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BACK PAPER, No.

OF 183

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 183

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
183, 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).

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ago by Sir Thomas Munro, a man of the greatest experience in revenue matters. The editor is unable to understand why this most inconvenient new rule has been framed.

(j) Salt.

18. The *Tarangay Naisan*, of Madras, of the 13th April, observes that, in the Legislative Council of India, there is at present carried on a discussion about the income tax and the salt tax. The native members in it plead more earnestly for the abolition of the income tax than the salt tax. It is an established fact that in India the poor pay more taxes than the rich; and as it is but just that the burden of taxation should be borne mainly by the rich, the income tax is the best tax that could be levied on them. But there are certain evils incidental to the collection of it. Government might remove them, but it would be bad policy to abolish the tax altogether. The salt tax, which, on the other hand, is felt to be very hard by the poor, should be materially reduced.

TARANGAY NAISON,
Apr. 13th, 1889.

19. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April (which is continued from a previous issue), says that the Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenues, who cannot find time to enter into details, have always to depend upon inspectors of circles for their information and that these inspectors, who travel merely for the sake of travelling allowance, seldom make local inquiries or inspect gardens or premises in which the tapping and other operations are carried on.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

(k) General.

20. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 13th April, says that the English not only empty the Indian exchequer in waging improper wars every year, but obtain large loans of money from the native princes. As the English alone derive all the benefit, it is but consistent with justice that they alone should bear all the expenditure. Before the English annexed Burma, our countrymen possessed some advantage, but this they have now lost, for the English have monopolized the ruby mines of Burma and sell the precious stones obtained there at a very high price. The gold and silver of India have all found their way to England, and only paper money is to be found in abundance in this country. It is highly unjust to levy the income tax. If Government are hard pressed for money, they should abolish the departments which uselessly consume their money. The work done by the Public Works Department is not much and is not continuous; and a great saving might be effected by retrenchments in that department.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Apr. 13th, 1889.

21. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 27th April, asks when the Indian debt will be completely discharged, if the Government of India pay off old loans in one quarter and raise fresh loans in another. The Government of India should act on the principle that no new loans should be contracted before the former are paid off. If the Indian debt goes on swelling, there can be no doubt that complete ruin will sooner or later overtake this country.

VETTIKODIYON,
Apr. 27th, 1889.

22. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th April, says:—We hear that the Government of Madras are making arrangements to secure uniformity of weights and measures throughout the presidency. This is quite necessary.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Apr. 29th, 1889.

23. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, in referring to the partiality shown to Europeans over the natives in the administration of justice, alludes to the fact that a soldier who had intentionally shot an agriculturist in Ahmedabad was acquitted on the ground that the shot was accidental, and that Mr. Crawford, who had received immense

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

bribes from various persons, was ultimately found guilty of only having received loans, while the natives concerned in the same affair were very severely dealt with. The article then concludes with a remark that the observance of such distinction is inconsistent with the terms of the Queen's proclamation issued thirty years ago.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

24. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that, while in almost all the departments increased salaries are given to officials according as there is any increase in their work, the salaries of village officials remain the same in spite of considerable increase in their work. It is also said that the village officials have, from their small income, often to meet the expenses of furnishing supplies to superior officers visiting their villages and of giving presents to taluk peons in order to induce the latter not to make false reports against them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Apr. 22nd, 1889.

25. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd April, has an article, said to be extracted from an English paper, regretting that British Residents are generally the cause of all the troubles in Native States. Where they are troublesome, proud and the cause of troubles, the State is sure to become involved in difficulties; some are of a good disposition, and such are liked, and the States where they are prosper.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Apr. 22nd, 1889.

26. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 22nd April, says:—The Administration Report of the State of Baroda for 1887 is highly satisfactory. It appears that industrial arts are flourishing, that education is progressing, and that the people are contented. Cordial relations subsist between the Maha Raja and the British Resident. The revenue fell short of the expenditure owing to arrears of land revenue not having been realized, to the abolition of import duties, and to the construction of water-works and railways, but there is every prospect of its adjusting itself in future years.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Apr. 16th, 1889.

27. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 16th April, accuses the Dewan of insincerity in his dealings with the people, inasmuch as he did not announce to the late representative assembly his intention of delivering over the anche to the British administration, and when the people lately memorialised him against the proposed transfer, they were told that their memorial came too late as all arrangements had been already made. The Dewan seems to have consented to give up the anche in consideration of the Government of India having recently sanctioned an increase in his pay.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMANI,
Apr. 16th, 1889.

28. The same paper makes the following remarks:—There are about 160 Native States and their representative assemblies. Residents or Agents, whose business is simply to see that no measures are introduced in the Native States which might conflict with the interests of the British Government and to give wholesome advice to the native rajas in all important matters. But instead of being content with this authority, they interfere in the internal administration of the States and try to find fault with the rajas with the view of discrediting their administration and paving the way for the annexation of their dominions to the British Raj. Under these circumstances it is the duty of all native princes to win the goodwill of their subjects and to make their representative assemblies really representative by allowing the people the right of electing the members.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Apr. 29th, 1889.

29. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 29th April, says:—The present mode of administration of the Native States differs much from that of a few years ago. In former times the administration was conducted so economically that every year a surplus of revenue was left in the treasury for times of need. Now, however, the policy is always to keep the Native

States in a state of impecuniosity, as shown by Mr. Bradlaugh in his question to the Under Secretary of State for India in the Parliament regarding Sir Lepel Griffin's policy in Gwalior. The British Government think it dangerous, both to the princes and to themselves, to keep the native treasuries in a flourishing state, and so try to increase their expenditure. This object they are able to accomplish through the Dewans, whose appointment virtually rests with the Government of India.

30. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 17th April, refers to the public grievance resulting from the bazaar-men in Kayamkulam not allowing the standard value for chakrams (a coin in Travancore).

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

Value of chakrams in the Kayamkulam bazaar.

31. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, regrets that no steps are taken to punish the police officers concerned in a recent theft from the Alangad treasury, in Travancore.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

32. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th April, in urging reforms in the various departments of the Cochin State, says that the Judicial Department is most in need of them.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

Reforms wanted in the various departments of the Cochin State.

33. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st April, regrets that the inhabitants of Cochin and Travancore have not yet begun to take any interest in the movement of the Indian National Congress.

KERALA MITRAM,
Apr. 21st, 1889.

34. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, in referring to a recent theft of a quantity of cardamoms from the Government ware-house at Ernakulam, attributes such occurrences to the general indifference of superior officers of the State to the misdeeds of their subordinates.

KERALA MITRAM,
Apr. 21st, 1889.

A theft from the Government ware-house at Ernakulam.

35. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, refers to certain irregularities alleged to exist in the Vatakkancheri munsif's court.

KERALA MITRAM,
Apr. 21st, 1889.

36. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd April, says: We consider the Government should appoint a right-minded and just man as Resident here, who, without the Minister's permission, should not receive visits or hold any correspondence with the nobles and officials, nor have anything to do with them. He should not give advice unless asked, and when he gives advice should not insist on its being acted on. Of course, he is at liberty to press it when the good of his Government requires it, but then only with moderation and justice.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Apr. 3rd, 1889.

37. *Dakkhan Punch*, of the 3rd April, says: We cannot approve of the idea of a council of regency with Colonel Nisbet as its real Resident and if it is true that the Maha Raja is out of his mind the same difficulty will present itself at the end of the five years proposed for the existence of the council. Better put the Maha Raja's son or one of his brothers on the throne and not give evil-disposed people an opportunity to question the integrity of the motives of Government.

DAKKHAN PUNCH,
Apr. 3rd, 1889.

38. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 14th April, says when Mr. Howell first joined Hyderabad Residency, he acted so as to get the praise of all, but by degrees he began to interfere in the appointments and changes of officers and at last got a worse name than Mr. Cordery.

AKHBAR-I-ASAFI,
Apr. 14th, 1889.

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

39. In the *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 20th April, a correspondent answers the questions of the Agricultural Commission as follows:—"It is incumbent upon Government to ascertain what foreign seeds

SWADESHMITRAN,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

Suggestions for the improvement of agriculture.

Government to ascertain what foreign seeds

will grow in this country, and endeavour to introduce them here. There should be published, in the several District Gazettes, a list of the choice seeds that are grown in each district, together with information as to the soil on which they best thrive. In every district there should be held each year a cattle show. In each taluk there should be veterinary doctors appointed by Government. It should be their duty to visit each village and treat the cases that are brought to their notice. Every village munsif should be directed to keep a stock of medicines for curing cattle-diseases, and should be instructed how to use them. Measures should be adopted to check the practice of slaughtering cows and oxen for food, which has greatly increased in towns, and which threatens much to diminish their number. The means of communication should be made easier between villages and adjoining towns, for want of which the cultivators are now prevented from effecting a sale of their grains to their best value.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

40. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 20th April, says that because Mr. Crawford had a white skin he escaped only with the punishment of dismissal from the service and loss of pension. But if he had not been a European and had not belonged to the Civil Service, he would undoubtedly have to rot in a jail, and suffer a punishment ten times more severe than that inflicted on Kunjen Menon. The Secretary of State for India and the Commissioners appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against Mr. Crawford have acquitted him of the more serious charges, but have turned against the native officials who gave evidence against him, and insist on punishing them.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

41. The *DeshabhimauNy*, of Cuddalore, of the 20th April, remarks that the different treatment of Europeans and natives. The fact that a European charged with bribery and a native charged with the same offence are accorded different punishment makes the people lose confidence in the impartiality of Government.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 24th, 1889.

42. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 24th April, complains of the inattention of Government to the proper working of devasthanams in this presidency.

VRITTANTA
PATRIKA,
Apr. 25th, 1889.

43. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th April, says:—It appears in Japan compulsory education has been made compulsory. We think the duty of every Government to force every man to educate his children just as it is their duty to see that no one abandons them when they are too young to take care of themselves.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIK,
Apr. 22nd, 1889.

44. The President of the municipality of the military station of Bangalore proposes to increase the house assessment on the ground that the present municipal revenue is insufficient to meet the expenses of sanitation and maintenance of roads and the construction of public latrines, &c. If the municipal revenue had been carefully expended, instead of being wasted at the will and pleasure of the President, there would have been no necessity for this increase of taxation. The business of the municipality seems to be no other than oppressing the people and squandering the money levied from them on useless works.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

45. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 20th April, contradicts a statement contained in an issue of the *Kerala Sanchari*, charging the sub-registrar of Chavakad with having wilfully made a false statement while under examination lately as a witness in the civil suit against the sub-registrar's house-owner before the district munsif of the same place.

46. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th April, hears there is great excitement amongst the European Powers on this subject. Repression of slave trade. Under this pretence they really wish to repress the Muhammadan religion. If Muhammadans will turn their attention to this matter, there is no knowing what wonderful progress their religion may make, and the Christians should cease their useless efforts to repress it, or they will have (cause) to repent their want of success.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Apr. 15th, 1889.

Public No. 432, 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,

17th May 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

(d) Education.

TARANGAY NAIKON,
Apr. 13th, 1889.

9. The *Tarangay Naikon*, of Madras, of the 13th April, states that the people of India, whose knowledge of agriculture is very poor, should read the science of European agriculture, and that Government should have the books on that subject translated into the vernaculars and distributed gratis among cultivators.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

10. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Cuddalore, of the 20th April, says: "Our contemporary of the *Madras Times* hears that the Madras Government have sanctioned the institution of the new high school examination, and have adopted the proposals of Mr. Grigg and his committee. In the interests of general education, higher and secondary, we hope that Government have not sanctioned a scheme which will undoubtedly retard for a long time education in this country."

SANMARGADARSINI,
Mar. 1889.

11. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of March 1889, requests the Director of Public Instruction to frame rules for the primary education downwards from the fourth standard, so that the managers of schools under the results system may be no longer exposed to the oppressive superintendence exercised by the inspecting schoolmasters.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHABHIMAUNY,
Apr. 15th, 1889.

12. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of Salem, of the 15th April, suggests the introduction of compulsory vaccination in that town.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

13. The *Tanjay Janamitrana*, of Tanjore, of the 20th April, complains of the strike of the bazaarmen in the Tanjore market owing to the enhanced rent levied by the municipality.

VICATATOOTHAN,
Apr. 27th, 1889.

14. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 27th April, complains of the stench issuing from the openings of the main drain which collects all the sewage of the town of Madras. These openings are to be found, not in out-of-the-way corners, but in public roads and other places of resort.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 24th, 1889.

15. The *Swadeshamitrana*, of Madras, of the 24th April, advises the members of municipalities and local boards not to indulge in party contentions at meetings, but to conduct business with unanimity and with due regard to the public good. The efficient performance of local fund and municipal duties by the native members will pave the way for higher powers being granted to them.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

16. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, in urging upon the Malabar District Board, that it is undesirable to entrust the execution of repairs of roads in North Malabar to Supervisor Mr. Newman, suggests that the work be entrusted to the gentlemen who executed road works in Pudukudi.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Apr. 13th, 1889.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th April 1889, in its leader "Change in the dates of revenue kists," complains that the new rule, according to which a ryot must pay his kist before the harvest, is very injurious to him; as he is thus compelled to borrow money at an exorbitant interest from sowcars. Formerly, he could sell his produce at the market rate and pay his kist without any difficulty. The old rule has been introduced 50 years

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 30th April 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
1	"Vedaunta Niraya Patricay"	Madras	500	1st and 15th April 1889.
2	"Satyavedaunooauram"	Do.	264	15th April 1889.
3	"Ayool Veda Bhakaran"	Do.	500	15th "
4	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	150	15th "
5	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	250	15th "
6	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	119	15th "
7	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	440	15th "
8	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomully	690	15th "
9	"Soojanollausan"	Tanjore	200	20th "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
10	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th "
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	23rd March, 13th, 20th and 27th April 1889.
12	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,400	20th and 27th April 1889.
13	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	20th " 27th "
14	"Tarangay Naisan"	Do.	150	13th April 1889. "
15	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	750	20th and 27th April 1889.
16	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupapuliyar	350	20th April 1889.
17	"Tanjay Janamitrin"	Tanjore	450	13th, 20th and 27th April 1889.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
18	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	800	17th, 20th and 24th April 1889.
TELUGU.				
<i>Quarterly.</i>				
19	"Janavinodini"	Madras	224	20th April 1889.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
20	"Satihitabodhini"	Rajahmundry	250	17th and 20th April 1889.
21	"The Teacher"	Madras	300	22nd April 1889.
22	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	200	27th " "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
23	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	300	25th " "
<i>Weekly.</i>				
24	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th and 22nd April 1889.
25	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	255	20th " 25th "
26	"Deshabhimani"	Tiruvur	300	22nd April 1889. "
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
27	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	15th, 22nd and 29th April 1889.
28	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	20th April 1889.
29	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	18th and 25th April 1889.
30	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	16th April 1889.
MALAYALAM.				
31	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	20th April 1889.
32	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	17th " "
33	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st " "
HINDUSTANI.				
34	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	15th, 22nd and 29th April 1889.
35	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	13th, 20th and 27th "
36	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	11th and 18th April 1889. "
37	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th April 1889.
38	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th "
39	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 21st and 29th April 1889.
40	"Shaukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	7th, 13th and 20th April 1889.
41	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Do.	425	7th, 14th, 21st "
42	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	7th April 1889. "
43	"Dakhan Punch"	Do.	300	3rd, 10th and 24th April 1889.
44	"Safir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	150	6th, 13th, 20th "

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th April, says:—Burma was conquered in deference to the wishes of English statesmen, and not for the benefit of the Indians. Last year Rs. 28,125,000 were spent in pacifying the country. The whole of this burden is borne by the revenues of India, and it seems likely that this item of expenditure will increase every year. We consider it unjust that India should bear this expenditure. It is natural that, since the country was conquered for the good of England, England should pay the cost of keeping it. She is able to bear the cost, while India is too poverty-stricken to do so.

VRIJTANTA PATRIKA,
Apr. 25th, 1889.

2. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th April, writing on affairs on the Bokhara frontier, says: Lately the English Press has turned against the Amir. We trust this will not cause Government to turn against him too. The same thing occurred with Turkey, and at the critical juncture England turned her back. But Lord Salisbury's Government would never do such a disgraceful thing. No doubt Russia will do her best to get England to divide Afghanistan. In any case it behoves Government to ascertain what is going on, and keep the Amir from fighting.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN;
Apr. 15th, 1889.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd April, commenting on these affairs, again urges the advisability of British Agents being appointed in Herat, Central Asia, Afghan Turkistan and the Afghan frontier, so as to ascertain the truth of what goes on.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Apr. 22nd, 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

4. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 13th April, complains of the disturbances created by certain bad characters in Chintadripett.

VETTIKODIYON,
Apr. 13th, 1889.

5. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 17th April, makes the usual observations as to the low pay given to the police and as to their malpractices.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

6. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, wonders that the police station officer of Kuttuparamba, who detected a theft that lately took place in Punattil Nambudiri's house and who also had the stolen property restored to the owner, discharged the offender without bringing him to conviction.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

(b) Courts.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 22nd April:—The *Amrat Bazar Patrika* says that race partiality is clearly shown by these Healy and Warner case. men getting only two days' imprisonment for prison breaking; a native would certainly have got six months!

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Apr. 22nd, 1889.

(c) Jails.

8. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 23rd March, is of opinion that there should be no difference in the prison diet given to Europeans and natives.

VETTIKODIYON,
Mar. 23rd, 1889.

(d) Education.

TARANGAY NAISSON,
Apr. 13th, 1889.

9. The *Tarangay Naisson*, of Madras, of the 13th April, states that the people of India, whose knowledge of agriculture is very poor, should read the science of European agriculture, and that Government should have the books on that subject translated into the vernaculars and distributed gratis among cultivators.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

10. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Cuddalore, of the 20th April, says: "Our contemporary of the *Madras Times* hears that the Madras Government have sanctioned the institution of the new high school examination, and have adopted the proposals of Mr. Grigg and his committee. In the interests of general education, higher and secondary, we hope that Government have not sanctioned a scheme which will undoubtedly retard for a long time education in this country."

SANMARGADARSINI,
Mar. 1889.

11. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of the month of March 1889, requests the Director of Public Instruction to frame rules for the primary education downwards from the fourth standard, so that the managers of schools under the results system may be no longer exposed to the oppressive superintendence exercised by the inspecting schoolmasters.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESHABHIMAUNY,
Apr. 15th, 1889.

12. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of Salem, of the 15th April, suggests the introduction of compulsory vaccination in that town.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN,
Apr. 20th, 1889.

13. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 20th April, complains of the strike of the bazaarmen in the Tanjore market owing to the enhanced rent levied by the municipality.

VICATATOOTHAN,
Apr. 27th, 1889.

14. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 27th April, complains of the stench issuing from the openings of the main drain which collects all the sewage of the town of Madras. These openings are to be found, not in out-of-the-way corners, but in public roads and other places of resort.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
Apr. 24th, 1889.

15. The *Swadeshmitran*, of Madras, of the 24th April, advises the members of municipalities and local boards not to indulge in party contentions at meetings, but to conduct business with unanimity and with due regard to the public good. The efficient performance of local fund and municipal duties by the native members will pave the way for higher powers being granted to them.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Apr. 17th, 1889.

16. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th April, in urging upon the Malabar District Board, that it is undesirable to entrust the execution of repairs of roads in North Malabar to Supervisor Mr. Newman, suggests that the work be entrusted to the gentlemen who executed road works in Pudukudi.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Apr. 13th, 1889.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th April 1889, in its leader "Change in the dates of revenue kists," complains that the new rule, according to which a ryot must pay his kist before the harvest, is very injurious to him; as he is thus compelled to borrow money at an exorbitant interest from sowcars. Formerly, he could sell his produce at the market rate and pay his kist without any difficulty. The old rule has been introduced 50 years

- (1) Number of pages (881)
(2) Date of repair 22.10.76 to 21.11.76
(3) Initials of the Referencer 22.11.76

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அகற் பலவகை வாஸாயம்	எதன் பொருட்டு.	காலம்.	நடப்பு எண்.	மூலம்.	தான் எடுக்கும் அழுத் தர் அல்லது சிறுதெ முத்தர் அருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிறுதெழுத்தின் சுருக்கொப்பம்.
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