Copy sent to Col Harris. 3/8

Cipher message received from Govt. of India

"Confidential. Your telegram of the 27th inst. Emigration to Guadaloupe.
Please see para 10 of despatch No. 7 of 9th June last forwarded
with No. 117/118 dated 24th inst. Until Govt. of India learns views
of Secretary of State regarding recommendation to suspend emi-
gration to Guadaloupe, the Govt.-General in Council does not
intend to take action under Section 9 of Act 21 of 1883.
Meanwhile he does not wish in any way to facilitate emi-
gration to French colonies."

29/July.

Record
9PH
30/7

Communicate confidentially
with a do to Col Harris

8/7

SUBJECT.

Communicates the views of the Government of India on the subject of emigration from India to the French colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Réunion.

---

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 88 R. & D.—6-6-88—50.

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[1]

No 102/of 1888

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G. O. DATED 11 Augt 1888 11.8.1888

No. 799A

When given for copying

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers

Report on — for fortnight ending 15th July 1888.

Back Paper, No. of 188

Further Paper, No. of 188

Read again Order of Government, dated 188 , No. Miscellaneous.

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government. .. .. .. A A

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original (not paged).

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

---

Public Dept

CURRENT NO. 556

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 JUL 88

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 20th }
Received 21st } July 1888.

Subject.

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

2478

General-

, of July, complains that many passeng

are suffering great distress, as the boat

a ford does not supply the sufficient num

ves that Government have only their own

uting out the boats, and do not care whether

r not.

Miscellaneous.

uskārini mentions, with pleasure the

July number, the names of several gent

rs at the Queen's birthday, but regrets the

the Honorable Rajah Gajapathi Rao Garu

hent fifty thousand Rupees on the Statue

f India.

Gustav Oppert

Telugu Translator

to Government

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02478

e of the enquiry, the defendants obje

ials of a Native State as they were Br

strict Magistrate overruled the objecti

ed the first defendant 5 Rupees and

ief Justice of Mysore doubted, whe

review, whether the defendant's objec

e District Magistrate. He referred the

his turn sent it to the Resident, and

for disposal to the Government of Indi

cided that the Tumkur Magistrate C

bjects. The Editor remarks that Brit

ivilege of serving Native States for

unished by them if they commit an

dmire the policy of the English legislat

(e) - Local and M

3. The Budhavidheyi, of July, com

bout the Nuzvid Municipal Union.

al Municipal Union, does not treat th

mbers of the said union with ~~the~~ prop

iously to another member, an Apothe

t five respectable qualified persons s

mittee.

rtnight ending the 15th July 1888.

| Place of Publication. | Number of copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of pape received and ex mined during fortnight. |
|---|---|---|
| Vizianagaram | – | 1st July 1888 |
| Rajahmundry | – | 6th July 1888. |
| Do | 350 | 6th July 1888 |
| Madras | 200 | 11th July 188 |
| Masulipatam | 100 | 11th July 1888 |
| Madras | 950 | 12th July 1888. |
| Do | 500 | 2d and 8th July |

gn Politics.

kārini, of July, states that the English Gover

ment are too favourably disposed toward

the Afghans. Should any Afghan rebel

other emoluments a pension worth some

example the Editor refers to Khan Mull

igious teacher to Ameer Shear Ali, receives

of Rs 800 a month. This expenditure is s

ere waste of Indian public money.

Home Administration –
(b) – Courts –

Hindujanasamskārini, of July, Me

Fuller and Barclay, two European

Railway Company were charge

Tumkūr with assaulting nati

CORRECT NO. 2556 3 4

No 2478

te fortnight ending the 15th July 188

nts.

## III. – Legislation.

Nil.

## IV. – Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

## VI. – Miscellaneous.

On the celebration of the Birthday ho

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Tumkur with assaulting nati

CURRENT NO. 2556

3 4

o 2478

te fortnight ending the 15th July 188

ets.

III. – Legislation.

Nil.

IV. – Native States.

Nil.

V. Prospects of the crops and the con-
dition of the people.

Nil.

VI. – Miscellaneous.

On the Bestowation of the Birthday hon

2556

2478

…n it comes to giving any
…od, Such as the Lahore
…d deserve to be poor. It all
… Native Newspapers, if they w…
…s would be enlightened and …
…ear the Political Agents, nor …
Subscriptions.

(11) Sultan-ul-Akhbar of the …
noticing the Contemporary reviews a…

England's disregard — state of unprep…
for war. The da…
changed for a time of war a…
devote herself in strengthening and …
Party feelings should be put aside
and Conservatives should unite …
country and show their enemies that …
no trifle to be swallowed …

Legislation

(12) Jalwa-i-Sakhun of the …

C. D. Act — the repea…
will lead to more open prostitut…
a…

…Hind: Trans Office
…epath 19th July /88

Persian …

te Jassim-ul-Akhbar of the 5th
ssian Central Asian Railway
ut threatens India and Persia
Russia in no way lessens
s.

They say Russia can advance
ever she pleases.

do says the Akhbar
hli says Lord Dufferin is degraded
by being sent to Italy after
d gives as the reason the several
ede, notably his action with
Singh, which has lowered Europ
lia. The Bengalis laugh and the
plesed and the sagacity of
displayed. Concludes the abo
that editors of newspapers commen
r's regarding ~~of~~ which, they are unaware of the

Akhbar of the 5th July comments o
Saint James Gazette under the
of heading "The demands made for
e scriptions from Native Rulers" an
getting poorer day by day. The Prin
in this way from a wish to see
by Government and from fe
d Political Agents and w
e promised for the front
Tur

---

Home Admi
"Couls

(5) Shams-ul-Akhbar
s not know, who the peop
nary
strates
accepted these a
Hindus or Mussalm
know the law or not; they shou
people are appointed merely
wealth and influence, justice
we doubt not many will acce
eir own power and to tyrann
ot to do justice

"Municipal

(6) Sultan-ul-Akhbar o
ays for local self Government i
Elections
in Bangalore City
all classes an
be represented
case under the new rules for the
Municipality, where the Mussa
still left out

"General"

(7) Shams-ul-Akhba
ves an account of the exp
The Carnatic
Family
pensions
to be regret
te late Azam un nisa Beg
daughter Khurshied un n
bly have to support them

2556
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3

4

## oreign Politics

hassim-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd I
raelsly's action in bringing to not
the state of England's defence
and says "it behoves Engla
the other European nations a

aws-ul-Akhbar of the 2nd July
nd will make a great mista
by refraining from interference a
sula in the hopes of keeping
rom India. It may do for a
ussia will be stronger than eve
Bosphorus and other ways
h are now closed to her.

do denotes a good m
cts from English or other pape
on Russian ideas and movements
the Opening of the Samarkhan

-ul-Akhbar of the 5th Ju
should combine to punish
any one of their number th
wishes for war. Considers t
German and Russian Empe
peace and especi
to England who s
policy to avert th
ront

02478

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khassim-ul Akhbar | Bangalore | 450 | 2nd and 5th July/88 |
| Sultan-ul-Akhbar | do | 300 | 5th July/88 |

02478

2539

1

ort
v
Newspapers
be
15th July 1888
to

2478

3rd June refers to some of the ways in
Malabar oppress their tenants, and
certain letters alleged to have been ad
of the former cla to some of the la
eviction in default of compliance
demands therein contained.

20. An article in the "Keral
is an attack on the opponents of the
which, it is hoped, will in course
good to the country.

21. Another article in the "K
11th July, observes that the progre
in India is very slow.

ont. Malayalam Translator's
Office,
Hosur, 28th July 1888.

Malay

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July
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Empe
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3.

, a Malayalam translation of the
to Malabar Compensation for tenants' im-
ting the procedure in fixing the value
ble by landlords to their tenants, makes
sions:- that the right to claim the app
rarely be exercised as the rules provid
ent only in cases in which the value of
timated at or above 250 Rs, and as in
ning before District Munsifs, the val
e be less than Rs 250; that the assessor
on to assist the Presiding Judge or to
enants will be mostly Nambudiri
ons generally possess the prescribed
t little or no knowledge or experience in
the above enactment and the rules ha
ries of both landlords and tenants. A wi
at the Act and the rules may be amended
the ancient laws and customs and to the
ds and tenants.

to the Debtors Act recently passed,
the "Kerala Patrika" of the 30th June observ
r enactment has not been passed for Ma

IV. Native States.

in the "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st and anoth
of the 7th July, record the death of His
Rajah of Cochin, whose administration
sfactory. The article in the "Kerala Mi
content (this of course there was) with
bjects during his administration w

respects of the Crops and the Condit
of the people - nil.

Miscellaneous.

nt in the "Vignanachintamani

---

should serve as a moral lesson to ot
in Malabar.

13. Another article in the same
expresses an opinion that the new sys
Kári revenue on each toddy-produci
successful, be beneficial to both Go
of such trees.

14. A Correspondent in the S
says that a Tahsildar made a good
sale of his photographs, and not
and other incomes, he was said to d
by a rabble, to which some of the Vil
Taluk had each to subscribe Rs 10; th
were thus collected; and that when
in favor of a Village official, the
was said the Village official to give
the amount subscribed by him. Th
to a locality near which the scene
sildar of Walluvanad and his Sherist
meant; and the attention of the Col
is invited to the Revenue and Magist
of South Malabar, in which, the
are urgently required.

15. Another Correspondent
the paper invites the attention of
to the frequent quarrels taking
master of Ala his paou
ner in which the Post-ma treat
Post office on business, to the
very of letters, and above all, to
by the Post-master in connection
of letters and with the issue and
orders.

III. Legisla

16. An article in the "Vignana

strongly opposes the proposal on
that persons like those who are now
bers, will not be willing to accept a
tion that Civilians who are now made
not only do not possess the qualification
as Governors, but are by their long
udiced against the natives; that the
t impossible to exercise proper
Madras and Bombay as he now does
t Governors; and that for the pro
from foreign invasion with which
is absolutely necessary that these
ould be governed by equally able men

ondent Same issue of the paper
to Dis umbib of Temal prom,
sspread to Cannanore,
me so very unpopular
sorry for his transfer.

pondent in the same issue of the
ub-Magistrate of Alathur to Commit
s, one Chekkunni who is charged
an old offender.

of the "Kerala Patrika" of the 7th July
Magistrate of Malabar to fill up the
of the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magis-
that selections be made from amongst
and School-masters and not from aris-

to the bribery case against Mr. the
Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, in which
another article in the same issue
ut the public opinion in the matt
and observes that this ca

---

for any risk arising from the colle
large number of Small Cause Suits in
the writer also prays that the prese
red and a better man brought in or the
Sub be appointed for that place.

(c) Jails — Nil.
(d) Education —
(e) Local and Mu

6. A Correspondent in the "Kerala
otices with regret the insanitary
and its premises attached to the Cho
Calicut, and the want of lights on the
although the tank is situated close
the Municipal Chairman.

7. Referring to a meeting recen
bitants of Cochin, at which the Bri
ngton presided and at which it w
ise public subscriptions to meet
the Municipal Hospital in British
of the inhabitants of the Cochin State
Mitram" of the 1st July remarks that
nicipality spends on behalf of the
sum when compared with the revenu
that if any thing should be done to
it must be done by the local Muni
Government, and that if the Cochin
a hospital, they must apply for it
grant.

(f) Land Revenue an
(g) Forest — Nil.
(h) Railways —
(i) Public Works —
(j) Salt — Nil.
(k) General.

8. Referring to a proposal of the
point Lieutenant Governors in
rs of Madras and Bombay,

1.

1 4 2 3

2478

…the Report on Malayalam Newspap…
…pt of July 1888.

Page.

…life and last illness of the late Empe…

…rease the Military resources of England

…Burmah and the Viceroy.
…n.

…ant Town due to the indifference of the…

…District Munsif of Palghat criticised

…ipal.
…dition of the Chalapuram tank in Calic…
…ipality to improve the Condition of the…
…l.
…d Settlement – nil.

…l.
…– nil.

…mittee's proposal to abolish the Gov-
…s of Madras and Bombay disapproved.
…al from District Munsif Mr. Subramania Iyer
…oity.
…ion to the Sub-Magistrate of Alattur,
…tion with a case before him.
…the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magistra…
…be filled up.
…of the bribery case against Mr. Kun…
…serve as a moral lesson to other Corr…
…ficials in Malabar.
…on the new system of Collecting a…
…Fielder and the disposal of his wa…
…mable.
…acts of misconduct of the Po…
…ttur.
and o…

Budhavidheyi, July, 1888

4. The Budhavid

On the shortcomings of the boat contractor at the Voletikistna ford.

Contrator of the Voletikrish

of boats &c. The Editor obser

advantage in view when pe

Contractor is a fit person

VI.

Hindujanasanskārini July, 1888.

5. The Hindujanasa

On the bestowal of the Birthday honors.

men who have received hon

among those the name of

is not found, though he

Her Majesty the Empress

Telugu Translator's Office
Madras 20th July 1888

r being tried by

born subjects. The

proceeded with the case,

acquitted the other. The

the case came before him

tion could be set aside by

matter to the Dewan, who

this Official forwarded

n. The Indian Government

uld not try British born

tish born subjects have the

oney, but are not to be

offence. One cannot trust

on!

unicipal.

plains that the Zamindar

Budhavidheyi, July, 1888.

of Nuzvid, Chairman of the

e two Komatees who are

er respect, while he behaves

cary. The Editor suggests

hould be chosen to form the

Report on Telugu Newspapers for

| No. | Names of Newspapers. |
|---|---|
| | Monthly |
| 1. | Siddhantabōdhini |
| 2. | Satihitabōdhini |
| 3. | Vivēkavardhani |
| 4. | Janavinōdini |
| 5. | Budhavidhēyi |
| 6. | Hindujanasamskārini |
| | Weekly. |
| 7. | Andhraprakāsika |

## I. Forei

Hindujanasamskārini, July, 1888.

The Hindujanasams

About granting handsome allowances to Afghan rebels.

surrender, he gets besides

hundreds of Rupees. As an

Khan who, once a rel

at Murree an allowance

matised by the Editor as m

## II.

2. According to the

About British born subjects being exempted from trial by Magistrates of Native States

of the Southern Mahratta

the District Magistrate of

Report on Telugu Newspapers f

Conte

Page

I. – Foreign Politics.

√ About granting handsome allowances to Afghan rebels.

II. – Home Administration.

(a) – Police –

Nil.

(b) – Courts –

√ About British born subjects being exempted from trial by magistrates of native States.

(c) – Jails –

Nil.

(d) – Education –

Nil.

(e) – Local and Municipal –

√ About the Nuzvid municipal union.

(f) – Land Revenue and Settlement –

Nil.

(g) – Forests –

Nil.

(h) – Railways –

Nil.

(i) – Public Works –

Nil.

(j) – Salt –

Nil.

(K) – General.

√ On the shortcomings of the boat-contractor at the Vleti Kistna ford.

---

No 2478

Public (1888) Dept.

From

The Persian & Hind: Translator to Govt.

To

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 JUL 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Chief Secy to Govt. Ootacamund

Dated 19th } July/88
Recd 21st }

Report on Hind: Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th July/88.

Print

Report on Telugu Newspapers f

Conte

Page

## I. – Foreign Politics.

About granting handsome allowances to Afghan rebels.

## II. – Home Administration.

(a) – Police –

Nil.

(b) – Courts —

About British born subjects being exempted from trial by magistrates of Native States.

(c) – Jails –

Nil.

(d) – Education –

Nil.

(e) – Local and Municipal –

About the Nuzvid municipal union.

(f) – Land Revenue and Settlement –

Nil.

(g) – Forests –

Nil.

(h) – Railways –

Nil.

(i) – Public Works –

Nil.

(j) – Salt –

Nil.

(K) – General.

On the shortcomings of the boat-contractor at the Voletikistna ford.

---

No 2478

of Governm

(8)

says:— The

the "Ami's" occasional notes

her preparation

on India when

(9) Do

Akhiar of De

The Viceroy

being Viceroy, and
mistakes he ma
regard to Dulip
in the eyes of Ind
Punjabis are per
English rulers is
item by saying t
on ~~such~~ subject
real facts.

(10) Sultan-ul-
the article in the

the English Government and Native Princes

says "India is g
spend their money
well thought of
the Residents an
remains they hav

for 4

2

nt No 2478

Report on Telug for their Country's

yuman, they refuse

mes from not reading

uld do this this

I. -

About granti tey would neither

to Afghan be bled for endless

II. - 5th July has an article

(a) - Po

rticle on England's

(b) - Cowaredness :--

About British b

from trial by j of peace will be

(c) - J d England should

ncreasing her army -

(d) - Ed

and Liberals

(e) - Loc for the safety of the

About the Nizam war with England

(f) - Lai

(g) - For 5th July considers

l of the C. D. Act

(h) - Ration.

(i) - Pu Colonel

Hind: Translator to Govt.

(j) - Sa

(K) - G

On the shortcom Secretary to Govt.

at the Volu Ootacamund

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Republic (1888) Deptt

From

The Persian & Hind:
Translator to Govt

To

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 JUL 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Chief Secy to Govt
Ootacamund

Date 19th } July/88
Recd 21st }

Report on Hind: Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th July/88.

Print
21/7

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2

rent No 2478

the 9th July
are, who have
ppointments, whether
mans, whether they
uld know it. If
n account of their
will suffer and
pt. merely to increase
ize over others,
"

f the 5th July
t is necessary that
d creeds should
this is not the
Bangalore Pettah
salmans are

r of the 9th July
penditure on
and says it is
tted the retainers
egum get nothing.
usa Begum will
, the other daughter
rthy of the consideration
of

urrent No 2478

(1) ll

praises Lord

England's Military
Strength

to prepare as

doing".

(2) Sh

considers Engla

The Balkans

the Balkan penin
Russia away f
but in the end
by leaving the
her power, whic

(3) Do

columns to extra

Russian intentions
and advances

Railway &c

(4) Sulla

says the Power

European
Affairs

meeting of the
dangerous
dangerous
imminent some
dangers.

## List of Hindustani Newspapers

| No. | Name of Newspaper | Place of Publication | Reported number of Subscribers | Dates of paper received and examined for the fortnight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shams-ul-Akhbar | Triplicane Madras | 700 | 2nd and 9th July 1888 |
| 2 | Jaridah-i-Rozgar | Royapetta Madras | 640 | 7th and 14th " |
| 3 | Muzhar-ul-Ajaib | Triplicane Madras | 100 | None rec'd |
| 4 | Tilism-i-Hairath | do do | 100 | 30th June /88 |
| 5 | Jalva-i-Sakhun | do do | 150 | 5th and 15th July /88 |
| 6 | Tuhafah | do do | 200 | None rec'd |

Current no 2478

Hindust
of
fortnight endin
Conte

Page

I Foreign Politics
√ (1) England's Military strength ... 1
√ (2) The Balkans ... ... ... ... ib
√ (3) Russian intentions and advances ib
√ (4) European Affairs ... ... ... ... ib

II Home Administration
(a) Nil
(b) Courts
√ (5) Honorary Magistrates ... ... 2
(c) Nil
(d) Nil
(e) Municipal
√ (6) Elections in Bangalore City ... ib
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
√ (7) The Carnatic Family ... ... ib
√ (8) The "Am's" Occasional Notes 3
√ (9) The Viceroy ... ... ... ... ib
√ (10) The English Government and Native Princes ... ... ... ib
√ (11) England's disregard ... ... 4

III Legislation
√ (12) C. D. Act ... ... ... ... ib

IV Nil
V Nil
VI Nil

---

Current No 2478

Public (1888) Dept.

CURRENT No
CHIEF SECRETARY
30 JUL 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From

W. Dumergue Esq.

Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 28th July, 1888.
Recd 30th

Malayalam Newspapers —

Report on — for the
first fortnight of July 1888.

Print
387

Current no 2478

the landlords in

ublishes copies of

ted by some members

er, threatening with

with certain arbitrary

"Mitram" of the 1st July

National Congress,

of time do much

said "Mitram" of the

er of public opinion

al an Translator
to Govt.

Current No 2478

13th June is publish
lately, framed under
ments act, for regula
improvements pay
the following observa
ment of assessors can
for such appointme
improvements is es
most of the cases con
of improvements wil
who will be called u
inspect the improv
janmis (for they al
qualifications) wit
the matter; and that
only increased the wi
is then expressed the
with due regard to
wishes of both landlor

17. Referring
a Correspondent i
that a more popula
years.

18. An article
in the "Kerala Patrika"
Highness the late Ma
was on the whole sati
also says that the di
existed among his Pa
due to his favorites.

V. P

VI.

19. A Correspond

Corrupt officials

ue of the paper
ieu of collecting ab-
ng tree will, if proved
vernment and the owners

ame issue of the paper
sum of money, by the
content with this
ispose of his watch
eage officials of his
at more than 400 Rs
the rabble termed
Taluk Sheristadar
him the watch for
rm a reference made
took place, the Tal.
adar are evidently,
ector of the District
cial Departments
riter thinks, reforms

in the same issue of
Postal authorities
place between the Post.
, & the impolite man-
persons who go to the
gularities in the deli-
e corruption practised
with the registration
payment of money-

tion.

chintamani" of the
13th June

ent No 2478

of the 30 June
grounds, such as,
pointed as Govern
tenant Governorships;
tenant-Governors not
of men who come out
stay in India, presume
Viceroy would find its
vision in the case of
the present Lieutenant
tion of the Country,
it is threatened,
two Presidencies shal
as the Viceroy.

9. A correspond
observes that the lai
Mr. Subramania Iyer, th
had during his latt
in Tanalpram, that lon

10. Another Co
paper requests the
to the Court of Session la
with "theft, as he i

11. Another [illegible]ich
was to the District Mu
several vacancies in "
trates, and suggests
educated vakils a
tocratic noodles.

12. Referring
Ran Menon, the late
Enquiry is being made,
the paper says tha
unfavorable to him

cted owing to the
crease in that Court,
t Munsif be transfer-
ent an additional Mun-

nil.

municipal.
Patrika" of the 1st July,
condition of the tank
olapram Temple in
banks of the tank,
to the residence of

held of the inha-
lish Resident Mr. Han-
as proposed to in-
the cost of improving
Cochin, in the interests
, an article in the "Kerala
hat the Cochin Mun-
institution is a small
ues collected by it,
improved condition,
icipality or by the
blects are in need of
to the Cochin Govern-

Settlement — nil.

— nil.

Finance Committee
the places of the
article in the "Kerala
Patrika"

Current no 2478

me

1. An article in
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2. Referring to "not
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for the first fort-

| es of papers received and examined ing the fortnight. | Number of copies issued. |
|---|---|
| June & 7th July. | 900 |
| & 11th July | 700 |
| 13th June | 600. |

Current no 2478

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of Germany.
√ (2) Proposal De ic
approved.
√ (3) Disturbances in
II. Home administrati
(a) Police.
√ Thefts in the Cal
(b) Courts.
√ A decision of the
(c) Jails — nil.
(d) Education — nil.
(e) Local and Munic
√ (1) Insanitary Co
√ (2) Cochin Munic
local Hospita
(f) Land Revenue an
(g) Forests — nil.
(h) Railways — ni
(i) Public works
(j) Salt — nil.
(k) General.
√ (1) Finance Com
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√ (4) Vacancies i
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√ (5) The result
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√ (6) Remarks
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Current no 2478

# Public (1888) Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
17 JUL 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

No.

Dated 16th July 1888.

Received 17 —

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending 15th July 1888.

7

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Canarese Translator's off
Madras, 16th July 1888

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'The Vrittanta Chintamoni' 26th June 1888.

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'The Karnataka Prakashica' 2nd July 1888

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'The Vijayadhwaja'
21st June 1888.

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'The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini' 30th June, 1888

Railway to

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'The Vijayadhwaja' 5th July 1888

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| № | Names of Newspapers | Place public |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sudarshana | Udip |
| 2. | Karnataka Prakashika | Bang |
| 3. | Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini | Bang |
| 4 | Vrittanta Patrika | Banga |
| 5 | Vrittanta Chintamoni | Myso |
| 6 | Vijayadhvaja | Bella |

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3.

Government to the

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Confidential

Report on ba

Fortnight end

C

I. Foreign

Nil.

II. Home Adm

(a) Police

Nil

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil

(d) Education

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(e) Local and

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(f) Land Reve

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil

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. } S. Mangesh Rau
Ag. Canarese Translator
to Govt.

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26. We have no doubt that a
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VI. Miscellaneous.

The practice of providing mistresses to European soldiers in India. }

Says:-

The practice of provid
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Magistrates} The question
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Consideration

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the town of Madras w
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} The Mysore Vrittanta
} Bodhini of the 30th ultimo

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trates } The Vijayadhwaja
tant remarks: —
Government have, we
resolved to appoint
cial Magistrates in
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monthly | 200 | June 1880 |
| Weekly | | |
| | 400 | 25th June, 2nd and 9th July |
| | | 23rd & 30th June and 7th July |
| | 2000 | 28th June and 5th July |
| | 1000 | 26th June, 3rd and 10th July |
| | | 21st & 28th June and 5th July |

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## Newspapers.

| of ation | Reported number of Subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|
| j | Monthly<br>400 | June 1888. |
|  | Weekly |  |
| b |  |  |
| alore | 400 | 25th June, 2nd and 9th July. |
| alore | 12 | 23rd & 30th June and 7th July. |
| lore | 2000 | 28th June and 5th July. |
| re | 1000 | 26th June, 3rd and 10th July. |
| ry | 275 | 21st & 28th June and 5th July |

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(h) Railways.

Railway to Goontacul

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

(1) Bench Magistrates.

(2) Registrar - Magistrates.

(3) The migration of the hills.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native states.

Nil.

V. Prospects of the crops a of the people.

Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The practice of providing n soldiers in India.

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ding the 15th July 1888.

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inistration.

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nue and Settlement.

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No. 34 of 1888.

MENT NO. 274

**Public ( 1888 ) Department.**

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CHIEF SECRETARY
9 AUG 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

*From* C. D. MACLEANE, ESQ.,
*Tamul Translator*
*to Government,*

*To* THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

No. 147.

*Dated* 5th August 1888

*Received*

*Subject.*

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 15th July 1888.

Print 5/8

6

take no interest in it's well-b
it is not uncommon to see t
occasionally vetoing the well-i
-tentioned measures introduced i
the Governor-General of India i
Council. It is not clear what
good has been effected by the
India Council during it's existenc
Has it ever raised it's voice in
Parliament in favour of the Ind
people? Did it ever protest aga
the injustice of throwing on the
people of India the expense of t
Burmah war? Did it on a recent
occasion, when the Indian Contag
diseases Act was repealed, pay an
attention to the remonstrances of t
people who required that the A
should continue in force? It ha
done none of these and is merely
useless burden on the tax-payer
India.

Tamul Translator's Office,
Nellore, 5th August 1888 } C. A. Maclean

Tamul Translato
to Government.

a month. The Madras Presidency on the other hand is administered by 19 Collectors who are paid from Rs 2333 to Rs 2500 a month. If the Punjaub is administered any worse than Madras, it is the duty of Government to remove these Deputy Commissioners and appoint in their stead more intelligent officers on the same status as the Madras Collector; but if the Punjaub is governed better, or even as well as Madras, it is but proper that the official machinery of Madras should be reduced to the same footing as that of the Punjaub. If the salary of each District Collector in Madras be fixed at Rs 1850 and the same be paid also to the District Judge, what large savings would result.

The India Council

18. The Tarangay Naison of the 14th July questions the necessity of retaining the India Council which, it says, is quite useless when there exists the British Parliament to controul and direct all Indian affairs. The members of the India Council are composed of Civilians who have obtained all their knowledge of India more or less through books and newspapers. As they have no perfect knowledge of the wants of this country and at the same time

take

The English then began to fail in their courtesy and regard to the natives. Radical changes were brought about in the administration of the country. The natives were shut out from all high appointments. Many jaghires were taken away. New taxes were one by one imposed. Englishmen, seeing that natives had lost sight of their own dignity and rights and were ready to follow in the footsteps of their rulers, conceived the idea of treating them with contempt. To save the natives from such treatment and to remove their countless grievances the Members of the Congress have held their meetings for the last three years at various places.

Reduction of alaries paid Civilians.

17. The Tarangay Naison of the 7th July says as follows:— The Finance Committee proposes to effect a saving by the abolition of low-salaried appointments in various departments or by the reduction of salaries which are already too low. Will the carrying out of this scheme in any great measure recoup Government for the immense losses they suffer? Until Government strenuously adopt measures to reduce the salaries of highly paid officers, they will experience no relief. Turning to the Punjaub, we see it administered by 32 Deputy Commissioners, whose salaries range from Rs 1350 to 1850

a

## VI Miscellaneous.

The Viceregal Palace at Simla.

14. The Coodandeymitran of the 7th July takes exception to the expenditure of 43 lakhs of Rupees on the viceregal palace at Simla.

The new Government loan of 300 lakhs

15. Referring to the raising of a loan of 300 lakhs by the Government of India, the Travancore Abhimauny of the 10th July asks why Government do not think of saving this amount from the sum of 2500 lakhs which they yearly send out to England. The Calaunidhy of the 15th July also asks the same question.

The British Rule, past and present.

16. A correspondent of the Amrita Bhodiny of the 5th July contrasts the condition of the people under British rule at present with their condition previous to 1858. The English previous to the Mutiny governed the country with a view to the well-being and prosperity of the people. The officers who were then sent out to India were upright and were not of the ordinary stamp. They had a suitable regard for the people. Such a state of things continued only to the time of the mutiny. The Suez Canal was afterwards opened, which rendered it easy for Englishmen to visit India in great numbers

The

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

The poverty of the ryots.

12. The Vicatatoothan of the 14th July depicts the condition of the people of Southern India as being extremely miserable. They get poorer day by day because the Government of India are always devising new methods of taxation. The poverty of the people is the cause of the recurrence of famine once in eight or ten years which decimates the population. The lands that are now brought under cultivation are quite insufficient to sustain the existing population, and why do not Government help the ryots to extend their cultivable lands, and endeavour to better their position? Three-fourths of the earning of a ryot is paid away in taxes, and with the remaining one-fourth he has to live as best he can. The decadence of the ryot has been more rapid since the introduction of Lord Cornwallis' system of land tenure

Cattle mortality in Anantapore.

13. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 14th July considers that the Act for the Prevention of Cattle-diseases should be introduced in Anantapore district, as great mortality now prevails there among cattle and it is increased by the ignorance and injudicious treatment of the owners.

VI

his Council exhibit in controlling Indian affairs. The fact that the mal-practices of Abdool Huk had escaped the notice of the Nizam's Government for so long a period merely shows the imbecility of that Government, which is not even known as one having the welfare of it's subjects at heart. The Residents succumb to the influence of the high officers in the Nizam's State, and do not endeavour to rectify administrative errors. Do the Government of India at least show any anxiety for the welfare of Native States? They do not, and it seems that they desire to see the downfall of Native Princes brought on by their own ignorance and perversity. It is hard to say whether in such downfalls the Government of India are seeking the means of annexing the dominions of Native Princes to British territory, or whether they are endeavouring to collect evidence of the administrative incapacity of the natives who are now exerting themselves to obtain power in the administration. But nevertheless it is evident that the Government of India has forsaken the plan of giving advice to native rulers and keeping them in the right way. From the Parliamentary enquiry it is also evident that the members of the India Council do not even trouble themselves to open and read the despatches and telegrams sent by the Government of India.

V

20/8

## (k) General.

The village Post.

8. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 30th June hopes that the Postal Authorities will effect an improvement in the speedy transmission of letters &c to villages and outlying places.

Lieut. Governors for Madras and Bombay.

9. The Vettikodiyon of the 30th June would like to see, on the ground of economy, the suggestions of the Finance Committee carried out with regard to appointing Lieutenant Governors to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The Sooga Jeevany of the 1st July is also in favour of Lieutenant Governors being appointed.

## III Legislation.

The repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act.

10. The Calaunidhy of the 1st July is of opinion that, as the Country is administered by a Christian Government the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act is a move in the right direction.

## IV Native States.

The Deccan Mining Enquiry.

11. The Swadeshamitran of the 7th July says:— By the enquiry instituted by Parliament into the Deccan Mining Scandal, are brought to light the fraudulent conduct of officers in high positions, the unjust actions of British Residents, the pseudo-esteem which the Government of India cherish towards Native Princes and the supineness which the Secretary of State for India and

his

insanitary state of Madras is mostly attributable to the want of proper supervision on the part of the Municipal Health officer and his assistant.

The drainage of Madras.

5. The Vicatatoothan of the 14th July complains that the new drains constructed by the Madras Municipality do not freely carry away the surface water even after a slight fall of rain, and that the stench arising from them is intolerable.

## (f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

## (g) Forests.

Nothing deserving notice

## (h) Railways.

Want of accomodation on the South-Indian Railway.

6. A correspondent complains in the Coodandeymitran of the 7th July that the South Indian Railway Company do not provide sufficient accomodation for passenger traffic.

## (i) Public Works.

The tanks at Villoopooram

7. A correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of the 30th June complains that the tanks in Villoopooram are not kept in proper repair and are not capable of holding sufficient water even for growing first crops.

## (j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice.

(k)

## I Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice.

## II Home Administration.

### (a) Police

Nothing deserving notice.

### (b) Courts

The Subordinate Magistracy.

1. A Correspondent of the Coodandeymitran of the 14th July observes that the practice of appointing ill-educated people to the Subordinate Magistracy on low Salaries tends to throw discredit on the whole community, and that Government should only appoint men who are honest and well-educated, and give them good salaries proportionate to the work they have to do and the powers they exercise.

### (c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

### (d) Education.

Nothing deserving notice.

### (e) Local and Municipal.

Scarcity of water at Poodoopolliem.

2. A correspondent of the Deshabhimauny of the 30th June complains of the difficulty of procuring good drinking water at Poodoopolliem.

The insanitary state of Sawmymullay.

3. A correspondent of the Coodandeymitran of the 14th July says that there is a marked falling off in the Conservancy of Sawmymullay since its constitution as a Union.

The insanitary state of Madras.

4. In the Swadeshamitran of the 11th July a correspondent says that the in-

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| Number | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Reported number of Subscribers. | Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Once in two months.* | | | |
| 1 | Soodda Iroodaya Thoonay | Madras .. | 1000 | July and August 1888 |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | Janavinodiny . . . | Do. | 300 | April and May 1888. |
| 3 | Satyatoothan . . . . | Do | 5000 | July 1888. |
| 4 | Mauthar Mitry . . . | Do | 500 | July 1888. |
| 5 | Soogirdavartamauny .. | Do . . | ... | May and June 1888. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | Nyaunaumritan . . | Do. . | 50 | 2d July 1888. |
| 7 | Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay. | Do . . | 500 | 15th June and 1st July 1888. |
| 8 | Por Suttam . . . . | Do . . | 2300 | 1st & 15th July 1888. |
| 9 | Swadesha Veidyan .. | Do . . . | 68 | 1st & 15th July 1888. |
| 10 | Swadeshabhimauny .. | Salem . . . | 70 .. | 15th July 1888. |
| 11 | Calaunidhy . . . | Coimbatore .. | 280 .. | 1st & 15th July 1888. |
| 12 | Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny | Bangalore .. | 117 | 1st & 15th July 1888. |
| 13 | Sooga Jeevany . . . | Do . . . | 150 | 1st & 15th July 1888. |
| 14 | Brahma Vidhya . . | Chidambaram. | 300 | 30th June and 15th July 1888. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | Travancore abhimauny. | Nagercoil . . | 350 .. | 2d & 10th July 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | Vettikodiyon . . . . | Madras | 200 | 30th June and 7th & 14th July 1888. |
| 17 | Vicatatoothan . . . . | Do . . . | 1500 | 30th June and 7th & 14th July 1888. |
| 18 | Hindoo Janabhooshany. | Do . . | 200 | 30th June and 7th & 14th July 1888. |
| 19 | Tarangay Naison . . . | Do . . | 150 | 30th June and 7th & 14th July 1888. |
| 20 | Deshabhimauny . . | Tirpapooliyoor. | 350 | 30th June and 7th & 14th July 1888. |
| 21 | Coodandeymitran . . | Combaconam. | 500 | 30th June and 7th & 14th July 1888. |
| 22 | Amrita Bhodiny . . | Tripatore . . | 366 | 5th July 1888. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | Swadeshamitran . . | Madras . . | 1000 | 30th June and 4th, 7th, 11th, & 14th July 1888. |

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 147 OF 1888.

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

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(b) Courts.

1. The Subordinate Magistracy.

(c) Jails.

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(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. Scarcity of water at Poodoopolliem
3. The insanitary state of Sawmymullay.
4. The insanitary state of Madras, &
5. The drainage of Madras.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nil.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

6. Want of accomodation on the South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

7. The tanks at Villoopooram.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

8. The village post.
9. Lieutt-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

III. Legislation.

10. The repeal of the Contagious Disease Act.

IV. Native States.

11. The Deccan mining inquiry.

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

12. The poverty of the ryots.
13. Cattle-mortality in Anantapore.

VI. Miscellaneous.

14. The Viceregal Palace at Simla
15. The new Govt. loan of 300 lakhs.
16. The British rule past and present.
17. Reduction of salaries paid to Civilians.
18. The India Council.

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Origl - or [illegible]

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

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II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. The Subordinate Magistracy.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

2. Scarcity of water at Poodoopolliem
3. The insanitary state of Sawmymullay.
4. The insanitary state of Madras.
5. The drainage of Madras.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

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(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

6. Want of accomodation on the South Indian Railway.

(i) Public Works.

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17. Reduction of salaries paid to Civilians.
18. The India Council.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 15th July 1888.

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*(c)—Jails—*

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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. | | | |
| | *Once in two months.* | | | |
| 1 | "Soodda Iroodaya Thoonay" | Madras | 1,000 | July and August 1888. |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Janavinodiny" | Do. | 300 | April and May 1888. |
| 3 | "Satyatoothan" | Do. | 5,000 | July 1888. |
| 4 | "Mauthar Mitry" | Do. | 500 | July ,, |
| 5 | "Soogirdavartamauny" | Do. | .. | May and June 1888. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Nyaunaumritam" | Do. | 50 | 2nd July 1888. |
| 7 | "Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay" | Do. | 500 | 15th June and 1st July 1888. |
| 8 | "Por Suttam" | Do. | 2,300 | 1st and 15th July 1888. |
| 9 | "Swadesha Veidyan" | Do. | 68 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Swadeshabhimauny" | Salem | 70 | 15th July 1888. |
| 11 | "Caiaunidhy" | Coimbatore | 280 | 1st and 15th July 1888. |
| 12 | "Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" | Bangalore | 117 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Sooga Jeerany" | Do. | 150 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Brahma Vidhya" | Chidambaram | 300 | 30th June and 15th July 1888. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimauny" | Nagercoil | 350 | 2nd and 10th July 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Vettikodiyon" | Madras | 200 | 30th June and 7th and 14th July 1888. |
| 17 | "Vicatatoothan" | Do. | 1,500 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Hindoo Janabhooshany" | Do. | 200 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Tarangay Naisen" | Do. | 150 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Deshabhimauny" | Tirupápuliyúr | 350 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Coodandeymitran" | Kumbakónam | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Amrita Bhodiny" | Tirupatur | 366 | 5th July 1888. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Swadeshamitran" | Madras | 1,000 | 30th June and 4th, 7th, 11th, & 14th July 1888. |
| | TELUGU. | | | |
| | *Monthly* | | | |
| 24 | "Siddhantabodhini" | Vizianagrum | .. | 1st July 1888. |
| 25 | "Satihitabodhini" | Rajahmundry | .. | 6th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vivekavardhani" | Do. | 350 | 6th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Janavinodini | Madras | 200 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Budhavidheyi | Masulipatam | 100 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Hindujanasamskarini | Madras | 950 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Andhraprakasika" | Do. | 500 | 2nd and 8th July 1888. |
| | CANARESE. | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" | Udipi | 400 | June 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" | Bangalore | 400 | 25th June, and 2nd and 9th July 1888. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" | Do. | 12 | 23rd and 30th June and 7th July 1888. |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" | Do. | 2,000 | 28th June and 5th July 1888. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" | Mysore | 1,000 | 26th June, 3rd and 10th July 1888 |
| 36 | "Vijayadhwaja" | Bellary | 275 | 21st and 28th June and 5th July 1888. |
| | MALAYALAM. | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" | Calicut | 900 | 30th June and 7th July 1888. |
| 38 | "Kerala Mitram" | Cochin | 700 | 1st and 11th July 1888. |
| 39 | "Vijnanachintamani" | Calicut | 600 | 13th June 1888. |
| | HINDUSTANI. | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" | Triplicane, Madras | 700 | 2nd and 9th July 1888. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" | Royapetta, do. | 640 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairath" | Do. do. | 100 | 30th June 1888. |
| 43 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" | Do. do. | 150 | 5th and 15th July 1888. |
| 44 | "Khassim-ul-Akhbar" | Bangalore | 450 | 2nd ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" | Do. | 300 | 5th July 1888. |

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, July 1888.

About granting handsome allowances to Afghan rebels.

1. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of July, states that the English Government are too favorably disposed towards the Afghans. Should any Afghan rebel surrender he gets, besides other emoluments, a pension worth some hundreds of rupees. As an example the editor refers to Khan Mullah Khan, who, once a religious teacher to Ameer Shere Ali, receives now at Murree an allowance of Rs. 800 a-month. This expenditure is stigmatised by the editor as mere waste of Indian public money.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1888.

An account of the life and last illness of the late Emperor of Germany.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, gives a brief account of the life, last illness, and treatment of the late Emperor of Germany.

KERALA MITRAM, July 11th, 1888.

Proposal to increase the military resources of England approved.

3. Referring to the discussions in the House of Commons and the reasons urged by Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, and other eminent men as to the necessity of increasing and improving the military resources of England, another article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, hopes that England, reluctant as she is in expenditure, would not be too economical in the matter at a time when Europe is overcast with clouds of war.

KERALA MITRAM, July 11th, 1888.

Disturbances in Burma and the Viceroy.

4. Referring to the disturbances still going on in Burma and to the measures which are being adopted to repress them, an article, in the same issue of the paper, says that, from the day on which Theebaw was captured and his country annexed to the British territories at the expense of India, to add to the reputation of Lord Dufferin, peace has been unknown in Burma; that Lord Dufferin has rendered India poorer by some of his measures, and that he will be remembered by the Indians for many years for the introduction of the obnoxious income tax and for the increase of salt duty and the imposition of a duty on petroleum.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, July 2nd, 1888.

England's military strength.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, praises Lord Wolseley's action in bringing to notice the state of England's defences, and says "it behoves England to prepare as the other European nations are doing."

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 2nd, 1888.

The Balkans.

6. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, considers England will make a great mistake by refraining from interference in the Balkan peninsula in the hopes of keeping Russia away from India. It may do for a time but in the end Russia will be stronger than ever by having the Bosphorus and other ways in her power, which are now closed to her.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 2nd, 1888.

Russian intentions and advances.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, devotes a good many columns to extracts from English or other papers on Russian ideas and movements, the opening of the Samarkhand Railway, &c.

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

European affairs.

8. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says the Powers should combine to punish any one of their number that wishes for war; considers the meeting of the German and Russian Emperors dangerous to peace and especially dangerous to England, who should invent some policy to avert these dangers.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a) Police.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 7th, 1888.

Thefts in the Calicut town due to the indifference of the police.

9. Referring to the increased number of thefts in the Calicut town, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, holds the police responsible for this state of things.

### (*b*) *Courts.*

COODANDEYMITRAN, July 14th, 1888.

The subordinate magistracy.

10. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th July, observes that the practice of appointing ill-educated people to the subordinate magistracy on low salaries tends to throw discredit on the whole community, and that Government should only appoint men who are honest and well educated, and give them good salaries proportionate to the work they have to do and the powers they exercise.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, July 1888.

About British-born subjects being exempted from trial by Magistrates of Native States.

11. According to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of July, Messrs. Fuller and Barclay, two European servants of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, were charged before the District Magistrate of Tumkur with assaulting natives. In the course of the inquiry, the defendants objected to their being tried by officials of a Native State as they were British-born subjects. The District Magistrate over-ruled the objection, proceeded with the case, fined the first defendant 5 rupees and acquitted the other. The Chief Justice of Mysore doubted, when the case came before him for review, whether the defendants' objection could be set aside by the District Magistrate. He referred the matter to the Dewan, who, in his turn, sent it to the Resident, and this official forwarded it, for disposal, to the Government of India. The Indian Government decided that the Tumkur Magistrate could not try British-born subjects. The editor remarks that British-born subjects have the privilege of serving Native States for money, but are not to be punished by them if they commit an offence. One cannot but admire the policy of the English legislation!

KERALA PATRIKA, June 30th, 1888.

A decision of the district munsif of Pálghat criticised.

12. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 30th June, considers as unjust a decision of the district munsif of Pálghat ordering the defendant in a suit to refund the money received in excess of the amount actually paid by him in a lottery which was since prohibited by Government, as the writer thinks that the defendant was not expressly liable for any risk arising from the lottery. And owing to the large number of small cause suits in arrears in that court, the writer also prays that the present munsif be transferred and a better man brought in, or that an additional munsif be appointed for that place.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 9th, 1888.

Honorary Magistrates.

13. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, does not know who the people are who have accepted these appointments, whether Hindus or Mussalmans, whether they know the law or not. They should know it. If people are appointed merely on account of their wealth and influence, justice will suffer, and we doubt not many will accept merely to increase their own power and to tyrannise over others, not to do justice.

### (*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESHABHIMAUNY, June 30th, 1888.

Scarcity of water at Poodoopolliem.

14. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 30th June, complains of the difficulty of procuring good drinking water at Poodoopolliem.

COODANDEYMITRAN, July 14th, 1888.

The insanitary state of Sawmymullay.

15. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th July, says that there is a marked falling off in the conservancy of Sawmymullay since its constitution as a union.

SWADESHAMITRAN, July 4th, 1888.

The insanitary state of Madras.

16. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th July, a correspondent says that the insanitary state of Madras is mostly attributable to the want of proper supervision on the part of the municipal Health Officer and his Assistant.

VICATATOOTHAN, July 14th, 1888.

The drainage of Madras.

17. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 14th July, complains that the new drains constructed by the Madras Municipality do not freely carry away the surface water even after a slight fall of rain, and that the stench arising from them is intolerable.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, July 1888.

About the Nuzvíd municipal union.

18. The *Budhavidheyi*, of July, complains that the Zamindar of Nuzvíd, chairman of the local municipal union, does not treat the two Komatees who are members of the said union with proper respect, while he behaves courteously to another member, an apothecary. The editor suggests that five respectable, qualified persons should be chosen to form the committee.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 7th, 1888.

Insanitary condition of the Chalaprom tank in Calicut.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 7th July, notices with regret the insanitary condition of the tank and its premises attached to the Chalaprom temple in Calicut, and the want of lights on the banks of the tank, although the tank is situated close to the residence of the municipal chairman.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1888.

Cochin municipality to improve the condition of the local hospital.

20. Referring to a meeting recently held of the inhabitants of Cochin, at which the British Resident, Mr. Hannyngton, presided and at which was proposed to invite public subscriptions to meet the cost of improving the municipal hospital in British Cochin, in the interests of the inhabitants of the Cochin State, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, remarks that what the Cochin municipality spends on behalf of the institution is a small sum when compared with the revenues collected by it; that if anything should be done to improve its condition, it must be done by the local municipality or by the Government, and that if the Cochin subjects are in need of a hospital, they must apply for it to the Cochin Government.

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

Elections in Bangalore city.

21. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says for local self-government it is necessary that all classes and creeds should be represented. This is not the case under the new rules for the Bangalore pettah municipality, where the Mussalmans are still left out.

### (*h*) *Railways.*

COODANDEYMITRAN, July 7th, 1888.

Want of accommodation on the South Indian Railway.

22. A correspondent complains in the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 7th July, that the South Indian Railway Company do not provide sufficient accommodation for passenger traffic.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, June 30th, 1888.

Railway to Guntakal.

23. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th ultimo, says:—We hear from a reliable source that the construction of a railway from Bangalore to Guntakal is under contemplation. If this is done it will afford great facilities to travellers to Bombay, and, as it will have to pass through Chickaballapura, Devandhahalli, and other rich taluqs, the trade of these places will improve considerably.

### (*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESHAMITRAN, June 30th, 1888.

The tanks at Villoopooram.

24. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 30th June, complains that the tanks in Villoopooram are not kept in proper repair and are not capable of holding sufficient water even for growing first crops.

### (*k*) *General.*

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, June 30th, 1888.

The village post.

25. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 30th June, hopes that the postal authorities will effect an improvement in the speedy transmission of letters, &c., to villages and outlying places.

VETTIKODIYON, June 30th, 1888.
SOOGA JEEVANY, July 1st, 1888.

Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

26. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 30th June, would like to see, on the ground of economy, the suggestions of the Finance Committee carried out with regard to appointing Lieutenant-Governors to the presidencies

of Madras and Bombay. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 1st July, is also in favor of Lieutenant-Governors being appointed.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
July, 1888.

On the shortcomings of the boat contractor at the Voletikristna ford.

27. The *Budhavidheyi*, of July, complains that many passengers are suffering great distress, as the boat contractor of the Voletikristna ford does not supply the sufficient number of boats, &c. The editor observes that Government have only their own advantage in view when renting out the boats, and do not care whether the contractor is a fit person or not.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
July 5th, 1888.

Bench Magistrates.

28. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, remarks:—The local Government have, we understand, resolved to appoint unpaid special magistrates in the town of Madras with power to dispose of minor offences. The system has been in force for about twenty years in the mofussil and has worked fairly enough. The drawbacks of which the public have often complained in the system are due to the unsatisfactory character of the law relating to the subject. Under the existing law a man once appointed a special magistrate continues to be such even after he becomes thoroughly unfit to discharge the duties of that office owing to old age or other causes. There is another serious defect in the law. There is no provision to secure the regular and punctual attendance of the magistrates. In filling up vacancies, the local authorities do not generally bestow sufficient care and attention to make good selections. Men who have not the slightest pretension to education are very often selected through the back-door influence of a tahsildar or a sub-magistrate. The law does not prescribe any qualifications for the office. If these defects in the law are removed, and if efficient and respectable men are nominated for fixed periods, we have no doubt that this branch of the local self-government system will work more satisfactorily.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
June 21st, 1888.

Registrar-Magistrates.

29. The question of investing district registrars and sub-registrars with criminal powers has been under the consideration of the local Government for a long time. The officers of the Registration Department, in the great majority of stations, have extremely light work. The department, being comparatively of recent creation, is unencumbered with uneducated and superannuated men unfit to travel beyond their old spheres. It is composed of young graduates and under-graduates who may easily be trained to fresh fields of business and can easily pass the requisite legal examinations. The head of the department may try to throw obstacles in the way of his subordinates being entrusted with criminal powers on the ground that it will interfere with the efficiency of his department. But measures can easily be adopted to prevent the evil consequences of the combination of the two offices. The Government should devise some means of utilising the spare hours of the officers of the Registration Department, who, for almost no work, receive decent salaries and enjoy uninterrupted holidays.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
July 2nd, 1888.

Migration of the Government to the Hills.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, says:—We hear that the Secretary of State for India has strongly urged upon the Government of India the necessity for reducing the expenses of the migration of the Government to the Hills. But the Viceroy has shelved the order. We have no doubt that a considerable saving can be effected by a strict observance of the Secretary of State's order.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

Finance Committee's proposal to abolish the Governorships of Madras and Bombay disapproved.

31. Referring to a proposal of the Finance Committee to appoint Lieutenant-Governors in the places of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th June, strongly opposes the proposal on public grounds, such as, that persons like those who are now appointed as Governors will not be willing to accept Lieutenant-Governorships; that Civilians who are now made Lieutenant-Governors not only do not possess the qualifications of men who come out as Governors, but are, by their long stay in India, prejudiced against the natives; that the Viceroy would find it impossible to exercise proper supervision in the case of Madras and Bombay as he now does over the present Lieutenant-Governors, and that for the protection of the country from foreign invasion, with which it is threatened, it is absolutely necessary that these two presidences should be governed by equally able men as the Viceroy.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

Late Temalprom district munsif Mr. Subramania Iyer's unpopularity.

32. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the late district munsif of Temalprom, Mr. Subramania Iyer, recently transferred to Cannanore, had during his latter days become so very unpopular in Temalprom, that nobody felt sorry for his transfer.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

A suggestion to the sub-magistrate of Alattur in connection with a case before him.

33. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, requests the sub-magistrate of Alattur to commit to the Court of Sessions one Chekkunni, who is charged with theft, as he is an old offender.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Vacancies in the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magistrates, how to be filled up.

34. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, requests the District Magistrate of Malabar to fill up the several vacancies in the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magistrates, and suggests that selections be made from among educated vakils and schoolmasters and not from aristocratic noodles.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

The result of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon to serve as a moral lesson to other corrupt officials in Malabar.

35. Referring to the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, into which inquiry is being made, another article, in the same issue of the paper, says that the public opinion in the matter is unfavorable to him, and observes that this case, if proved, should serve as a moral lesson to other corrupt officials in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Remarks on the new system of collecting abkári revenue.

36. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, expresses an opinion that the new system of collecting abkári revenue on each toddy-producing tree will, if proved successful, be beneficial to both Government and the owners of such trees.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

A tahsildar and the disposal of his watch by raffle.

37. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that a tahsildar made a good sum of money by the sale of his photographs, and, not content with this and other incomes, he wanted to dispose of his watch by a raffle, to which some of the village officials of his taluk had each to subscribe Rs. 10; that more than 400 rupees were thus collected, and that when the raffle turned in favor of a village official, the taluk sheristadar wanted the village official to give him the watch for the amount subscribed by him. From a reference made to a locality near which the scene took place, the tahsildar of Walawanád and his sheristadar are evidently meant, and the attention of the Collector of the district is invited to the revenue and magisterial departments of South Malabar, in which, the writer thinks, reforms are urgently required.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Certain acts of misconduct of the postmaster of Alattur.

38. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the frequent quarrels taking place between the postmaster of Alattur and his peons, to the impolite manner in which the postmaster treats persons who go to the post office on business, to the irregularities in the delivery of letters, and, above all, to the corruption practised by the postmaster in connection with the registration of letters and with the issue and payment of money orders.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 9th, 1888.

The Carnatic Family.

39. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, gives an account of the expenditure on pensions, and says it is to be regretted the retainers of the late Azam-un-nisa Begum get nothing. Her daughter, Khurshied-un-nisa Begum, will probably have to support them. The other daughter, Rahmán-un-nisa Begum is worthy of the consideration of Government.

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

The *Am's* occasional notes.

40. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says: The Russian Central Asian Railway threatens India and Persia. Russia in no way lessens her preparations. They say Russia can advance on India whenever she pleases.

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

The Viceroy.

41. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says the *Akhbar-ul-Akhiar* of Delhi says Lord Dufferin is degraded by being sent to Italy after being Viceroy, and gives as the reason the several mistakes he made, notably his action with regard to Dhulip Singh, which has lowered Europe in the eyes of India. The Bengalis laugh and the Punjabis are perplexed and the sagacity of English rulers is displayed. Concludes the above item by saying that editors of newspapers comment on subjects regarding which they are unaware of the real facts.

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

The English Government and Native Princes.

42. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, comments on the article in the *St. James' Gazette* under the heading "The demands made for subscriptions from native rulers" and says: "India is getting poorer day by day. The Princes spend their money in this way from a wish to be well thought of by Government and from fear of the Residents and Political Agents, and what remains they have promised for the frontier defence. When it comes to giving anything for their country's good, such as the Lahore Anjuman, they refuse, and deserve to be poor. It all comes from not reading the native newspapers; if they would do this, their ideas would be enlightened and they would neither fear the Political Agents nor be bled for endless subscriptions.

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

England's disregard.

43. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, has an article noticing the *Contemporary Review's* article on England's state of unpreparedness for war. The days of peace will be changed for a time of war, and England should devote herself in strengthening and increasing her army. Party feeling should be put aside and Liberals and Conservatives should unite for the safety of the country and show their enemies that war with England is no trifle to be swallowed.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

CALAUNIDHY,
July 1st, 1888.

The repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act.

44. The *Calaunidhy*, of the 1st July, is of opinion that, as the country is administered by a Christian Government the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act is a move in the right direction.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI,
June 13th, 1888.

Remarks on the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act and the Rules thereunder.

45. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 13th June, in publishing a Malayalam translation of the rules lately framed under the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, for regulating the procedure in fixing the value of improvements payable by landlords to their tenants, makes the following observations:—That the right to claim the appointment of assessors can rarely be exercised as the rules provide for such appointment only in cases in which the value of improvements is estimated at or above Rs. 250, and, as in most of the cases coming before district munsifs, the value of improvements will be less than Rs. 250, that the assessors who will be called upon to assist the presiding judge or to inspect the improvements will be mostly Nampudiri janmis (for they alone generally possess the prescribed qualifications) with little or no knowledge or experience in the matter; and that the above enactment and the rules have only increased the miseries of both landlords and tenants. A wish is then expressed that the Act and the Rules may be amended with due regard to the ancient laws and customs and to the wishes of both landlords and tenants.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

The Debtors Act noticed with satisfaction.

46. Referring to the Debtors Act recently passed, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 30th June, observes that a more popular enactment has not been passed for many years.

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

Contagious Diseases Act.

47. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th July, considers the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act will lead to more open prostitution.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
July 7th, 1888.

The Deccan mining inquiry.

48. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th July, says: By the inquiry instituted by Parliament into the Deccan mining scandal, are brought to light the fraudulent conduct of officers in high positions, the unjust actions of British Residents, the pseudo-esteem which the Government of India cherish towards Native Princes, and the supineness which the Secretary of State for India and his Council exhibit in controlling Indian affairs. The fact that the malpractices of Abdool Huk had escaped the notice of the Nizam's Government for so long a period merely shows the imbecility of that Government, which is not even known as one having the welfare of its subjects at heart. The Residents succumb to the influence of the high officers in the Nizam's State, and do not endeavour to rectify administrative errors. Do the Government of India at least show any anxiety for the welfare of Native States? They do not, and it seems that they desire to see the downfall of Native Princes brought on by their own ignorance and perversity. It is hard to say whether in such downfalls the Government of India are seeking the means of annexing the dominions of Native Princes to British territory, or whether they are endeavouring to collect evidence of the administrative incapacity of the natives who are now exerting themselves to obtain power in the administration. But nevertheless it is evident that the Government of India has forsaken the plan of giving advice to native rulers and keeping them in the right way. From the Parliamentary inquiry it is also evident that the members of the India Council do not even trouble themselves to open and read the despatches and telegrams sent by the Government of India.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 1st, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Death of the late Maha Raja of Cochin reported.

49. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st, and another in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, record the death of His Highness the late Maha Raja of Cochin, whose administration was on the whole satisfactory. The article in the *Kerala Mitram* also says that the discontent (this of course there was) which existed among his subjects during his administration was due to his favorites.

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

VICATATOOTHAN,
July 14th, 1888.

The poverty of the ryots.

50. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 14th July, depicts the condition of the people of Southern India as being extremely miserable. They get poorer day by day because the Government of India are always devising new methods of taxation. The poverty of the people is the cause of the recurrence of famine once in eight or ten years, which decimates the population. The lands that are now brought under cultivation are quite insufficient to sustain the existing population, and why do not Government help the ryots to extend their cultivable lands and endeavour to better their position? Three-fourths of the earning of a ryot are paid away in taxes, and with the remaining one-fourth he has to live as best he can. The decadence of the ryot has been more rapid since the introduction of Lord Cornwallis' system of land tenure.

HINDOO
JANABHOOSHANY,
July 14th, 1888.

Cattle mortality in Anantapur.

51. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 14th July, considers that the Act for the Prevention of Cattle Diseases should be introduced in Anantapur district, as great

mortality now prevails there among cattle and it is increased by the ignorance and injudicious treatment of the owners.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
July 7th, 1888.

The viceregal palace at Simla.

52. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 7th July, takes exception to the expenditure of 43 lakhs of rupees on the viceregal palace at Simla.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMAUNY,
July 10th, 1888.
CALAUNIDHY,
July 15th, 1888.

The new Government loan of 300 lakhs.

53. Referring to the raising of a loan of 300 lakhs by the Government of India, the *Travancore Abhimauny*, of the 10th July, asks why Government do not think of saving this amount from the sum of 2,500 lakhs which they yearly send out to England. The *Calaunidhy*, of the 15th July, also asks the same question.

AMRITA BHODINY,
July 5th, 1888.

The British rule, past and present.

54. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 5th July, contrasts the condition of the people under British rule at present with their condition previous to 1858. The English, previous to the mutiny, governed the country with a view to the well being and prosperity of the people. The officers who were then sent out to India were upright and were not of the ordinary stamp. They had a suitable regard for the people. Such a state of things continued only to the time of the mutiny. The Suez Canal was afterwards opened, which rendered it easy for Englishmen to visit India in great numbers. The English then began to fail in their courtesy and regard to the natives. Radical changes were brought about in the administration of the country. The natives were shut out from all high appointments. Many jagheers were taken away. New taxes were one by one imposed. Englishmen, seeing that natives had lost sight of their own dignity and rights and were ready to follow in the footsteps of their rulers, conceived the idea of treating them with contempt. To save the natives from such treatment and to remove their countless grievances the members of the Congress have held their meetings for the last three years at various places.

TARANGAY NAISON,
July 7th, 1888.

Reduction of salaries paid to Civilians.

55. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 7th July, says as follows:—The Finance Committee proposes to effect a saving by the abolition of low salaried appointments in various departments or by the reduction of salaries which are already too low. Will the carrying out of this scheme in any great measure recoup Government for the immense losses they suffer? Until Government strenuously adopt measures to reduce the salaries of highly-paid officers, they will experience no relief. Turning to the Punjab, we see it administered by thirty-two Deputy Commissioners, whose salaries range from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,850 a-month. The Madras Presidency, on the other hand, is administered by nineteen Collectors, who are paid from Rs. 2,333 to Rs. 2,500 a-month. If the Punjab is administered any worse than Madras, it is the duty of Government to remove those Deputy Commissioners and appoint in their stead more intelligent officers on the same status as the Madras Collectors, but if the Punjab is governed better, or even as well as Madras, it is but proper that the official machinery of Madras should be reduced to the same footing as that of the Punjab. If the salary of each District Collector in Madras be fixed at Rs. 1,850 and the same be paid also to the District Judge, what large savings would result.

TARANGAY NAISON,
July 14th, 1888.

The India Council.

56. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 14th July, questions the necessity of retaining the India Council, which, it says, is quite useless when there exists the British Parliament to control and direct all Indian affairs. The members of the India Council are composed of Civilians who have obtained all their knowledge of India more or less through books and newspapers. As they have no perfect knowledge of the wants of this country and at the same time take no interest in its well-being, it is not uncommon to see them occasionally vetoing the well-intentioned measures introduced by the Governor-General of India in Council. It is not clear what good has been effected by the India Council during its existence. Has it ever raised its voice in Parliament in favor of the Indian people? Did it ever protest against the injustice of throwing on the people of India the expense of the Burma war? Did it on a recent occasion, when the Indian Contagious Diseases Act was repealed, pay any attention to the remonstrances of the people, who required that the Act should continue in force? It has done none of these and is merely a useless burden on the tax-payers of India.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI,
July 1888.

On the bestowal of the birthday honors.

57. The *Hindujanasamskarini* mentions, with pleasure, in the July number, the names of several gentlemen who have received honors at the Queen's birthday, but regrets that among those the name of the Honorable Raja Gajapathi Rao Garu is not found, though he spent fifty thousand rupees on the statue of Her Majesty the Empress of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
June 26th, 1888.

The practice of providing mistresses to European soldiers in India.

58. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th ultimo, says:—The practice of providing mistresses to European soldiers in India has been put an end to by the Secretary of State at the instance of the British Parliament. But we cannot confidently say that this step is an unmixed good. Even when special prostitutes were maintained for the soldiers, the latter used to do violence to respectable women passing along the streets. Now, when they can find no prostitutes at hand, we cannot imagine what violence may be committed by the soldiers. It would have been sufficient if the Government had punished the procuresses and let alone the prostitutes.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI,
June 13th, 1888.

How janmis oppress their tenants.

59. A correspondent, in the *Vijnanachintamani* of the 13th June, refers to some of the ways in which the landlords in Malabar oppress their tenants, and publishes copies of certain letters alleged to have been addressed by some members of the former class to some of the latter, threatening with eviction in default of compliance with certain arbitrary demands therein contained.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 1st, 1888.

Opponents of the National Congress attacked.

60. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, is an attack on the opponents of the National Congress, which, it is hoped, will, in course of time, do much good to the country.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 11th, 1888.

Progress of public opinion in India.

61. Another article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, observes that the progress of public opinion in India is very slow.

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Public No. 799 A Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th August 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
*Ag. Chief Secretary.*

Copies Despd 17/8

Origl - on proceedings

Seen

Communicate para 38 to the Govt. (50 [illegible] 4/9/8)
Action on 37 should be taken by the Revenue Dept
31/8

to whom ~~[illegible]~~ copies of these reports are regularly sent
E.L.
5/9

Forwarded to the Secy to Govt, Rev Dept, for perusal of notes opposite para 37. & return.

W S Meyer
Asst Secretary

4 Septr/88.

Circulated

D.V. sent to Acting Collector accordingly
Cal 4/9

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Origl - or [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL.

# REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

## Fortnight ending the 15th July 1888.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TAMIL. | | | |
| | *Once in two months.* | | | |
| 1 | "Soodda Iroodaya Thoonay" | Madras | 1,000 | July and August 1888. |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Janavinodiny" | Do. | 300 | April and May 1888. |
| 3 | "Satyatoothan" | Do. | 5,000 | July 1888. |
| 4 | "Mauthar Mitry" | Do. | 500 | July ,, |
| 5 | "Soogirdavartamauny" | Do. | .. | May and June 1888. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Nyaunaumritam" | Do. | 50 | 2nd July 1888. |
| 7 | "Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay" | Do. | 500 | 15th June and 1st July 1888. |
| 8 | "Por Suttam" | Do. | 2,300 | 1st and 15th July 1888. |
| 9 | "Swadesha Veidyan" | Do. | 68 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Swadeshabhimauny" | Salem | 70 | 15th July 1888. |
| 11 | "Calaunidhy" | Coimbatore | 280 | 1st and 15th July 1888. |
| 12 | "Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" | Bangalore | 117 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Sooga Jeerany" | Do. | 150 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Brahma Vidhya" | Chidambaram | 300 | 30th June and 15th July 1888. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimauny" | Nagercoil | 350 | 2nd and 10th July 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Vettikodiyon" | Madras | 200 | 30th June and 7th and 14th July 1888. |
| 17 | "Vicatatoothan" | Do. | 1,500 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Hindoo Janabhooshany" | Do. | 200 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Tarangay Naison" | Do. | 150 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Deshabhimauny" | Tirupápuliyúr | 350 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Coodandeymitran" | Kumbakónam | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Amrita Bhodiny" | Tirupatur | 366 | 5th July 1888. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Swadeshamitran" | Madras | 1,000 | 30th June and 4th, 7th, 11th, & 14th July 1888. |
| | TELUGU. | | | |
| | *Monthly* | | | |
| 24 | "Siddhantabodhini" | Vizianagrum | .. | 1st July 1888. |
| 25 | "Satihitabodhini" | Rajahmundry | .. | 6th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vivekavardhani" | Do. | 350 | 6th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Janavinodini" | Madras | 200 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Budhaviáheyi" | Masulipatam | 100 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Hindujanasamskarini" | Madras | 950 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Andhraprakasika" | Do. | 500 | 2nd and 8th July 1888. |
| | CANARESE. | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" | Udipi | 400 | June 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" | Bangalore | 400 | 25th June, and 2nd and 9th July 1888. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" | Do. | 12 | 23rd and 30th June and 7th July 1888. |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" | Do. | 2,000 | 28th June and 5th July 1888. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" | Mysore | 1,000 | 26th June, 3rd and 10th July 1888 |
| 36 | "Vijayadhwaja" | Bellary | 275 | 21st and 28th June and 5th July 1888. |
| | MALAYALAM. | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" | Calicut | 900 | 30th June and 7th July 1888. |
| 38 | "Kerala Mitram" | Cochin | 700 | 1st and 11th July 1888. |
| 39 | "Vijnanachintamani" | Calicut | 600 | 13th June 1888. |
| | HINDUSTANI. | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" | Triplicane, Madras | 700 | 2nd and 9th July 1888. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" | Royapetta, do. | 640 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairath" | Do. do. | 100 | 30th June 1888. |
| 43 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" | Do. do. | 150 | 5th and 15th July 1888. |
| 44 | "Khassim-ul-Akhbar" | Bangalore | 450 | 2nd ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" | Do. | 300 | 5th July 1888. |

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

About granting handsome allowances to Afghan rebels.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, July 1888.

1. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of July, states that the English Government are too favorably disposed towards the Afghans. Should any Afghan rebel surrender he gets, besides other emoluments, a pension worth some hundreds of rupees. As an example the editor refers to Khan Mullah Khan, who, once a religious teacher to Ameer Shere Ali, receives now at Murree an allowance of Rs. 800 a-month. This expenditure is stigmatised by the editor as mere waste of Indian public money.

An account of the life and last illness of the late Emperor of Germany.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1888.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, gives a brief account of the life, last illness, and treatment of the late Emperor of Germany.

Proposal to increase the military resources of England approved.

KERALA MITRAM, July 11th, 1888.

3. Referring to the discussions in the House of Commons and the reasons urged by Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, and other eminent men as to the necessity of increasing and improving the military resources of England, another article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, hopes that England, reluctant as she is in expenditure, would not be too economical in the matter at a time when Europe is overcast with clouds of war.

Disturbances in Burma and the Viceroy.

KERALA MITRAM, July 11th, 1888.

4. Referring to the disturbances still going on in Burma and to the measures which are being adopted to repress them, an article, in the same issue of the paper, says that, from the day on which Theebaw was captured and his country annexed to the British territories at the expense of India, to add to the reputation of Lord Dufferin, peace has been unknown in Burma; that Lord Dufferin has rendered India poorer by some of his measures, and that he will be remembered by the Indians for many years for the introduction of the obnoxious income tax and for the increase of salt duty and the imposition of a duty on petroleum.

England's military strength.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, July 2nd, 1888.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, praises Lord Wolseley's action in bringing to notice the state of England's defences, and says "it behoves England to prepare as the other European nations are doing."

The Balkans.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 2nd, 1888.

6. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, considers England will make a great mistake by refraining from interference in the Balkan peninsula in the hopes of keeping Russia away from India. It may do for a time but in the end Russia will be stronger than ever by having the Bosphorus and other ways in her power, which are now closed to her.

Russian intentions and advances.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 2nd, 1888.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, devotes a good many columns to extracts from English or other papers on Russian ideas and movements, the opening of the Samarkhand Railway, &c.

European affairs.

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

8. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says the Powers should combine to punish any one of their number that wishes for war; considers the meeting of the German and Russian Emperors dangerous to peace and especially dangerous to England, who should invent some policy to avert these dangers.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a) Police.

Thefts in the Calicut town due to the indifference of the police.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 7th, 1888.

9. Referring to the increased number of thefts in the Calicut town, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, holds the police responsible for this state of things.

### (b) Courts.

Coodandeymitran,
July 14th, 1888.

The subordinate magistracy.

10. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th July, observes that the practice of appointing ill-educated people to the subordinate magistracy on low salaries tends to throw discredit on the whole community, and that Government should only appoint men who are honest and well educated, and give them good salaries proportionate to the work they have to do and the powers they exercise.

Hindujanasamskarini,
July 1888.

About British-born subjects being exempted from trial by Magistrates of Native States.

11. According to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of July, Messrs. Fuller and Barclay, two European servants of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, were charged before the District Magistrate of Tumkur with assaulting natives. In the course of the inquiry, the defendants objected to their being tried by officials of a Native State as they were British-born subjects. The District Magistrate over-ruled the objection, proceeded with the case, fined the first defendant 5 rupees and acquitted the other. The Chief Justice of Mysore doubted, when the case came before him for review, whether the defendants' objection could be set aside by the District Magistrate. He referred the matter to the Dewan, who, in his turn, sent it to the Resident, and this official forwarded it, for disposal, to the Government of India. The Indian Government decided that the Tumkur Magistrate could not try British-born subjects. The editor remarks that British-born subjects have the privilege of serving Native States for money, but are not to be punished by them if they commit an offence. One cannot but admire the policy of the English legislation!

Kerala Patrika,
June 30th, 1888.

A decision of the district munsif of Pálghat criticised.

12. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 30th June, considers as unjust a decision of the district munsif of Pálghat ordering the defendant in a suit to refund the money received in excess of the amount actually paid by him in a lottery which was since prohibited by Government, as the writer thinks that the defendant was not expressly liable for any risk arising from the lottery. And owing to the large number of small cause suits in arrears in that court, the writer also prays that the present munsif be transferred and a better man brought in, or that an additional munsif be appointed for that place.

Shams-ul-Akhbar,
July 9th, 1888.

Honorary Magistrates.

13. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, does not know who the people are who have accepted these appointments, whether Hindus or Mussalmans, whether they know the law or not. They should know it. If people are appointed merely on account of their wealth and influence, justice will suffer, and we doubt not many will accept merely to increase their own power and to tyrannise over others, not to do justice.

### (e) Local and Municipal.

Deshabhimauny,
June 30th, 1888.

Scarcity of water at Poodoopolliem.

14. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 30th June, complains of the difficulty of procuring good drinking water at Poodoopolliem.

Coodandeymitran,
July 14th, 1888.

The insanitary state of Sawmymullay.

15. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th July, says that there is a marked falling off in the conservancy of Sawmymullay since its constitution as a union.

Swadeshamitran,
July 4th, 1888.

The insanitary state of Madras.

16. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th July, a correspondent says that the insanitary state of Madras is mostly attributable to the want of proper supervision on the part of the municipal Health Officer and his Assistant.

Vicatatoothan,
July 14th, 1888.

The drainage of Madras.

17. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 14th July, complains that the new drains constructed by the Madras Municipality do not freely carry away the surface water even after a slight fall of rain, and that the stench arising from them is intolerable.

Budhavidheyi,
July 1888.

About the Nuzvíd municipal union.

18. The *Budhavidheyi*, of July, complains that the Zamindar of Nuzvíd, chairman of the local municipal union, does not treat the two Komatees who are members of the said union with proper respect, while he behaves courteously to another member, an apothecary. The editor suggests that five respectable, qualified persons should be chosen to form the committee.

Kerala Patrika,
July 7th, 1888.

Insanitary condition of the Chalaprom tank in Calicut.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 7th July, notices with regret the insanitary condition of the tank and its premises attached to the Chalaprom temple in Calicut, and the want of lights on the banks of the tank, although the tank is situated close to the residence of the municipal chairman.

Kerala Mitram,
July 1st, 1888.

Cochin municipality to improve the condition of the local hospital.

20. Referring to a meeting recently held of the inhabitants of Cochin, at which the British Resident, Mr. Hannyngton, presided and at which was proposed to invite public subscriptions to meet the cost of improving the municipal hospital in British Cochin, in the interests of the inhabitants of the Cochin State, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, remarks that what the Cochin municipality spends on behalf of the institution is a small sum when compared with the revenues collected by it; that if anything should be done to improve its condition, it must be done by the local municipality or by the Government, and that if the Cochin subjects are in need of a hospital, they must apply for it to the Cochin Government.

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

Elections in Bangalore city.

21. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says for local self-government it is necessary that all classes and creeds should be represented. This is not the case under the new rules for the Bangalore pettah municipality, where the Mussalmans are still left out.

### (h) Railways.

Coodandeymitran,
July 7th, 1888.

Want of accommodation on the South Indian Railway.

22. A correspondent complains in the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 7th July, that the South Indian Railway Company do not provide sufficient accommodation for passenger traffic.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini,
June 30th, 1888.

Railway to Guntakal.

23. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th ultimo, says:—We hear from a reliable source that the construction of a railway from Bangalore to Guntakal is under contemplation. If this is done it will afford great facilities to travellers to Bombay, and, as it will have to pass through Chickaballapura, Devandhahalli, and other rich taluqs, the trade of these places will improve considerably.

### (i) Public Works.

Swadeshamitran,
June 30th, 1888.

The tanks at Villoopooram.

24. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 30th June, complains that the tanks in Villoopooram are not kept in proper repair and are not capable of holding sufficient water even for growing first crops.

### (k) General.

Hindoo Janabhooshany,
June 30th, 1888.

The village post.

25. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 30th June, hopes that the postal authorities will effect an improvement in the speedy transmission of letters, &c., to villages and outlying places.

Vettikodiyon,
June 30th, 1888.
Sooga Jeevany,
July 1st, 1888.

Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

26. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 30th June, would like to see, on the ground of economy, the suggestions of the Finance Committee carried out with regard to appointing Lieutenant-Governors to the presidencies

of Madras and Bombay. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 1st July, is also in favor of Lieutenant-Governors being appointed.

[illegible], July, [illegible]

On the shortcomings of the boat contractor at the Voletikristna ford.

27. The *Budhavidheyi*, of July, complains that many passengers are suffering great distress, as the boat contractor of the Voletikristna ford does not supply the sufficient number of boats, &c. The editor observes that Government have only their own advantage in view when renting out the boats, and do not care whether the contractor is a fit person or not.

Vijayadhwaja,
July 5th, 1888.

Bench Magistrates.

28. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, remarks :—The local Government have, we understand, resolved to appoint unpaid special magistrates in the town of Madras with power to dispose of minor offences. The system has been in force for about twenty years in the mofussil and has worked fairly enough. The drawbacks of which the public have often complained in the system are due to the unsatisfactory character of the law relating to the subject. Under the existing law a man once appointed a special magistrate continues to be such even after he becomes thoroughly unfit to discharge the duties of that office owing to old age or other causes. There is another serious defect in the law. There is no provision to secure the regular and punctual attendance of the magistrates. In filling up vacancies, the local authorities do not generally bestow sufficient care and attention to make good selections. Men who have not the slightest pretension to education are very often selected through the back-door influence of a tahsildar or a sub-magistrate. The law does not prescribe any qualifications for the office. If these defects in the law are removed, and if efficient and respectable men are nominated for fixed periods, we have no doubt that this branch of the local self-government system will work more satisfactorily.

Vijayadhwaja,
June 21st, 1888.

Registrar-Magistrates.

29. The question of investing district registrars and sub-registrars with criminal powers has been under the consideration of the local Government for a long time. The officers of the Registration Department, in the great majority of stations, have extremely light work. The department, being comparatively of recent creation, is unencumbered with uneducated and superannuated men unfit to travel beyond their old spheres. It is composed of young graduates and under-graduates who may easily be trained to fresh fields of business and can easily pass the requisite legal examinations. The head of the department may try to throw obstacles in the way of his subordinates being entrusted with criminal powers on the ground that it will interfere with the efficiency of his department. But measures can easily be adopted to prevent the evil consequences of the combination of the two offices. The Government should devise some means of utilising the spare hours of the officers of the Registration Department, who, for almost no work, receive decent salaries and enjoy uninterrupted holidays.

Karnataka
Prakasika,
July 2nd, 1888.

Migration of the Government to the Hills.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, says :—We hear that the Secretary of State for India has strongly urged upon the Government of India the necessity for reducing the expenses of the migration of the Government to the Hills. But the Viceroy has shelved the order. We have no doubt that a considerable saving can be effected by a strict observance of the Secretary of State's order.

Kerala Patrika,
June 30th, 1888.

Finance Committee's proposal to abolish the Governorships of Madras and Bombay disapproved.

31. Referring to a proposal of the Finance Committee to appoint Lieutenant-Governors in the places of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th June, strongly opposes the proposal on public grounds, such as, that persons like those who are now appointed as Governors will not be willing to accept Lieutenant-Governorships; that Civilians who are now made Lieutenant-Governors not only do not possess the qualifications of men

who come out as Governors, but are, by their long stay in India, prejudiced against the natives; that the Viceroy would find it impossible to exercise proper supervision in the case of Madras and Bombay as he now does over the present Lieutenant-Governors, and that for the protection of the country from foreign invasion, with which it is threatened, it is absolutely necessary that these two presidencies should be governed by equally able men as the Viceroy.

Kerala Patrika,
June 30th, 1888.

Late Temalprom district munsif Mr. Subramania Iyer's unpopularity.

32. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the late district munsif of Temalprom, Mr. Subramania Iyer, recently transferred to Cannanore, had during his latter days become so very unpopular in Temalprom, that nobody felt sorry for his transfer.

Kerala Patrika,
June 30th, 1888.

contempt of Court

A suggestion to the sub-magistrate of Alattur in connection with a case before him.

33. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, requests the sub-magistrate of Alattur to commit to the Court of Sessions one Chekkunni, who is charged with theft, as he is an old offender.

Kerala Patrika,
July 7th, 1888.

Vacancies in the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magistrates, how to be filled up.

34. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, requests the District Magistrate of Malabar to fill up the several vacancies in the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magistrates, and suggests that selections be made from among educated vakils and schoolmasters and not from aristocratic noodles.

Kerala Patrika,
July 7th, 1888.

The result of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon to serve as a moral lesson to other corrupt officials in Malabar.

35. Referring to the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, into which inquiry is being made, another article, in the same issue of the paper, says that the public opinion in the matter is unfavorable to him, and observes that this case, if proved, should serve as a moral lesson to other corrupt officials in Malabar.

Kerala Patrika,
July 7th, 1888.

Remarks on the new system of collecting abkári revenue.

36. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, expresses an opinion that the new system of collecting abkári revenue on each toddy-producing tree will, if proved successful, be beneficial to both Government and the owners of such trees.

Kerala Patrika,
July 7th, 1888.

A tahsildar and the disposal of his watch by raffle.

37. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that a tahsildar made a good sum of money by the sale of his photographs, and, not content with this and other incomes, he wanted to dispose of his watch by a raffle, to which some of the village officials of his taluk had each to subscribe Rs. 10; that more than 400 rupees were thus collected, and that when the raffle turned in favor of a village official, the taluk sheristadar wanted the village official to give him the watch for the amount subscribed by him. From a reference made to a locality near which the scene took place, the tahsildar of Walawanád and his sheristadar are evidently meant, and the attention of the Collector of the district is invited to the revenue and magisterial departments of South Malabar, in which, the writer thinks, reforms are urgently required.

Kerala Patrika,
July 7th, 1888.

Certain acts of misconduct of the postmaster of Alattur.

38. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the frequent quarrels taking place between the postmaster of Alattur and his peons, to the impolite manner in which the postmaster treats persons who go to the post office on business, to the irregularities in the delivery of letters, and, above all, to the corruption practised by the postmaster in connection with the registration of letters and with the issue and payment of money orders.

× Comm^d to P.M.G. 4/9/8

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 9th, 1888.

The Carnatic Family.

39. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, gives an account of the expenditure on pensions, and says it is to be regretted the retainers of the late Azam-un-nisa Begum get nothing. Her daughter, Khurshied-un-nisa Begum, will probably have to support them. The other daughter, Rahmán-un-nisa Begum is worthy of the consideration of Government.

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

The *Am's* occasional notes.

40. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says: The Russian Central Asian Railway threatens India and Persia. Russia in no way lessens her preparations. They say Russia can advance on India whenever she pleases.

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

The Viceroy.

41. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says the *Akhbar-ul-Akhiar* of Delhi says Lord Dufferin is degraded by being sent to Italy after being Viceroy, and gives as the reason the several mistakes he made, notably his action with regard to Dhulip Singh, which has lowered Europe in the eyes of India. The Bengalis laugh and the Punjabis are perplexed and the sagacity of English rulers is displayed. Concludes the above item by saying that editors of newspapers comment on subjects regarding which they are unaware of the real facts. (apparently they do!)

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

The English Government and Native Princes.

42. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, comments on the article in the *St. James' Gazette* under the heading "The demands made for subscriptions from native rulers" and says: "India is getting poorer day by day. The Princes spend their money in this way from a wish to be well thought of by Government and from fear of the Residents and Political Agents, and what remains they have promised for the frontier defence. When it comes to giving anything for their country's good, such as the Lahore Anjuman, they refuse, and deserve to be poor. It all comes from not reading the native newspapers; if they would do this, their ideas would be enlightened and they would neither fear the Political Agents nor be bled for endless subscriptions.

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

England's disregard.

43. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, has an article noticing the *Contemporary Review's* article on England's state of unpreparedness for war. The days of peace will be changed for a time of war, and England should devote herself in strengthening and increasing her army. Party feeling should be put aside and Liberals and Conservatives should unite for the safety of the country and show their enemies that war with England is no trifle to be swallowed.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

CALAUNIDHY,
July 1st, 1888.

The repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act.

44. The *Calaunidhy*, of the 1st July, is of opinion that, as the country is administered by a Christian Government the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act is a move in the right direction.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI,
June 13th, 1888.

Remarks on the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act and the Rules thereunder.

45. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 13th June, in publishing a Malayalam translation of the rules lately framed under the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, for regulating the procedure in fixing the value of improvements payable by landlords to their tenants, makes the following observations:—That the right to claim the appointment of assessors can rarely be exercised as the rules provide for such appointment only in cases in which the value of improvements is estimated at or above Rs. 250, and, as in most of the cases coming before district munsifs, the value of improvements will be less than Rs. 250, that the assessors who will be called upon to assist the presiding judge or to inspect the improvements will be mostly Nampudiri janmis (for they alone generally possess the prescribed qualifications) with little or no knowledge or experience in the matter; and that the above enactment and the rules have only increased the miseries of both landlords and tenants. A wish is then expressed that the Act and the Rules may be amended with due regard to the ancient laws and customs and to the wishes of both landlords and tenants.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

The Debtors Act noticed with satisfaction.

46. Referring to the Debtors Act recently passed, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 30th June, observes that a more popular enactment has not been passed for many years.

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

Contagious Diseases Act.

47. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th July, considers the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act will lead to more open prostitution.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
July 7th, 1888.

The Deccan mining inquiry.

48. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th July, says: By the inquiry instituted by Parliament into the Deccan mining scandal, are brought to light the fraudulent conduct of officers in high positions, the unjust actions of British Residents, the pseudo-esteem which the Government of India cherish towards Native Princes, and the supineness which the Secretary of State for India and his Council exhibit in controlling Indian affairs. The fact that the malpractices of Abdool Huk had escaped the notice of the Nizam's Government for so long a period merely shows the imbecility of that Government, which is not even known as one having the welfare of its subjects at heart. The Residents succumb to the influence of the high officers in the Nizam's State, and do not endeavour to rectify administrative errors. Do the Government of India at least show any anxiety for the welfare of Native States? They do not, and it seems that they desire to see the downfall of Native Princes brought on by their own ignorance and perversity. It is hard to say whether in such downfalls the Government of India are seeking the means of annexing the dominions of Native Princes to British territory, or whether they are endeavouring to collect evidence of the administrative incapacity of the natives who are now exerting themselves to obtain power in the administration. But nevertheless it is evident that the Government of India has forsaken the plan of giving advice to native rulers and keeping them in the right way. From the Parliamentary inquiry it is also evident that the members of the India Council do not even trouble themselves to open and read the despatches and telegrams sent by the Government of India.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 1st, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Death of the late Maha Raja of Cochin reported.

49. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st, and another in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, record the death of His Highness the late Maha Raja of Cochin, whose administration was on the whole satisfactory. The article in the *Kerala Mitram* also says that the discontent (this of course there was) which existed among his subjects during his administration was due to his favorites.

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

VICATATOOTHAN,
July 14th, 1888.

The poverty of the ryots.

50. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 14th July, depicts the condition of the people of Southern India as being extremely miserable. They get poorer day by day because the Government of India are always devising new methods of taxation. The poverty of the people is the cause of the recurrence of famine once in eight or ten years, which decimates the population. The lands that are now brought under cultivation are quite insufficient to sustain the existing population, and why do not Government help the ryots to extend their cultivable lands and endeavour to better their position? Three-fourths of the earning of a ryot are paid away in taxes, and with the remaining one-fourth he has to live as best he can. The decadence of the ryot has been more rapid since the introduction of Lord Cornwallis' system of land tenure.

HINDOO
JANABHOOSHANY,
July 14th, 1888.

Cattle mortality in Anantapur.

51. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 14th July, considers that the Act for the Prevention of Cattle Diseases should be introduced in Anantapur district, as great

mortality now prevails there among cattle and it is increased by the ignorance and injudicious treatment of the owners.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COODANDEYMITRAN, July 7th, 1888.

The viceregal palace at Simla.

52. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 7th July, takes exception to the expenditure of 43 lakhs of rupees on the viceregal palace at Simla.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMAUNY, July 10th, 1888. CALAUNIDHY, July 15th, 1888.

The new Government loan of 300 lakhs.

53. Referring to the raising of a loan of 300 lakhs by the Government of India, the *Travancore Abhimauny*, of the 10th July, asks why Government do not think of saving this amount from the sum of 2,500 lakhs which they yearly send out to England. The *Calaunidhy*, of the 15th July, also asks the same question.

AMRITA BHODINY, July 5th, 1888.

The British rule, past and present.

54. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 5th July, contrasts the condition of the people under British rule at present with their condition previous to 1858. The English, previous to the mutiny, governed the country with a view to the well being and prosperity of the people. The officers who were then sent out to India were upright and were not of the ordinary stamp. They had a suitable regard for the people. Such a state of things continued only to the time of the mutiny. The Suez Canal was afterwards opened, which rendered it easy for Englishmen to visit India in great numbers. The English then began to fail in their courtesy and regard to the natives. Radical changes were brought about in the administration of the country. The natives were shut out from all high appointments. Many jagheers were taken away. New taxes were one by one imposed. Englishmen, seeing that natives had lost sight of their own dignity and rights and were ready to follow in the footsteps of their rulers, conceived the idea of treating them with contempt. To save the natives from such treatment and to remove their countless grievances the members of the Congress have held their meetings for the last three years at various places.

TARANGAY NAISON, July 7th, 1888.

Reduction of salaries paid to Civilians.

55. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 7th July, says as follows:—The Finance Committee proposes to effect a saving by the abolition of low salaried appointments in various departments or by the reduction of salaries which are already too low. Will the carrying out of this scheme in any great measure recoup Government for the immense losses they suffer? Until Government strenuously adopt measures to reduce the salaries of highly-paid officers, they will experience no relief. Turning to the Punjab, we see it administered by thirty-two Deputy Commissioners, whose salaries range from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,850 a-month. The Madras Presidency, on the other hand, is administered by nineteen Collectors, who are paid from Rs. 2,333 to Rs. 2,500 a-month. If the Punjab is administered any worse than Madras, it is the duty of Government to remove those Deputy Commissioners and appoint in their stead more intelligent officers on the same status as the Madras Collectors, but if the Punjab is governed better, or even as well as Madras, it is but proper that the official machinery of Madras should be reduced to the same footing as that of the Punjab. If the salary of each District Collector in Madras be fixed at Rs. 1,850 and the same be paid also to the District Judge, what large savings would result.

TARANGAY NAISON, July 14th, 1888.

The India Council.

56. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 14th July, questions the necessity of retaining the India Council, which, it says, is quite useless when there exists the British Parliament to control and direct all Indian affairs. The members of the India Council are composed of Civilians who have obtained all their knowledge of India more or less through books and newspapers. As they have no perfect knowledge of the wants of this country and at the same time take no interest in its well-being, it is not uncommon to see them occasionally vetoing the well-intentioned measures introduced by the Governor-General of India in

Council. It is not clear what good has been effected by the India Council during its existence. Has it ever raised its voice in Parliament in favor of the Indian people? Did it ever protest against the injustice of throwing on the people of India the expense of the Burma war? Did it on a recent occasion, when the Indian Contagious Diseases Act was repealed, pay any attention to the remonstrances of the people, who required that the Act should continue in force? It has done none of these and is merely a useless burden on the tax-payers of India.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, July 1888.

On the bestowal of the birthday honors.

57. The *Hindujanasamskarini* mentions, with pleasure, in the July number, the names of several gentlemen who have received honors at the Queen's birthday, but regrets that among those the name of the Honorable Raja Gajapathi Rao Garu is not found, though he spent fifty thousand rupees on the statue of Her Majesty the Empress of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 26th, 1888.

The practice of providing mistresses to European soldiers in India.

58. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th ultimo, says:—The practice of providing mistresses to European soldiers in India has been put an end to by the Secretary of State at the instance of the British Parliament. But we cannot confidently say that this step is an unmixed good. Even when special prostitutes were maintained for the soldiers, the latter used to do violence to respectable women passing along the streets. Now, when they can find no prostitutes at hand, we cannot imagine what violence may be committed by the soldiers. It would have been sufficient if the Government had punished the procuresses and let alone the prostitutes.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, June 13th, 1888.

How janmis oppress their tenants.

59. A correspondent, in the *Vijnanachintamani* of the 13th June, refers to some of the ways in which the landlords in Malabar oppress their tenants, and publishes copies of certain letters alleged to have been addressed by some members of the former class to some of the latter, threatening with eviction in default of compliance with certain arbitrary demands therein contained.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1888.

Opponents of the National Congress attacked.

60. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, is an attack on the opponents of the National Congress, which, it is hoped, will, in course of time, do much good to the country.

KERALA MITRAM, July 11th, 1888.

Progress of public opinion in India.

61. Another article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, observes that the progress of public opinion in India is very slow.

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Public No. 799-A, Miscellaneous.

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

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

J. F. PRICE,
*Ag. Chief Secretary.*

FORT ST. GEORGE,
*11th August* 1888.

Leon

Communicate para 38 to the Govt. ([illegible] 4/9/8)

Action on 37 should be taken by the Rev Dept

& 31/8

to whom ~~copy~~ copies of these reports are regularly sent

Ch 31/8

Forwarded to the Secy to Govt, Rev Dept, for perusal of notes opposite para 37. & return.

4 Sept/88.

W S Meyer
Asst Secretary

Circulated

D.O. sent to Acting Collector accordingly.

Ch 4/9

20/8

Leave Communicate para 38 to the Secy: (as noted 4/9/88)
Action in 37 should be taken by the Revenue Dept

31/8

to whom ~~copy~~ copies of these reports are regularly sent

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3/9

Forwarded to the Secy to Govt, Rev Dept, for perusal of notes opposite para 37. & return.

4 Sept/88.

Asst Secretary

Circulated

D.O. sent to Acting Collector accordingly.

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Govt Communicate para 38 to the Govt. (so noted 4/9/88)
Action on 37 should be taken by the Revn Dept
31/8

to whom ~~copy~~ copies of these reports are regularly sent
3/8

Forwarded to the Secy to Govt, Rev Dept, for perusal of notes opposite para 37. & return.

4 Sept/88.

Asst Secretary

Circulated

D.O. sent to Acting Collector accordingly.
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94.

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G. O. DATED 31 July/88
No. 755 A.

Confidential 94/1888.

~~iven for copying~~

[Despatch Abstract.]

Service Comm
the opening of
charges & a
of the Reve
Provincials.

Genl. Communicate para 38 to
the Genl. (so ordered 4/8/8)
Returning 37 should
be taken of the Revenue
Dept. &
31/8

to whom copies of these reports
are regularly sent.
Sk
5/8

Forwarded to the Secy to Govt,
Rev Dept, for perusal of notes
opposite para 37. & return.

W. S. Meyer
Asst Secretary
4 Sept/88.

Circulated
D.O. sent to Acting
Collector accordingly.
Cls 4/9
20/8

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CONFIDENTIAL.

# REPORT
ON
# NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
## Fortnight ending the 15th July 1888.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of Newspapers. | Place of Publication. | Number of Copies ordinarily issued. | Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TAMIL. | | | |
| | *Once in two months.* | | | |
| 1 | "Soodda Iroodaya Thoonay" | Madras | 1,000 | July and August 1888. |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 2 | "Janavinodiny" | Do. | 300 | April and May 1888. |
| 3 | "Satyatoothan" | Do. | 5,000 | July 1888. |
| 4 | "Mauthar Mitry" | Do. | 500 | July ,, |
| 5 | "Soogirdavartamauny" | Do. | .. | May and June 1888. |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | |
| 6 | "Nyaunaumritam" | Do. | 50 | 2nd July 1888. |
| 7 | "Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay" | Do. | 500 | 15th June and 1st July 1888. |
| 3 | "Por Suttam" | Do. | 2,300 | 1st and 15th July 1888. |
| 9 | "Swadesha Veidyan" | Do. | 68 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 10 | "Swadeshabhimauny" | Salem | 70 | 15th July 1888. |
| 11 | "Calaunidhy" | Coimbatore | 280 | 1st and 15th July 1888. |
| 12 | "Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny" | Bangalore | 117 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 13 | "Sooga Jeerany" | Do. | 150 | 1st ,, 15th ,, ,, |
| 14 | "Brahma Vidhya" | Chidambaram | 300 | 30th June and 15th July 1888. |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | |
| 15 | "Travancore Abhimauny" | Nagercoil | 350 | 2nd and 10th July 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 16 | "Vettikodiyon" | Madras | 200 | 30th June and 7th and 14th July 1888. |
| 17 | "Vicatatoothan" | Do. | 1,500 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 18 | "Hindoo Janabhooshany" | Do. | 200 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 19 | "Tarangay Naisen" | Do. | 150 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 20 | "Deshabhimauny" | Tirupápuliyúr | 350 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 21 | "Coodandeymitran" | Kumbakónam | 500 | 30th ,, ,, 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 22 | "Amrita Bhodiny" | Tirupatur | 366 | 5th July 1888. |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | |
| 23 | "Swadeshamitran" | Madras | 1,000 | 30th June and 4th, 7th, 11th, & 14th July 1888. |
| | TELUGU. | | | |
| | *Monthly* | | | |
| 24 | "Siddhantabodhini" | Vizianagrum | .. | 1st July 1888. |
| 25 | "Satihitabodhini" | Rajahmundry | .. | 6th ,, ,, |
| 26 | "Vivekavardhani" | Do. | 350 | 6th ,, ,, |
| 27 | "Janavinodini | Madras | 200 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 28 | "Budhavidheyi | Masulipatam | 100 | 11th ,, ,, |
| 29 | "Hindujanasamskarini | Madras | 950 | 12th ,, ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 30 | "Andhraprakasika" | Do. | 500 | 2nd and 8th July 1888. |
| | CANARESE. | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | |
| 31 | "Sudarshana" | Udipi | 400 | June 1888. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | |
| 32 | "Karnataka Prakasika" | Bangalore | 400 | 25th June, and 2nd and 9th July 1888. |
| 33 | "Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini" | Do. | 12 | 23rd and 30th June and 7th July 1888. |
| 34 | "Vrittanta Patrika" | Do. | 2,000 | 28th June and 5th July 1888. |
| 35 | "Vrittanta Chintamani" | Mysore | 1,000 | 26th June, 3rd and 10th July 1888 |
| 36 | "Vijayadhwaja" | Bellary | 275 | 21st and 28th June and 5th July 1888. |
| | MALAYALAM. | | | |
| 37 | "Kerala Patrika" | Calicut | 900 | 30th June and 7th July 1888. |
| 38 | "Kerala Mitram" | Cochin | 700 | 1st and 11th July 1888. |
| 39 | "Vijnanachintamani" | Calicut | 600 | 13th June 1888. |
| | HINDUSTANI. | | | |
| 40 | "Shams-ul-Akhbar" | Triplicane, Madras | 700 | 2nd and 9th July 1888. |
| 41 | "Jaridah-i-Rozgar" | Royapetta, do. | 640 | 7th ,, 14th ,, ,, |
| 42 | "Tilism-i-Hairath" | Do. do. | 100 | 30th June 1888. |
| 43 | "Jalva-i-Sakhun" | Do. do. | 150 | 5th and 15th July 1888. |
| 44 | "Khassim-ul-Akhbar" | Bangalore | 450 | 2nd ,, 5th ,, ,, |
| 45 | "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" | Do. | 300 | 5th July 1888. |

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI,
July 1888.

About granting handsome allowances to Afghan rebels.

1. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of July, states that the English Government are too favorably disposed towards the Afghans. Should any Afghan rebel surrender he gets, besides other emoluments, a pension worth some hundreds of rupees. As an example the editor refers to Khan Mullah Khan, who, once a religious teacher to Ameer Shere Ali, receives now at Murree an allowance of Rs. 800 a-month. This expenditure is stigmatised by the editor as mere waste of Indian public money.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 1st, 1888.

An account of the life and last illness of the late Emperor of Germany.

2. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, gives a brief account of the life, last illness, and treatment of the late Emperor of Germany.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 11th, 1888.

Proposal to increase the military resources of England approved.

3. Referring to the discussions in the House of Commons and the reasons urged by Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, and other eminent men as to the necessity of increasing and improving the military resources of England, another article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, hopes that England, reluctant as she is in expenditure, would not be too economical in the matter at a time when Europe is overcast with clouds of war.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 11th, 1888.

Disturbances in Burma and the Viceroy.

4. Referring to the disturbances still going on in Burma and to the measures which are being adopted to repress them, an article, in the same issue of the paper, says that, from the day on which Theebaw was captured and his country annexed to the British territories at the expense of India, to add to the reputation of Lord Dufferin, peace has been unknown in Burma; that Lord Dufferin has rendered India poorer by some of his measures, and that he will be remembered by the Indians for many years for the introduction of the obnoxious income tax and for the increase of salt duty and the imposition of a duty on petroleum.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
July 2nd, 1888.

England's military strength.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, praises Lord Wolseley's action in bringing to notice the state of England's defences, and says "it behoves England to prepare as the other European nations are doing."

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 2nd, 1888.

The Balkans.

6. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, considers England will make a great mistake by refraining from interference in the Balkan peninsula in the hopes of keeping Russia away from India. It may do for a time but in the end Russia will be stronger than ever by having the Bosphorus and other ways in her power, which are now closed to her.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 2nd, 1888.

Russian intentions and advances.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd July, devotes a good many columns to extracts from English or other papers on Russian ideas and movements, the opening of the Samarkhand Railway, &c.

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

European affairs.

8. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says the Powers should combine to punish any one of their number that wishes for war; considers the meeting of the German and Russian Emperors dangerous to peace and especially dangerous to England, who should invent some policy to avert these dangers.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### *(a) Police.*

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Thefts in the Calicut town due to the indifference of the police.

9. Referring to the increased number of thefts in the Calicut town, a paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, holds the police responsible for this state of things.

## (b) Courts.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
July 14th, 1888.

The subordinate magistracy.

10. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th July, observes that the practice of appointing ill-educated people to the subordinate magistracy on low salaries tends to throw discredit on the whole community, and that Government should only appoint men who are honest and well educated, and give them good salaries proportionate to the work they have to do and the powers they exercise.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI,
July 1888.

About British-born subjects being exempted from trial by Magistrates of Native States.

11. According to the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of July, Messrs. Fuller and Barclay, two European servants of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, were charged before the District Magistrate of Tumkur with assaulting natives. In the course of the inquiry, the defendants objected to their being tried by officials of a Native State as they were British-born subjects. The District Magistrate over-ruled the objection, proceeded with the case, fined the first defendant 5 rupees and acquitted the other. The Chief Justice of Mysore doubted, when the case came before him for review, whether the defendants' objection could be set aside by the District Magistrate. He referred the matter to the Dewan, who, in his turn, sent it to the Resident, and this official forwarded it, for disposal, to the Government of India. The Indian Government decided that the Tumkur Magistrate could not try British-born subjects. The editor remarks that British-born subjects have the privilege of serving Native States for money, but are not to be punished by them if they commit an offence. One cannot but admire the policy of the English legislation!

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

A decision of the district munsif of Pálghat criticised.

12. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 30th June, considers as unjust a decision of the district munsif of Pálghat ordering the defendant in a suit to refund the money received in excess of the amount actually paid by him in a lottery which was since prohibited by Government, as the writer thinks that the defendant was not expressly liable for any risk arising from the lottery. And owing to the large number of small cause suits in arrears in that court, the writer also prays that the present munsif be transferred and a better man brought in, or that an additional munsif be appointed for that place.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 9th, 1888.

Honorary Magistrates.

13. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, does not know who the people are who have accepted these appointments, whether Hindus or Mussalmans, whether they know the law or not. They should know it. If people are appointed merely on account of their wealth and influence, justice will suffer, and we doubt not many will accept merely to increase their own power and to tyrannise over others, not to do justice.

## (e) Local and Municipal.

DESHABHIMAUNY,
June 30th, 1888.

Scarcity of water at Poodoopolliem.

14. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 30th June, complains of the difficulty of procuring good drinking water at Poodoopolliem.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
July 14th, 1888.

The insanitary state of Sawmymullay.

15. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 14th July, says that there is a marked falling off in the conservancy of Sawmymullay since its constitution as a union.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
July 4th, 1888.

The insanitary state of Madras.

16. In the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th July, a correspondent says that the insanitary state of Madras is mostly attributable to the want of proper supervision on the part of the municipal Health Officer and his Assistant.

VICATATOOTHAN,
July 14th, 1888.

The drainage of Madras.

17. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 14th July, complains that the new drains constructed by the Madras Municipality do not freely carry away the surface water even after a slight fall of rain, and that the stench arising from them is intolerable.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
July 1888.

About the Nuzvíd municipal union.

18. The *Budhavidheyi*, of July, complains that the Zamindar of Nuzvíd, chairman of the local municipal union, does not treat the two Komatees who are members of the said union with proper respect, while he behaves courteously to another member, an apothecary. The editor suggests that five respectable, qualified persons should be chosen to form the committee.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Insanitary condition of the Chalaprom tank in Calicut.

19. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 7th July, notices with regret the insanitary condition of the tank and its premises attached to the Chalaprom temple in Calicut, and the want of lights on the banks of the tank, although the tank is situated close to the residence of the municipal chairman.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 1st, 1888.

Cochin municipality to improve the condition of the local hospital.

20. Referring to a meeting recently held of the inhabitants of Cochin, at which the British Resident, Mr. Hannyngton, presided and at which was proposed to invite public subscriptions to meet the cost of improving the municipal hospital in British Cochin, in the interests of the inhabitants of the Cochin State, an article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, remarks that what the Cochin municipality spends on behalf of the institution is a small sum when compared with the revenues collected by it; that if anything should be done to improve its condition, it must be done by the local municipality or by the Government, and that if the Cochin subjects are in need of a hospital, they must apply for it to the Cochin Government.

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

Elections in Bangalore city.

21. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says for local self-government it is necessary that all classes and creeds should be represented. This is not the case under the new rules for the Bangalore pettah municipality, where the Mussalmans are still left out.

## (h) Railways.

COODANDEYMITRAN,
July 7th, 1888.

Want of accommodation on the South Indian Railway.

22. A correspondent complains in the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 7th July, that the South Indian Railway Company do not provide sufficient accommodation for passenger traffic.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI,
June 30th, 1888.

Railway to Guntakal.

23. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 30th ultimo, says:—We hear from a reliable source that the construction of a railway from Bangalore to Guntakal is under contemplation. If this is done it will afford great facilities to travellers to Bombay, and, as it will have to pass through Chickaballapura, Devandhahalli, and other rich taluqs, the trade of these places will improve considerably.

## (i) Public Works.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
June 30th, 1888.

The tanks at Villoopoorám.

24. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 30th June, complains that the tanks in Villoopooram are not kept in proper repair and are not capable of holding sufficient water even for growing first crops.

## (k) General.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY,
June 30th, 1888.

The village post.

25. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 30th June, hopes that the postal authorities will effect an improvement in the speedy transmission of letters, &c., to villages and outlying places.

VETTIKODIYON,
June 30th, 1888.
SOOGA JEEVANY,
July 1st, 1888.

Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay.

26. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 30th June, would like to see, on the ground of economy, the suggestions of the Finance Committee carried out with regard to appointing Lieutenant-Governors to the presidencies

of Madras and Bombay. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 1st July, is also in favor of Lieutenant-Governors being appointed.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
July, 1888.

On the shortcomings of the boat contractor at the Voletikristna ford.

27. The *Budhavidheyi*, of July, complains that many passengers are suffering great distress, as the boat contractor of the Voletikristna ford does not supply the sufficient number of boats, &c. The editor observes that Government have only their own advantage in view when renting out the boats, and do not care whether the contractor is a fit person or not.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
July 5th, 1888.

Bench Magistrates.

28. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 5th instant, remarks:—The local Government have, we understand, resolved to appoint unpaid special magistrates in the town of Madras with power to dispose of minor offences. The system has been in force for about twenty years in the mofussil and has worked fairly enough. The drawbacks of which the public have often complained in the system are due to the unsatisfactory character of the law relating to the subject. Under the existing law a man once appointed a special magistrate continues to be such even after he becomes thoroughly unfit to discharge the duties of that office owing to old age or other causes. There is another serious defect in the law. There is no provision to secure the regular and punctual attendance of the magistrates. In filling up vacancies, the local authorities do not generally bestow sufficient care and attention to make good selections. Men who have not the slightest pretension to education are very often selected through the back-door influence of a tahsildar or a sub-magistrate. The law does not prescribe any qualifications for the office. If these defects in the law are removed, and if efficient and respectable men are nominated for fixed periods, we have no doubt that this branch of the local self-government system will work more satisfactorily.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
June 21st, 1888.

Registrar-Magistrates.

29. The question of investing district registrars and sub-registrars with criminal powers has been under the consideration of the local Government for a long time. The officers of the Registration Department, in the great majority of stations, have extremely light work. The department, being comparatively of recent creation, is unencumbered with uneducated and superannuated men unfit to travel beyond their old spheres. It is composed of young graduates and under-graduates who may easily be trained to fresh fields of business and can easily pass the requisite legal examinations. The head of the department may try to throw obstacles in the way of his subordinates being entrusted with criminal powers on the ground that it will interfere with the efficiency of his department. But measures can easily be adopted to prevent the evil consequences of the combination of the two offices. The Government should devise some means of utilising the spare hours of the officers of the Registration Department, who, for almost no work, receive decent salaries and enjoy uninterrupted holidays.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
July 2nd, 1888.

Migration of the Government to the Hills.

30. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 2nd instant, says:—We hear that the Secretary of State for India has strongly urged upon the Government of India the necessity for reducing the expenses of the migration of the Government to the Hills. But the Viceroy has shelved the order. We have no doubt that a considerable saving can be effected by a strict observance of the Secretary of State's order.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

Finance Committee's proposal to abolish the Governorships of Madras and Bombay disapproved.

31. Referring to a proposal of the Finance Committee to appoint Lieutenant-Governors in the places of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th June, strongly opposes the proposal on public grounds, such as, that persons like those who are now appointed as Governors will not be willing to accept Lieutenant-Governorships; that Civilians who are now made Lieutenant-Governors not only do not possess the qualifications of men who come out as Governors, but are, by their long stay in India, prejudiced against the natives; that the Viceroy would find it impossible to exercise proper supervision in the case of Madras and Bombay as he now does over the present Lieutenant-Governors, and that for the protection of the country from foreign invasion, with which it is threatened, it is absolutely necessary that these two presidences should be governed by equally able men as the Viceroy.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

Late Temalprom district munsif Mr. Subramania Iyer's unpopularity.

32. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the late district munsif of Temalprom, Mr. Subramania Iyer, recently transferred to Cannanore, had during his latter days become so very unpopular in Temalprom, that nobody felt sorry for his transfer.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

A suggestion to the sub-magistrate of Alattur in connection with a case before him.

33. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, requests the sub-magistrate of Alattur to commit to the Court of Sessions one Chekkunni, who is charged with theft, as he is an old offender.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Vacancies in the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magistrates, how to be filled up.

34. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, requests the District Magistrate of Malabar to fill up the several vacancies in the Calicut Bench of Honorary Magistrates, and suggests that selections be made from among educated vakils and schoolmasters and not from aristocratic noodles.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

The result of the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon to serve as a moral lesson to other corrupt officials in Malabar.

35. Referring to the bribery case against Mr. Kunhan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, into which inquiry is being made, another article, in the same issue of the paper, says that the public opinion in the matter is unfavorable to him, and observes that this case, if proved, should serve as a moral lesson to other corrupt officials in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Remarks on the new system of collecting abkári revenue.

36. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, expresses an opinion that the new system of collecting abkári revenue on each toddy-producing tree will, if proved successful, be beneficial to both Government and the owners of such trees.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

A tahsildar and the disposal of his watch by raffle.

37. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, says that a tahsildar made a good sum of money by the sale of his photographs, and, not content with this and other incomes, he wanted to dispose of his watch by a raffle, to which some of the village officials of his taluk had each to subscribe Rs. 10; that more than 400 rupees were thus collected, and that when the raffle turned in favor of a village official, the taluk sheristadar wanted the village official to give him the watch for the amount subscribed by him. From a reference made to a locality near which the scene took place, the tahsildar of Walawanád and his sheristadar are evidently meant, and the attention of the Collector of the district is invited to the revenue and magisterial departments of South Malabar, in which, the writer thinks, reforms are urgently required.

KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Certain acts of misconduct of the postmaster of Alattur.

38. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, invites the attention of the postal authorities to the frequent quarrels taking place between the postmaster of Alattur and his peons, to the impolite manner in which the postmaster treats persons who go to the post office on business, to the irregularities in the delivery of letters, and, above all, to the corruption practised by the postmaster in connection with the registration of letters and with the issue and payment of money orders.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
July 9th, 1888.

The Carnatic Family.

39. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, gives an account of the expenditure on pensions, and says it is to be regretted the retainers of the late Azam-un-nisa Begum get nothing. Her daughter, Khurshied-un-nisa Begum, will probably have to support them. The other daughter, Rahmán-un-nisa Begum is worthy of the consideration of Government.

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

The *Am's* occasional notes.

40. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says: The Russian Central Asian Railway threatens India and Persia. Russia in no way lessens her preparations. They say Russia can advance on India whenever she pleases.

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

The Viceroy.

41. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, says the *Akhbar-ul-Akhiar* of Delhi says Lord Dufferin is degraded by being sent to Italy after being Viceroy, and gives as the reason the several mistakes he made, notably his action with regard to Dhulip Singh, which has lowered Europe in the eyes of India. The Bengalis laugh and the Punjabis are perplexed and the sagacity of English rulers is displayed. Concludes the above item by saying that editors of newspapers comment on subjects regarding which they are unaware of the real facts.

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

The English Government and Native Princes.

42. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, comments on the article in the *St. James' Gazette* under the heading "The demands made for subscriptions from native rulers" and says: "India is getting poorer day by day. The Princes spend their money in this way from a wish to be well thought of by Government and from fear of the Residents and Political Agents, and what remains they have promised for the frontier defence. When it comes to giving anything for their country's good, such as the Lahore Anjuman, they refuse, and deserve to be poor. It all comes from not reading the native newspapers; if they would do this, their ideas would be enlightened and they would neither fear the Political Agents nor be bled for endless subscriptions.

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

England's disregard.

43. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th July, has an article noticing the *Contemporary Review's* article on England's state of unpreparédness for war. The days of peace will be changed for a time of war, and England should devote herself in strengthening and increasing her army. Party feeling should be put aside and Liberals and Conservatives should unite for the safety of the country and show their enemies that war with England is no trifle to be swallowed.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

CALAUNIDHY,
July 1st, 1888.

The repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act.

44. The *Calaunidhy*, of the 1st July, is of opinion that, as the country is administered by a Christian Government the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act is a move in the right direction.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI,
June 13th, 1888.

Remarks on the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act and the Rules thereunder.

45. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 13th June, in publishing a Malayalam translation of the rules lately framed under the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, for regulating the procedure in fixing the value of improvements payable by landlords to their tenants, makes the following observations:—That the right to claim the appointment of assessors can rarely be exercised as the rules provide for such appointment only in cases in which the value of improvements is estimated at or above Rs. 250, and, as in most of the cases coming before district munsifs, the value of improvements will be less than Rs. 250, that the assessors who will be called upon to assist the presiding judge or to inspect the improvements will be mostly Nampudiri janmis (for they alone generally possess the prescribed qualifications) with little or no knowledge or experience in the matter; and that the above enactment and the rules have only increased the miseries of both landlords and tenants. A wish is then expressed that the Act and the Rules may be amended

with due regard to the ancient laws and customs and to the wishes of both landlords and tenants.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 30th, 1888.

The Debtors Act noticed with satisfaction.

46. Referring to the Debtors Act recently passed, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 30th June, observes that a more popular enactment has not been passed for many years.

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

Contagious Diseases Act.

47. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th July, considers the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act will lead to more open prostitution.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHAMITRAN,
July 7th, 1888.

The Deccan mining inquiry.

48. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 7th July, says: By the inquiry instituted by Parliament into the Deccan mining scandal, are brought to light the fraudulent conduct of officers in high positions, the unjust actions of British Residents, the pseudo-esteem which the Government of India cherish towards Native Princes, and the supineness which the Secretary of State for India and his Council exhibit in controlling Indian affairs. The fact that the malpractices of Abdool Huk had escaped the notice of the Nizam's Government for so long a period merely shows the imbecility of that Government, which is not even known as one having the welfare of its subjects at heart. The Residents succumb to the influence of the high officers in the Nizam's State, and do not endeavour to rectify administrative errors. Do the Government of India at least show any anxiety for the welfare of Native States? They do not, and it seems that they desire to see the downfall of Native Princes brought on by their own ignorance and perversity. It is hard to say whether in such downfalls the Government of India are seeking the means of annexing the dominions of Native Princes to British territory, or whether they are endeavouring to collect evidence of the administrative incapacity of the natives who are now exerting themselves to obtain power in the administration. But nevertheless it is evident that the Government of India has forsaken the plan of giving advice to native rulers and keeping them in the right way. From the Parliamentary inquiry it is also evident that the members of the India Council do not even trouble themselves to open and read the despatches and telegrams sent by the Government of India.

KERALA MITRAM,
July 1st, 1888.
KERALA PATRIKA,
July 7th, 1888.

Death of the late Maha Raja of Cochin reported.

49. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st, and another in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th July, record the death of His Highness the late Maha Raja of Cochin, whose administration was on the whole satisfactory. The article in the *Kerala Mitram* also says that the discontent (this of course there was) which existed among his subjects during his administration was due to his favorites.

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

VICATATOOTHAN,
July 14th, 1888.

The poverty of the ryots.

50. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 14th July, depicts the condition of the people of Southern India as being extremely miserable. They get poorer day by day because the Government of India are always devising new methods of taxation. The poverty of the people is the cause of the recurrence of famine once in eight or ten years, which decimates the population. The lands that are now brought under cultivation are quite insufficient to sustain the existing population, and why do not Government help the ryots to extend their cultivable lands and endeavour to better their position? Three-fourths of the earning of a ryot are paid away in taxes, and with the remaining one-fourth he has to live as best he can. The decadence of the ryot has been more rapid since the introduction of Lord Cornwallis' system of land tenure.

HINDOO
JANABHOOSHANY,
July 14th, 1888.

Cattle mortality in Anantapur.

51. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 14th July, considers that the Act for the Prevention of Cattle Diseases should be introduced in Anantapur district, as great

mortality now prevails there among cattle and it is increased by the ignorance and injudicious treatment of the owners.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COODANDEYMITRAN, July 7th, 1888.

The viceregal palace at Simla.

52. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 7th July, takes exception to the expenditure of 43 lakhs of rupees on the viceregal palace at Simla.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMAUNY, July 10th, 1888. CALAUNIDHY, July 15th, 1888.

The new Government loan of 300 lakhs.

53. Referring to the raising of a loan of 300 lakhs by the Government of India, the *Travancore Abhimauny*, of the 10th July, asks why Government do not think of saving this amount from the sum of 2,500 lakhs which they yearly send out to England. The *Calaunidhy*, of the 15th July, also asks the same question.

AMRITA BHODINY, July 5th, 1888.

The British rule, past and present.

54. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bhodiny*, of the 5th July, contrasts the condition of the people under British rule at present with their condition previous to 1858. The English, previous to the mutiny, governed the country with a view to the well being and prosperity of the people. The officers who were then sent out to India were upright and were not of the ordinary stamp. They had a suitable regard for the people. Such a state of things continued only to the time of the mutiny. The Suez Canal was afterwards opened, which rendered it easy for Englishmen to visit India in great numbers. The English then began to fail in their courtesy and regard to the natives. Radical changes were brought about in the administration of the country. The natives were shut out from all high appointments. Many jagheers were taken away. New taxes were one by one imposed. Englishmen, seeing that natives had lost sight of their own dignity and rights and were ready to follow in the footsteps of their rulers, conceived the idea of treating them with contempt. To save the natives from such treatment and to remove their countless grievances the members of the Congress have held their meetings for the last three years at various places.

TARANGAY NAISON, July 7th, 1888.

Reduction of salaries paid to Civilians.

55. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 7th July, says as follows:—The Finance Committee proposes to effect a saving by the abolition of low salaried appointments in various departments or by the reduction of salaries which are already too low. Will the carrying out of this scheme in any great measure recoup Government for the immense losses they suffer? Until Government strenuously adopt measures to reduce the salaries of highly-paid officers, they will experience no relief. Turning to the Punjab, we see it administered by thirty-two Deputy Commissioners, whose salaries range from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,850 a-month. The Madras Presidency, on the other hand, is administered by nineteen Collectors, who are paid from Rs. 2,333 to Rs. 2,500 a-month. If the Punjab is administered any worse than Madras, it is the duty of Government to remove those Deputy Commissioners and appoint in their stead more intelligent officers on the same status as the Madras Collectors, but if the Punjab is governed better, or even as well as Madras, it is but proper that the official machinery of Madras should be reduced to the same footing as that of the Punjab. If the salary of each District Collector in Madras be fixed at Rs. 1,850 and the same be paid also to the District Judge, what large savings would result.

TARANGAY NAISON, July 14th, 1888.

The India Council.

56. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 14th July, questions the necessity of retaining the India Council, which, it says, is quite useless when there exists the British Parliament to control and direct all Indian affairs. The members of the India Council are composed of Civilians who have obtained all their knowledge of India more or less through books and newspapers. As they have no perfect knowledge of the wants of this country and at the same time take no interest in its well-being, it is not uncommon to see them occasionally vetoing the well-intentioned measures introduced by the Governor-General of India in Council. It is not clear what good has been effected by the India Council during its existence. Has it ever raised its voice in Parliament in favor of the Indian people? Did it ever protest against the injustice of throwing on the people of India the expense of the Burma war? Did it on a recent occasion, when the Indian Contagious Diseases Act was repealed, pay any attention to the remonstrances of the people, who required that the Act should continue in force? It has done none of these and is merely a useless burden on the tax-payers of India.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, July 1888.

On the bestowal of the birthday honors.

57. The *Hindujanasamskarini* mentions, with pleasure, in the July number, the names of several gentlemen who have received honors at the Queen's birthday, but regrets that among those the name of the Honorable Raja Gajapathi Rao Garu is not found, though he spent fifty thousand rupees on the statue of Her Majesty the Empress of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, June 26th, 1888.

The practice of providing mistresses to European soldiers in India.

58. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th ultimo, says:—The practice of providing mistresses to European soldiers in India has been put an end to by the Secretary of State at the instance of the British Parliament. But we cannot confidently say that this step is an unmixed good. Even when special prostitutes were maintained for the soldiers, the latter used to do violence to respectable women passing along the streets. Now, when they can find no prostitutes at hand, we cannot imagine what violence may be committed by the soldiers. It would have been sufficient if the Government had punished the procuresses and let alone the prostitutes.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, June 13th, 1888.

How janmis oppress their tenants.

59. A correspondent, in the *Vijnanachintamani* of the 13th June, refers to some of the ways in which the landlords in Malabar oppress their tenants, and publishes copies of certain letters alleged to have been addressed by some members of the former class to some of the latter, threatening with eviction in default of compliance with certain arbitrary demands therein contained.

KERALA MITRAM, July 1st, 1888.

Opponents of the National Congress attacked.

60. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st July, is an attack on the opponents of the National Congress, which, it is hoped, will, in course of time, do much good to the country.

KERALA MITRAM, July 11th, 1888.

Progress of public opinion in India.

61. Another article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th July, observes that the progress of public opinion in India is very slow.

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*11th August* 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
*Ag. Chief Secretary.*

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