, 1889.

A new school-book.

15. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th February, calls the attention of Government to a new book, called "Tashihul Alfaz," or correction of words, written with the object of creating uniformity in the Urdu language, both in words and style, a thing much required in Madras.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHABHIMANY, Feb. 15th, 1889.

The Salem municipal dispensary.

16. The *Swadeshabhimany*, of Salem, of the 15th February, observes that one municipal dispensary in Salem is not sufficient, and that a branch dispensary should be opened in Shevvapett. There is now great negligence by the dressers in the prompt treatment of patients who resort to the Salem dispensary.

CALAUNIDHY, Feb. 15th, 1889.

Scarcity of water in Coimbatore.

17. The *Calaunidhy*, of Coimbatore, of the 15th February, referring to the reported scarcity of drinking water in Coimbatore, remarks that Government should come to the help of the municipality, as the municipality, of itself, is unable to provide the water-supply.

VETTIKODIYON, Feb. 16th, 1889.

Drains in Mylapore.

18. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 16th February, remarks that it is not proper that the Madras Municipality should still delay the construction of drains in Mylapore. The inhabitants of the place have long been petitioning the municipality about the matter; and it appears that the fact that the petitioners are black people has much to do with the delay. If the petitioners were of a white race, the municipality would have attended to the matter at once.

VETTIKODIYON, Feb. 23rd, 1889.

Pantala Vigneshwaran Coil Street, Ráyapúram.

19. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 23rd February, calls the attention of the municipality to the bad state of this.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Feb. 23rd, 1889.

On the shortcomings of the Nellore municipality.

20. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd February 1889, complains that the Nellore municipality has not erected any lamp-posts between the railway station and the bazaar, although the Nellore Railway has been opened for more than a year. The streets of the town are very narrow, and the pavement is out of repair, though the materials for remetalling are lying on the roads and cause great inconvenience on dark nights.

KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 13th, 1889.

Municipal lights in Pálghat

21. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th February, refers to the unfair distribution of municipal lights in Pálghat.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 13th, 1889.

One Goyindan Nayar should be confirmed as the hospital assistant of Kuttuparamba.

22. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, prays for the confirmation of one Govindan Nayar as the hospital assistant of Kuttuparamba.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

Preparation of a fish manure in Tellicherry.

23. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th February, deprecate, on sanitary principles, the preparation of a fish manure within the Tellicherry municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

An expert in the treatment of snake-bites wanted for the Calicut municipality.

24. Another correspondent, in the same issues of the paper, prays for the entertainment by the Calicut municipality of one skilled in the treatment of snake-bites.

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

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Revenue settlement in Tanjore.

25. Referring to the settlement of revenue which has been commenced in the Tanjore district, the *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 16th February, remarks that before sending officers to settle the revenue of a district, Government should proclaim to the public, by means of notices, &c., the nature, method and operation of the settlement work to be carried on in the district, as the people are entirely ignorant of them, and endeavour, through fear, to obtain the favor of the subordinate officers of that department by bribing them or by supplying them with provisions, &c., free of cost.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 22nd, 1889.

The excise administration.

26. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 22nd February, in commenting on the review of the excise administration report, complains that the full report has not been published and says that the increase of revenue as shown in the Government review is not due to the prosperity of the agricultural classes as the Government seem to think. On the other hand, the increase is the natural result of the facilities afforded to the people to spend their earnings in getting drunk. The contemplated extension of the "free supply" system to a greater number of places than at present will no doubt bring an increase of revenue but Government ought to look to the morality of nations and adopt measures for checking their drinking habits.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

The tax on quarries.

27. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd February, in deprecating the proposal to levy a tax on quarries, takes particular objection to the provision that no remission of land tax will be granted when the lands become unfit for agricultural purposes.

(*h*) *Railways.*

HINDU JANABHUSHANY,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

The South Indian Railway.

28. The *Hindu Janabhushany*, of Madras, of the 23rd February, complains of the unpunctuality of the trains on the South Indian Railway and of the uncivil treatment of passengers by the railway servants.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Station masters of Pattambi and Etakolam and passengers.

29. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th February, invites the attention of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to the unceremonious treatment of passengers by the station masters of Pattambi and Etakolam.

(*k*) *General.*

SOOGA JEEVANY,
Feb. 15th, 1889.

The sale of spirits.

30. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of Bangalore, of the 15th February, urges on Government the desirability of adopting measures to prevent the extended sale of spirits in India. For this purpose, the number of shops should be limited and the prices at which spirits are sold raised.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Economy in public expenditure.

31. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 16th February, advises Government to study strict economy so as to keep their expenditure within their income. The practice of imposing more and more taxes on the people will in the end prove disastrous, for the people will gradually be impoverished, and Government will hardly know where to obtain their revenue.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

The income tax.

32. A correspondent speaks in the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th February, of the corruption practised by the subordinate officers who assess the income tax. If the traders and others who are assessed the income tax produce their accounts before the officers, the latter, without assigning any reason, reject them. For one individual who defrauds Government and pays less than his legitimate amount of tax, there may be fifty who are paying more taxes than they should.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

The income tax.

33. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th February, another correspondent complains of the misdeeds of the officers who assess the income tax. They take bribes, levy more than the amount of tax that should be levied, issue warrants for distraining property with the full knowledge that the person against whose property the warrant is issued has appealed for a reduction of his tax, and speak rudely and contemptuously even to persons of rank who are summoned to answer questions relating to the assessment of their incomes. If these things are done in a city like Madras, what will not be done in places in the mofussil? Thus, if the injury inflicted by the Government directly (by this tax) is one-fold, the injury inflicted by the officers is ten-fold. This thought sinks deeper day by day into the minds of the people and gradually engenders in their hearts dissatisfaction towards the English Government. The common people do not know the way in which they could legitimately obtain redress for their grievances. They only think and feel that Government injure them by levying various unjust taxes. They were not eye-witnesses of the tyrannical rule of the Muhammadans, but know it only by hearsay; and as they have a direct knowledge of the hardships inflicted on them by the levy of taxes under the British rule, they entertain dissatisfaction to the Government. The Government should ascertain the inmost opinions and wishes of the common people, for, if not, grave evils are sure to arise. It is not proper the Government should frame laws as they deem fit, and be heedless of the oppression practised on the people by public officers.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

The village cess in Coimbatore.

34. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 20th February, bewails the imposition of the village cess in the Coimbatore district, the people there being very poor and much overtaxed. The imposition of the village cess is also said to be contrary to law, inasmuch as the object of the law is by means of this cess to provide for the payment of the salaries of village officers in money instead of in kind. Instead of being utilised thus, the collections from this tax go to swell the revenue of Government. Were not the monigars and kurnams hitherto doing their work in consideration of the inam lands assigned to them? Have the Government made any changes in the appointments of those village officers? They simply continue to appoint uneducated men whose only qualification is their mirassi right.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

The village cess in Coimbatore.

35. In the *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 23rd February, a correspondent, referring to the imposition of the village cess in Coimbatore, observes that when any tax is proposed to be levied by Government, it should be first notified to the people by publication in local papers and by beat of tom-tom, and the opinion of the public on the subject ascertained. Objection is also taken to the system of nomination by Government of members to the Legislative Council, who, the correspondent says, should in all fairness be elected by the people themselves.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

The stamping of weights.

36. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 23rd February, complains that in the Tanjore district the authorities are not careful to see whether the weights and measures used by traders and others are from time to time duly stamped, and that the bazaar-men use weights which purport to have been stamped a great many years ago.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

On the abkári revenue of the Madras presidency.

37. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th February 1889, observes that the revenue collected in Madras up to the end of last March amounted to Rs. 87,87,013 for toddy and other liquors, Rs. 2,85,907 for foreign liquors and Rs. 2,69,312 for opium. The editor regrets that Government should prefer the high pecuniary gain to the well-being of the population.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Feb. 15th, 1889.

The agricultural exhibition.

38. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 15th February, in speaking of the late Bellary agricultural exhibition, remarks:—These exhibitions are of little use to the ryots. The prizes offered are not sufficient to attract competitors from distant places, nor is any hope given them that what they themselves have laboured to produce or to breed would be noticed in preference to what may chance to be in the possession of somebody and exhibited. An old Cashmere shawl or an Ellore carpet wins a prize, though no manufacturing firm has sent it; and it is not uncommon that the fortunate possessor of an elegant article handed down to him, perhaps, from his great grandfather, sends it to the exhibition year after year and wins the prize. Cereals and vegetables fare in the same way, and what is just obtained in the bazaar for the occasion has a prize awarded to it. We should rather have a farm exhibited than a supposed sample of its produce. We should question the man what measures he took to bring it to an improved state, and when we are satisfied that the result was due to his efforts, rather than to the intrinsic quality of the land, award him the prize. In regard to manufactures we should always see that the prize always goes to the manufacturer and not to the accidental possessor of a fine article. As for live stock the object of the exhibition would be better secured by encouraging indigenous effort to improve the breed.

If an exhibition is to improve agriculture and promote manufacturing industries, taluk boards should be formed for the purpose, consisting of official and non-official gentlemen. The tahsildar and the revenue inspector might periodically visit the farms, and the judging may be done once a year. The Government spend about Rs. 8,000 annually on each exhibition, and this sum distributed among the taluks will go far to develop what is best in each. After the experience of some years, when the people have thoroughly appreciated the value of an exhibition and profited by it, it may get developed into a central district show.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 13th, 1889.

Materials of the late Ponáni munsif's court vakils' room.

39. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th February, says that the dismantled materials of the vakils' room attached to the late Ponáni munsif's court, were appropriated by a high official to make some additions to his dwelling-house.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Abolition of district post peons.

40. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th February, in regretting that the Government are going to do away with all district post peons instead of increasing their number, in the interests of the public, hopes that the Government will reconsider their order and take steps to further improve the condition of the village post.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

Malabar delegates to the approaching Mahajana Sabha in Madras.

41. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th February, after referring to the necessity for sending delegates to represent Malabar at the meeting of the Mahajana Sabha to be held at Madras in April next, regrets the proposal of Government to abolish all district post peons instead of increasing their number.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Branch post office near Lakkadi.

42. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th February, in noticing with pleasure the establishment of a branch post office near Lakkadi railway station, suggests that in order to enable the people of the neighbouring localities to enjoy the full benefit of this arrangement, a post peon should be appointed to take letters to Tiruvannámalai and other places. The salary now given to the post master is also considered inadequate.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1889.

Head clerks of courts or offices.

43. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that officials who are the head clerks of courts or offices should not be posted to their own native place, because they are there in a position to do some mischief.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

An open letter to the Collector of Malabar.

44. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th February, contains an open letter to the Collector of Malabar, in which a regret is expressed that he is, like his predecessor in office (Mr. Logan), reposing no confidence in the people. His attention is then invited to the disarmament of the people, to the corruption of officials, to the impropriety of allowing tahsildars and deputy tahsildars to remain long in the station, and the desirability of appointing only educated men as local board members and honorary magistrates.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

The result of the Crawford bribery case.

45. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, observes that Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Central Division, Bombay, has not been found guilty of bribery, because he is an European.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

Abolition of the import duties on cotton goods.

46. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st February, bewails the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods at the bidding of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

The Madras Government and Mr. Poonen of the Anchikaimal district court.

47. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, questions the propriety of the conduct of the Madras Government in having passed certain unfavorable remarks regarding Mr. Poonen, the Judge of the Achikaimal district court, in Cochin, while on a former occasion they had blamed the Resident in Travancore for similar comments regarding the Dewan Peishkar of Padmanabhapuram.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

Certain presents made by the Gaekwar to some officials in Ootacamund.

48. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd February, considers as unjust the order of the Madras Government in the matter of certain presents lately made by the Gaekwar of Baroda to a deputy tahsildar and a revenue inspector in Ootacamund.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Feb. 18th, 1889.

Hill journeys.

49. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th February, regrets the new Viceroy is no better than his predecessors, for the Government is to leave for Simla in the middle of April. We cannot understand why Governors and other officials cannot live below, like merchants, collectors, judges and soldiers, who are all Europeans, besides the heat is as bad for the native as for the European.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 11th, 1889.

The Cochin State police.

50. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th February, complains that the Cochin State police do not perform their beats properly and that they encourage gambling on the sides of roads.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 11th, 1889.

Hints for the Raja of Cochin.

51. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, continues the hints for the Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portion now given suggests certain reforms in the educational department of that State.

[illegible]-i-Dakkhan, Februa[illegible] 1889.

Inconsiderate behaviour.

69. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 23rd February, states that in Aurangabad a party of ladies and gentlemen passed through the Shroffs Street where a Hindu party was in progress, and, though requested to go another way, refused and went on, whereby the party were deprived of their food, which, by permission, they were eating in the roadway, and the host lost his money and trouble and the 500 or 600 guests their food by this inconsiderate behaviour.

Public No. 317, Miscellaneous.

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FORT ST. GEORGE,
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J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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துறை.

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிலின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

197

அச்சு / மலவகை / வாலாயம் எண் No 16, தேதி 31-1-1888

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு. துறை.	நடப்பு எண்.	ஆண்டு.	தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிற்றெழுத்தர் சுருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிற்றெழுத்தரின் சுருக்கொப்பம்.
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9/1/64	taking for D7					Restored on 28/7/64
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Public Dept 1889

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அச்சு
பலவகை
வாலாயம்

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டினின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

துறை.

எண் 317, தேதி 5-4-1889 197

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