BACK PAPER, No. OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, dated
188 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS

ENCLOSURES.

DEPARTMENT.

...m the charge of the Referencer.

19

ORDE...	...itials of clerk ...ng the paper or ...of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
STATEME...			
PAPERS NOT ... IN ...			

N.B.—

A = O...
B = No...
P = Copy ... only.
Q = Copy heading only.

[7]

No 104
of 1888

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G. O. DATED 24th August 1888
No. 8351.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers

Report on — for fortnight

Ending 31st July 1888.

Back Paper, No. of 188

of 188

Public (1888) Dept.

From

The Pers. & Hind. Translator to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government Palacaud

Dated 6th August/88

Recd. 9

Report on Hindustani Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st July 1888.

Put 9/8

case, for the Co
at Native Courts
Government, for
on their being a
(13) Sullan
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Resident of Mysore
are changed every
other places, for
Military Station, a
of Coorg. It is a
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Pers. Third. Trans. Office
Chepauk 6th Augt 88

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proceedings, and says
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thus and Abdul Hak's
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case, for the Co
at Native Courts
Government, for
on their being a

(13) Sultan-
wonders that
Resident of Mysore
are changed every
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Military Station. A
of Coorg. It is a
And he does not
a Military Man
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well So his appo

Pors Third: Trans: Office
Chepauk 6th Augt/88

To

3

(6) Khassim
says in all re
Judiciary and
Public Service

from Governme
of Magistrate

(7) Shamu-
C. D. Act

will now be
did not Cost
have caused
expenses. Pro
of the Nature
immensely in
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Though th
and Princes, t
fraud and de

(8) Do
the Creation of
Honorary
Magistrates

is a great fre
the result will be
Muhammadan
Government- wi

Public (1888) Depth.

Comment no 2773

From

W. D'Lmeorque Esq.
Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government

Dated 2nd
Rec'd 3 August 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
11 AUG 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers—

Report on— for the Second
Fortnight of July, 1888.

Print 11/8

5

Government- wi

Kep
c
Hindusta (1888) Depa
for
fortnight-ending
Conte
Page

I Nil

II Home Administration

(a) Police

(1) Thefts in Madras 1

(b) Courts

(2) Small Cause Courts and Debtors Act ... do

(3) Honorary Magistrates ... ... do

(c) Nil

(d) Education

(4) Muhammadans & Native education — 2

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

(g) Nil

(h) Nil

(i) Nil

(j) Nil

(k) General

(5) Pay of Army Head Quarters ... do

(6) Muhammadans & Public Service 3

III Legislation

(7) C. D. Act ... ... do

(8) Honorary Magistrates ... ... do 4

(9) C. D. Act 4

IV Native States

(10) Deposition of rulers ... ... do

(11) The good luck of Kashmir ... do

(12) England's character & spirit by her Residents ... ... do 5

(13) Resident of Mysore 5

V Nil

VI Nil

List of Newspapers

No.	Name of the Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported Number of members	Dates of papers received and examined for the year 1888
1	Shiksha-vilasa	Triplicane Madras	400	18th Jan 28th July 88
2	Saridaha-chintamani	Royapettah Madras	640	21st Jan 28th "
30	Swadesha-mitra	Triplicane Madras	100	5th " 19th Jan 26th "
4	Shiksha-vilasa			

Public (1888) Dept.

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in Madras
houses
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Public (1888) Dept.

1

(1) Ja
has another arti
Thefts in Madras
where houses
entri were mad
to the reduction
the thieves are
be increased in

(2) Sham
has another long
Small Cause Courts
and Debtors Act-
Cause Court ju
to whom they are
and calls the at
administration of

(3) Do
last week on
Honorary
Magistrates

appointment as
of great regret
have had some
of our friend
we shall have
present Gover

of the 12th July
by Muhammadans
for employment in
to Mussalmans
very city and
l fees of their

School Masters
to to explain
the English
sters are all
boys do not get-

Schools in Mysore)

of the 16th July
allowance between
Polacamund and
Nahableswar will
ers of the Army
call this extravagance,
thus spent regard-
European Sahibs?
d not stop it-
es not; go on
year, enjoy
money, you will
nce".

T NO 27

et Newspapers

a

Govt 5th July/88

CHIEF SECRETARY
BAUGH
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Public (1888) Dept.

1

5	Salna-i-Sabhan	do	do	150	2 5th	"
6	Inhapatch	do	do	200	15th + 3 4th	"
7	Khassim-ul-Akhbar	Bangalore		450	9th 12th 18th 19th 23rd and 24th	"
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar	do		300	12th and 19th	"

Table (1885) Orders

a.i. Sakhum of the 25
on thefts in Madras
mentions several case
se entered or attempts
Attributes this state of thing
thanas and does not believe
Re taiders, the police should
numbers, at any rate, tempora
"Courts"

ul. Akhbar of the 23rd Ja
ticle stating that the provision
of the new act are not
carried out by the Small
es who favour the Sakhkar
indebted and under obligation
tion of Government to the
te act by these courts.

Do says the forecast given
his subject turns out to be
right and Mr. Sultan Mukaymud.
n will have to revert to his
Munsiff, this will be a cause
to Muhammadans. We
thing till now to remind us
Lord Hobart, and it is to place
some thing to remind us of our
; if this comes to pass.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar

...p English is much wanted

Muhammadans and ... education

... in the race

... and well to

... should get up Societies in ...

... subscribe to pay the fees ...

... poor co-religionists.

Muhammadans ...

... are also wanted in the Sch...

... the first commencement ...

... language, for where the ...

... Brahmins the Mussalmans ...

... a fair start.

(This refers to certain Eng...

"General."

(5) Shams-ul-Akhbar notes that the present trans...

Pay of Army Head Quarters

... Madras and ...

... Poona and ...

... be continued to the Emplo...

Head Quarters. "Do you ...

... whose money it is, that is ...

... lessly for the enjoyment of ...

... the Finance Commission con...

... and the Secretary of State ...

... increase this expense en...

... yourselves with the people ...

... not have another such ... with ...

Public (1888) Dcpts.

...ul-Akhbar ... Dec...

...ct "appointments Muhamm...

...a ...re left out in the cold ...

...loyed will soon be entirely rach...

...le to Service, even the appointme...

...l. "ll soon cease to be pa...

...ter

...islation

...l-Akhbar of the 26th Sept...

... says this act was a mea...

... of repressing vice which ...

... rampant in every street. Sh...

... such and Government might ...

... out of the Nilgiri exodus ...

... stitution was rare in the days ...

... le, but has increased ...

... the British, though this act ...

... on it.

... English have introduced arts ...

... have also brought in immorali...

... it.

... Do says the Scheme for ...

... Honorary Magistrates is said ...

... to have been started by the ...

... Honorable Mr. Hutchins, who ...

... d of Hindus especially Brahmins ...

... that the junior Magistrate, a ...

... will be turned out and ...

... have Rs. 350 a month

two kinds with
mmadan will not lie
e have since heard
ese appointments.

(9) Tuhafah of the
disapproves of the disco
C. D. Act. compul
prostitutes, but says pro
creased under the Englis
it will be worse. Reprin
"Am" of Lahore of the S
providing women for troop
Native

(10) Shams-ul-Akhbar o
an article from Der-us- Sul
Deposition of rulers attention of
fact that
States are deposed on the
political Agent without any
(11) Khazain-ul-Akhbar
of the appointment of Mr. Cu
The good luck of Kashmir and consid
Government
designs on that state.
(12.) Do 12th Sept
of Major Denille al-Ayderal
England's Character Spoilt by her Residents part
proceed
Government should enquire into

-ct of the
a cause of ill feeling
loyalty of Native States
e to trust Governme
?- Akhbar of the 12th July
Resident is left at Jeypore
Residents and Assistant Resident
ese Months, and Jeypore is not le
Resident is judge of the Civil a
Chief and Judicial Commissione
l of patronage for the Viceroy
are if the offices he appoints,
d totally unacquainted with
o considers this matter, but is for
so. We believe, Sir C. St. John
olitical office, and knows Mukund
ent may be fortunate for Jeypore

B Lowis
Colonel
sian Attaché: Translator to Govt.

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Calcutta

Public (1888) Dept.

Public (1888) Dept.

Clement no 2775

From

W. Dumergue Esq.

Malayalam Translator

to Govt

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Dated 9th

Rec'd 3 August 1888.

CHIEF SECRETARY
11 AUG 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Malayalam Newspapers —

Report on — for the Second

Fortnight of July 1888.

Read 11/8

are going to establish a Sub. Magistrate's Court at Vadu-
vāgaram in the Palghat Taluk, a Corr. responds in the
Hindu Patrika of the 14th July expresses a hope that the
Collector of Malabar will also endeavour to dispose this
consideration at an early date. The place is said to be
infested with pick-pockets and other immoral characters.

8. A Correspondent in the Hindu Patrika of the
21st July states that the inquiry ordered by Government in
the matter of certain allegations that lately appeared
in some of the Newspapers against the Conduct of a
Certain Sub. Registrar in the Malabar District, was allowed to be
conducted by inferior & irresponsible officers. The most serious
charges preferred against the Collector's conduct in respecting a petition
received by the Board touching the Corruption of a
Magistrate (a Native Gentleman of Ceylon) & the Magistrate himself
State is very Corrupt, and suggests that if his Corruption
should be proved, he should be transferred from that place
and the Collector himself should conduct the inquiry, pro-
viding him with all witnesses as in the Case of the Tellicherry
Sub-Judge. The writer then Concludes with a hope that as the
Collector Mr. Winterbotham is a good and an able man, this will
not be done.

III Legislation.

9. A Correspondent in the "Hindu Patrika" of the
14th July in inquiring whether the new Religious Institutions
Bill is ready, expresses an opinion that unless some measures
are taken to preserve such institutions, there is much im-
provement.

10. Referring to the Debtors act recently passed,
another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper obser-
ves that the act which is apparently intended for the pro-
tection of Debtors has in practice become a Curse to families
who stand in need of a loan. The writer then says that
the object of the act is stated by some to be, to enable Govern-
ment to raise loans from the public at a low rate of interest
by rendering other moneys transactions in the Country im-
possible, and that a recent decision of the Madras High Court

(J) Forests - Nil.
(K) Railways - Nil.
(L) Public works - Nil.
(M) Salt - Nil.
(N) Excise.

4. Referring to the gross Corruption prevalent
among officials in Malabar, an article in the "Hindu Patrika"
of the 14th July says that it is more common where there
is little chance of its being brought to light and in the Reve-
nue Department than in the Judicial, because the bills
are chiefly appearing before the officers of the Revenue
Department are uneducated men, incapable of de-
tecting the Corruption of the Courts. A hope is then
expressed that the Collector Mr. Winterbotham who claims
some knowledge of this District will do his best to check
the Corruption prevailing among the local Magistrates.

5. A Correspondent in the same issue of the
paper abovementioned considering the opinions expressed by
some Europeans and by some of the Commissioners ap-
pointed by Government, in the matter of Compensation
payable for Tenants' improvements, as highly in-
jurious to the interests of Tenants, says that the
rates of Compensation paid for trees in improve-
ments in Chavakkad are inadequate. The writer then
complains of the heavy fees levied for the renewal
of Cowle leases, and suggests that the period of
years for which those leases are now allowed
to run should be doubled, and invites the attention
of Government and the High Court to the subject.

6. A Correspondent in the "Hindu Patrika"
of the 21st July complains of the low rates of Com-
pensation allowed for Tenants' improvements in
Malabar, and suggests certain rates for adoption,
viz:- for each Cocoanut tree, not less than Rs 10; for each
pepper-vine, Rs 2; for four of the jack trees, each
Rs 10; and for the rest 1 Rupee each; and for other trees
at the rates proper in each case.

7. Referring to a rumour that the Government

I Foreign Politics—Nil.

II Native administration—

(a) Police—Nil.
(b) Courts—Nil.
(c) Jails—Nil.
(d) Education—Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal.

1. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 14th July is noticing with pleasure the recent establishment of a Dispensary at Chalakkudy in the Palghat Taluk, and the Conductorship and professional skill of the Hospital Assistant appointed but expresses a hope that the Local Fund Board will properly supply the Dispensary with the required medicines.

2. Two articles in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 21st July, relating to the administration of the Calicut Municipality by Mr. Krishna Iyer as chairman, which is stated by one of the two disatisfaction, says that though Mr. Krishna Swami Iyer may be said to have been elected to the discredit of Municipal affairs and somewhat inefficient, he deserves praise for his patience and integrity of purpose it then expressed that at the forthcoming election, the Councillors will, forgetting whatever differences exist now among themselves, elect as their Chairman one who is really competent and who is not connected with former quarrels. Mr. Lazarus a barrister and one of the Councillors is held to be in every way qualified to hold the office of Chairman.

3. Referring to an enquiry made by Government whether the Palghat Municipality wished to be invested with the rights of electing their own Chairman and to the reply given by them that the time for it had not come, and referring also to the frequent ruptures taking place in the Council when a Candidate fails to succeed in his attempt to be elected as Chairman, another article in the same issue of the paper observes that unless there is some one in the Council who is acknowledged by all the Councillors to be competent, it is better to have the Divisional officer as Chairman.

(4) Land Revenue and Settlement—Nil.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Local Self-Government Legislation and Administration in India.

Report on miscellaneous news papers for the second fortnight of July 1888.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Dates of papers received and translated during the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut.	14th & 21st July	900
2	[illegible]Vartman[illegible]	Cochin	21st July	700

Index of Contents of the Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the Second Fortnight of July 1888.

I. Foreign Politics—Nil. Page.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police—Nil.
(b) Courts—Nil.
(c) Jails—Nil.
(d) Education—Nil.
(e) Local and Municipal.
√(1) Dispensary at Attathur to be properly superintended with Medicines.
√(2) Administration of the Calicut Municipality by Mr. Hill. Shall he any longer act as Chairman.
√(3) On the election of the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality.
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—Nil.
(g) Forests—Nil.
(h) Railways—Nil.
(i) Public Works—Nil.
(j) Salt—Nil.
(k) General.
√(1) Among to what Class of officials Corruption more Common in Malabar.
√(2) Certain remarks on the rate of Compensation allowed for 'Kuanto' in procurement and on the fees to be paid for the renewal of Kanam Tenures.
√(3) Suggesting certain rates for adoption in the case of 'Kuanto' in procurement.
√(4) The proposed Sub-Magistrate's Court at Tadiyangadam should be established at an early date.
√(5) Consumption of a Sub-Magistrate.

III. Legislation.

√(1) The necessity for passing the Religious Institutions Bill at an early date.
√(2) Remarks on the Debtors Act.

IV. Native States.

√(1) Administration of Cochin by the late Maharaja.
√(2) Efforts proposed to be made in Travancore for the improvement of agriculture.

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

Public (1888) Department.

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

No. 33 of 1888.

Dated 2nd August.

Received 3

Subject.

Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending the 31st July 1888.

…re pouring in for the da… …oits from the
…neighbo…g Countries. Fr… …e police officers
…are most… them such as … …were inefficient
…in Ind… and went to Burm… …uah as the only
…cho… of promotion. M… …any of these
…gentlemen are represen… …ted as having
…gone there with a profou… …ind contempt
…o Burmah and the … …Burmese and
…s knowing nothing of … …the people, their
…customs or their lang… …uage.

2nd August 1888

Office of the Canarese Translator to Government

S. Mangesha Rao
Canarese Translator
to Government.

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gentlemen are represen
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as knowing nothing of
Customs or their lang

2nd August 1888

Office of the Canarese
Translator to Governm

Ag

complaint. It is very pa
h outrages when commit
w and especially by Europeans
the accused that the
lled was a Hindu; the case
been different if he were
n or an Englishman. The
fine of Rs 5 is too light
he gravity of the offence
ion of the accused. But
lace is that instead of
l scot-free he met with
hment at least. The
ts the advisability
copy of the Judgment
ies of the place where
is a special Magistrate.
Dacoity in Upper Burmah
is as rife as ever. A
large section of the
taken to it and there
w many years more it
the country settles
quiet. The Burmese
disarmed; but arms

1888

the Rana acted in the wa
it was wrong on his pa
would it not have been
government of India to
cause of the Rana's
account of the motive
by the Political Agent
India it cannot but
that there must be
or other for the allege
disloyalty.

VI. Miscellaneous.

1. A Magistrate fined } The
of the 17th instant says:
We hear from our correspo
case of M. W. Huddleson
of Thynad who had come
on business in March
had been charged wi
illegally assaulting
a peon of the Customs
come on for hearing
Magistrate of Banga
Ultimo it was decide
should pay a fine o

ty as he may possess for
all his creditors, who may
'l get a dividend of four
rupee.

tates

of the powers } The Karnataka
halwar. } Prakashika of
the 23rd instant-

ring extract from the Hope:—
alwar is one of the princes
jurisdiction of the Political
ntral India. Lately this
prived of his powers.
this seems to be as
ters had been sent by
ll the feudatory princes
the loyalty manifested
rection with the Jubilee
racious Majesty the
ia. One of these letters
ddressed to the Rana of
re-directed the same
l Agent. For this act
the Rana was deprived
vers. If it is true that

The Judge, therefore, had
material on which to fo
decision as to the instal
the defendant should
to pay. The defendant
but he had means to
that sum, though not
to pay to the extent of
The Judge, therefore, mi
have directed the defe
Rs 75 a month as
and by so doing, he
done justice both to
and to the defend
Stands, it is an
defendant, and
is likely to lose his
defendant, unable
instalment of Rs 175
by the court, together
of other creditors, and
and his family as
to declare himself
under the new
imprisonment for

month, because this le
vant but Rs 175 with
support himself and his
dren, to keep up his hou
age and to pay his other
What the Judge should
in the matter was to
koned up the expenses
of dues to other creditors
e before the Court),
defendant has to meet
salary of Rs 350 a month.
ren have been found
nce of Rs 150 might be
able, out of which the
t have directed the
to pay the decree by
of Rs 75 a month, by
gement the claim
been satisfied within
s.
older had consented
of his claim by
his only objection being
of the instalment offered

Civil Court, towards
he failed to see why
should be placed in
than they, which wo
case if he allowed
Rs 50 a month as
him. Under these ci
he directed the de
pay the amount by
of 175 Rs per mens
The learned Judge
the above decision
Section 266, claus
Civil Procedure b
clause "one moiety
a public officer
of a Railway compa
from attachment
facts of the case
they are reported
our Madras Contem
that the learned
the law in compe
in the case to pay

...pees five hundred and ...
...sive of costs. The defend...
350, out of which he has ...
...self and three children, ...
50 a month towards a debt ...
...n creditor. He pays Rs 80 a ...
...boarding, and has als...
carriage and horse. The ...
not state what amount ...
the support of the three ...
but we may take it to be ...
...less than Rs 60 a month, ...
...being Europeans.
...the defendant's expenses ...
...at Rs 190, or in round ...
...os a month — and the ...
...has been made at ...
...igure — there is left ...
...rs to the defendant; ...
...learned judge of ...
...bourt of Small Causes ...
...his judgment, held ...
...ernment and Railway ...
...e made to pay one- ...
...alaries through a ...

...f the members; some of the ...
What is going on at the ...
cannot even sign their ...
Suggests that the Govern...
publish small manua...
the necessary particu...
Municipality and the ...
members and that ...
should be supplied ...
of the Manual; an...
a week the members ...
lectured to on the ...
the Manual.
(k) General
Down on } A case is ...
Debtors } Columns of ...
Contemporary, which ...
that the law is often ...
that it is rendered ...
by those who admin...
who as judges, are ...
to exercise the disc...
in them. It would ...
native had obta...
against a Europe...

upees five hundred and
sive of costs. The defend
350, out of which he has
self and three children,
50 a month towards a debt
n creditor. He pays Rs 80 a
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1888

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a week the members
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(K) General

Down on Debtors } A case is
Columns of
Contemporary, which
that the law is often
that it is rendered
by those who admin
who as Judges, are
to exercise the disc
in them. It would
native had obta
against a Europe

5

of municipalities does not le
filled; for though some oth
roughfares and drains are
t are in a stinking state,
e of mortality exceeds the
idemics decimate the people
dying in numbers. This
ot only see with their eyes
d in the papers; nevertheles
remedying these evils never
selves to the members. No
of the members attend the
dressed in finery which
means could afford and
through the receipts and
propose measures for
e already too-numerous
ss trifling matters. But
stion what are the causes
epidemics, of the extra-
hs of women at childbirth,
are in need of water
on. The cause of all
duty is the want of
d consequent ignorance

aware that the Overseer's
a tender, but he does e
the Rs 7000 Contract wo
reference to others. The
at the instance of the P
Engineer has since exa
of the Overseer's brother
his contract. This is
Those of us who take
Local Fund adminis
application of the Loca
no instances to convinc
facts disclosed by
dwindle into insign
Compared with the
and audacious mi
of the Funds that o
in many a Distric
apparently with
with impunity.

3. Municipality } The m
Municipalities genera
the meeting after dis
and disbursements

left the following two impor
ained.
overseer has, during his
ure of office as an acting
1886, ever measured any of
orks under the Board, and
ment for the same.
peremptory provisions of
of the Local Boards' Act
mplied with, since he acted
neer whenever his brother
for contract after Mr.
, and whenever he had
's on his recommendations
r, and while he had
g out the contract works
occasions.
etion could be answered
to the records in the
e. As regards the second,
a written permission of
the District will suggest
n justice to the Overseer
y that the President

here be a fall in the attend
non-official members, the
will jump to the conclusion
gentlemen are apathetic
Local Self-Governmen
not succeeded in the Di
earnestly hope the Gover
annul the resolution
subject to be laid
meeting for discussion
2. Government and The Vijayadhwaja } The
from our correspondent
secretary to the Gover
has been pleased to
from the letter of "Jus
this paper in re the
Gooty Overseer while a
of the Anantapur a
the Collector Presiden
with information on th
therein. We are not
all the details of th
offered by the Presid
assured that the Go

inistration.

l Municipal.

nd } The Vijayadhvaja of th
ticy. } 26th instant says:—

The District Board of
trict have, we understan
olution suspending the
travelling allowance to
members on the ground of
ds. Private gentlemen
derable sacrifice of time
in taking long journeys to
tings. Not infrequently they
ecuniary loss by their
place of business. To
ay the travelling expenses
ckets is, to say the least,
six out of the twenty four
tuting the Board were
meeting in which the
on was passed. Three of
ers are residents of
ere the meetings are held
appreciate the hardships
w. If on this account

...spapers.

Place of publication.	Reported No. of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the fortnight.
Monthly.		
Udipi	400	June 1888.
Fortnightly		
Udipi	200	15th July 1888.
Weekly		
Bangalore	400	16th and 23rd July 1888.
Bangalore	12.	14th and 21st July " .
Bangalore	2000	19th and 26th July " .
...sore	1000	17th and 24th July " .
...llary	275.	19th and 26th July " .

1888

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

Down on debtors.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native states.

The withdrawal of the Rana of Jhalwa...

V. Prospects of the ... the condition ... the ...

Nil.

VI. Miscella...

1. A Magisbria...

2. Dacoity in Up...

1888

newspapers.

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Mysore	1000	17th and 24th July " .
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(j) Salt.

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(k) General.

Down on debtors.

III. Legislation.

Nil.

IV. Native states.

The withdrawal of the Rana of Jhalwa

V. F[illegible] sets of the [illegible] ondition of the [illegible]

Nil.

VI. Miscella[illegible]

1. A Magisbria[illegible]

2. Dacoity in Dy[illegible]

No. 33 of 1888.

...ese Newspapers for the

...ing the 31st July 1888.

Contents.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT MADRAS 5 AUG 88

...tics.

...nistration.

...l Municipal.

...nd pound-foolish policy.

... and the Vijayadhwaja.

...ty.

...nue and Settlement.

tent persons. In these circumstances it

some pecuniary remuneration. The Secret

on the advice of the India Council, which

rilians whose only aim is to support their co

of India, disregarding the grievances of the Na

Editor recommends the abolition of the Council

located at the first meeting of the National Co

minded Members of Parliament ought to be se

the Editor exhorts his countrymen to co-operate

this purpose.

Telugu Translator's Office,
Madras 6 August, 1888

Yash

Te

dity is working manifold mischief in
ecomes the Magistrate of a village he ha
ons for life, but he has in his hands God
ing them to his children and children's childre
its sensibilities are, the Local Government seems
omaly and has been trying to repeal the old
illage rule by introducing new ones. These
t been formally passed into an act which,
reat way to mitigate the sufferings of thousands
t resort to village Courts for justice. Even if
ee now it will but repair only a very limited
njury that is now done to the masses, for it affects
the village head, and no provision has yet
lighten his other burdens and to do greater
s are the bulk of the nation and whose hard-
the Coffers of the State."

Miscellaneous.

raprakāsika, of the 28th July, contends in a
long leader, headed "The Home Government
an 36 Crores and 33 Lacs of Rupees were un-
in England on account of India. It seems,
bers of Parliament, who were hitherto Honorary
be paid for their trouble, and if this is not done,
e their places, which will be then filled by

1888

III Legis

7. Under the heading "Village A

Village Autonomy."

n English article, the following: "That the go
in the Madras Presidency is anything but sa
"fact. The system that has been working for s
ntlived its usefulness if any and yet the a
ment has not been drawn to this fact. The
"ment is the Village Munsiff or Village Mag
"the functions of a Revenue Collector, of a Po
"nal Magistrate and of a Civil Judge. Ad
"he has a thousand and one duties to disch
"under any one particular class. He has
"chickens and sheep to a European officer or a
"palanquins to a Tahsildar or another high
"to Burmah and to impress workmen for an
"to do several other sundry works which req
"cal exertion. Thus he has more functions th
"talent can with any the least sense of duty
"upon his mental as well as physical energy
"the present class of village Munsiffs can
"absence of educational qualifications for
"Magistrate is the root of the besetting sin. Ste D

ainst the South-Indian Railway Co

certain Station asked him in an imp

ket. The Munsiff fined the Company a su

es that the low paid Ticket-Collectors beha

plaints are seldom made, as poor persons ca

tings.

) General.

yana Rao, a Correspondent from Surapuram

of the Andhraprakāsika, of the 21st July, write

abolishment of the Post Office at Lingasagur,

Surapuram. The present Post-Office is a

ecial people of the place, especially to the Mar-

tees and Lingayets who have transactions with

a, Bellary, Proddutur, Adoni and Sholapur.

ice has a monthly income of Rs 100. If the Post-

th Dras will, on examination of the accounts, find

riences no loss by keeping this office, it should

ir

l

avidhēyi, of the 20th July, complains that the

ar Letter-peons at Masulipatam, who have mul-

r le duties to perform, are continually occupied

berry's post, and draw, moreover, a very low salary

bed at their risk to sell every week post-Cards and

ate of Rs. 20.

ry

2

1888

ms that the Municipal authorities inst

edings for committing a nuisance aga

charge them (1) with letting dirty water p

nd (2) with throwing the leaf-platters into the

correspondent, the dirty water complained of,

the households which ought to pass into the

into the street

platters on the other hand are cast by the perso

be removed by the Municipal Servants. In

people contravene the Municipal laws, and

that the authorities will look into these grieva

(f) Land Revenue

3. The Sanmārgadarśini, of May

Suggestions to discontinue Jamabandy

sary, as the ryots are now pretty intelligent,

even

ing the issue of Pattahs are raised. Besides,

place between December and February, but i

Tanuku Talugs, it has not commenced even n

have been waiting far from their homes all

in the usual jamabandy places. The Editor

the Jamabandy proceedings are dispensed

(h) Railways.

4. The Andhraprakāsika, of the 2

On the behaviour of low paid Railway servants.

B.A, of the High Court, brought before the D

...e fortnight ending the 31st July

Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
[illegible]		
Pittapore	120.	24th July 1888.
Masulipatam.	100.	26th July 1888.
Madras.	500.	16th, 23d and 30th July 1888.
Masulipatam	300.	23d and 28th July 1888.

Administration.

) Education.

ing "The Christian College and Mr Grigg's Orders";

the Andhraprakāsika, of the 21st July, finds

fault with the first and second Orders of Mr.

...t the ex-parte report of the Professors of the

...being a mere reproduction of the first, Cuddl...

...ge. There was not the slightest cause for an

...ristian College Students from entering other

...Director of Public Instruction was unjust,

...t unsatisfactory. Lord Connemara should,

...remove the distress of the Students whose

Colleges is prevented.

(c) Local and Municipal.

...nt of the Hindūdēśābhimāni, of the 21st July

CHIEF SECRETARY
BANGALORE

e fortnight ending the 31st July 188

tents.

(i) — Public Works —

Nil.

(j) — Salt —

Nil.

(k) — General —

Comments on the abolishment of the Linga-
sugur Post-Office.

About the responsibilities of the ill-paid
Letter-peons at Masulipatam.

III. — Legislation.

"Village Autonomy".

IV. — Native States.

Nil.

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

Nil.

VI. — Miscellaneous.

"The Home Government of India".

14.

coits from the
le police officers
were inefficient
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ind contempt
Burmese and
the people, their
nage.

S. Mangesa Rau
Canarese Translator
to Government.

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The Vijayadhwaja 19th July 1888.

2. Dacoity in
Upper Burmah.

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ascertain the
act? Or
iety acquired
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Vittanta Chintamani

The Vrittanta Chintamani 17th July 1888.

ondent that the
special Magistrate
here (Bangalore)
last and who
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fore the Deputy
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that the accused
Rs 5 in addition

The Karnataka Prakashika 23rd July 1888.

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IV. Native St
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The Mysore Thittanta Bodhini,
14th July 1888.

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the percentage
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and cattle ar
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the municipality.
blishment

The Vrittanta Patrika: 26th July 1888.

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(1) Whether the
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(2) Whether th
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The Vijayadhvaja
26th July 1888.

II Home Adm

(c) Local and

1. Penny- arise a

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The Vijayadhvaja,
26th July 1888.

Anantapur Dis

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List of Ne

No.	Names of newspapers.
1	Sudarshana
2	Mitrodaya.
3	Karnataka Prakashika
4	Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini
5	Vrittanta Patrika.
6	Vrittanta Chintamani
7.	Vijayadhvaja

1888

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people

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er Burmah.

Confidential

Report on Cana

Fortnight ende

I Foreign Poli

Nil.

II. Home Admi

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

Nil.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education

Nil.

(e) Local a

1. Penny-wise

2. Governmen

3. Municipa

(f) Land Re

Nil

(g) Forests

Nil.

(h) Railways.

Nil.

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 6th
Received } August 1888.

Subject.

Forwarding Report on Telugu Newspapers for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1888.

1888

may be desirable to grant

ary of State for India

is composed of pensioned

ntrymen at the expense

tives of India. The

which was already ad-
abolition

ngress at Bombay. Liberal

bstituted for them, and

with the Congress for

O'Sport

lugu Translator

to Government.

"of appointment by here

"For when once a man b

"monopoly of his functi

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. . . . . "Dull as

"to have realised this an

"Codes concerning the v

"new laws have not ye

"if passed, will go a g

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"the Act comes into for

"portion of the great i

"the Civil functions of

"been even thought of b

"justice to the ryots, wh

"earned fees go to fill

Andhraprakāsika, July, 28th, 1888.

8. The Andh

"The Home Government of India."

of India" that more th

lafully spent last yea

moreover, that the Mem

Members request now t

they will probably vac

1888

Hindūdesābhimāni, July, 14th, 1888.

hutonomy" the Hindū-

(of the 14th July.)

dēsābhimāni says, in

vernment of the village

tisfactory, is a well known

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ttention of the Govern-

representative of Govern-

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bear". . . . . "The

the post of the village

ded to this the system

...[illegible] lady
A Ticket-Collector at a
manner to show his tic
Rs100. The Editor obser
generally rudely. Cou
not take legal proceed
(h

5. C. Nara

Andhraprakāsika,
July, 21st, 1888.

Comments on the abolish-
ment of the Singanīgūr
Post-office.

against the rumoured
about 30 miles from S
great boon to the Comme
warees, Sowcars, Coma
Madras, Bombay, Poon
Moreover the Post-Off
master-General of Ma
that Government exper
be retained.

6. The Budh

Budhavidhēyi,
July, 21th, 1888.

About the responsibilities of th
the ill-paid letter-peons at
Masulipatam.

tifarious and responsib
and have not even a dr
They are besides compelle
Covers, &c. to the amount

...[illegible] 1888

...tute in the Police-Courts
...nst the townspeople.
...in into the street-drains,
...streets. According to the
...only the water used in
...public sewer. The leaf-
...s who use them, in order that they
...neither case do the towns-
...te Correspondent hopes
...nees.

...and Settlement.

...regards the holding of Jammargadorini,
May, 1888.
...jamabandy as unneces-
...nd no disputes concern-
...amabandy should take
...tte Bhīmavaram and
...w, though the Curnams
...is time with their accounts
...links that the sooner
...with, the better.

1st July, Reports that Andhraprakāsika,
July, 21st, 1888.
Mr. Ramakrishna Pillay,
istrict Munsiff, Chingleput,

Report on Telugu Newspapers for [illegible] 1888

No.	Names of Newspapers
	Monthly.
1.	Monthly.
1.	Sanmārgadarśini
2.	Budhavidhēyi
	Weekly.
3.	Andhraprakāśika
4.	Hindūdēśābhimāni

II. Home.

(a)

Andhraprakāśika July, 21st, 1888.

Under the heading

The Christian College and Mr. Grigg's Orders.

Grigg, which were issued [illegible] College, the second ord[er] only in milder langu[age] order preventing some [students] Colleges. The Order of [the] tyrannical, unclear [and] prompted by his kindn[ess] admission into other [Colleges].

Hindūdēśābhimāni, July, 21st, 1888.

2. A Correspondent on the irregular proceedings of the Mahalpathem Municipality

Report on Telugu Newspapers for th

Con—

Page—

I. — Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. — Home Administration.

(a) — Police —

Nil.

(b) — Courts —

Nil.

(c) — Jails —

Nil.

(d) — Education —

The Christian College and Mr Griggs orders.

(e) — Local and Municipal —

On the irregular proceedings of the Masulipatam Municipality.

(f) — Land Revenue and Settlement —

Suggestions to discontinue Jamabandy.

(g) — Forests —

Nil.

(h) — Railways —

On the behaviour of low-paid Railway servants.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for

Current No 2818

Public (1888) Department.

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

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 22 AUG 88 MADRAS

No. 148

Dated 19 august 1888.

Received 20

Subject.

Report on Tamul Newspapers for the ~~week~~ fortnight ending 31st July 1888.

the English people at the
expense of the Indians, and
that they prove themselves
to be the enemies of India
inasmuch as they do not reveal
the facts relating to this country
but conceal them. Even when
the British Parliament is
inclined to do some good to
this country, the India Council
acts as a barrier. It is for these
reasons that men in this coun-
try are in favour of the abolition
of this council. If the councils
in this country be reformed, then
there will not be the slightest
need for the India council; and
it is but proper that the members
Parliament themselves should,
through a Committee appointed
from among their own number,
controul Indian affairs.

Tamul Translator's Office.
Nellore. 19th August. 1888.

C. A. Pracleman

Tamul Translator
to Government.

any way, be bettered. The ryot has mainly to depend on the tanks for his cultivation. In many places the repair of tanks is not attended to; and where it is attended to, the work is given out on contract, by which large sums of money are spent without any adequate work in return. If the repair of tanks be entrusted to the ryots themselves they will accomplish the work with less cost and more care, for they are the persons to be benefitted by it.

VI Miscellaneous

9. The Vicatatoothan of the 21st July remarks that all large salaried appointments, whether military or civil, are given to Europeans, and that the work they turn out for such large salaries is exceedingly tripling.

10. The Swadesamitran of the 21st July says that the members of the India Council act with partiality when dealing with Indian affairs, and that they favour the English merchants and

/ the

started and questions of public interest discussed in them. Knowing all these, the English Lords will not rule this country as before. The Governors-General should hereafter govern India with the consent of the people. The coming Governor-General seems to understand this well. He should break through custom and introduce in India various changes suitable to the times; but he will have to be resolute for the Civilians here will not easily give him scope in his work of innovation.

III Legislation.

Nothing deserving notice.

IV Native States

Nothing deserving notice.

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

8. A Correspondent writing to the Tarangay Naison of the 21st July deplores the poverty of the agricultural classes, and observes that whatever good Government may do by the extension of rail-roads and telegraph-lines, the condition of those classes will not in

/ any

but it seems that by this appointment he wished to conciliate the Liberal party. The foremost men of England do not now come out to India as Governors-General, for they cannot bear to see the injustices done in this country. The work, moreover, of the Governor-General of India is daily becoming more onerous. The people of India are at the present day anxious to learn their position and better themselves. Hence the Governors-General have a hard time of it here. It appears from a London telegram that Lord Lansdowne stated to Dadabhoy Nowrojee his opinion that the English should no longer rule India as they chose, seeing that they have the sole power in their hands, and that the time had come to rule India according to public opinion, as the Indians have progressed in civilization and intellect. This is quite true. Under the British rule the natives have advanced in various ways. They are not so listless as formerly, but bring to light the oppressive acts of English officials. One may see everywhere associations started

1888

the Income-tax in India. This tax is now levied on all persons whose Incomes are not less than Rs 500 a year; but seeing the great hardship entailed by this tax on persons whose incomes are so low as Rs 500. the law should be so modified as to exempt persons whose incomes are below Rs 1000. a year from payment. The officers who assess this tax annoy people uselessly by serving notices on those who are not subject to the tax, and contrive to fill their own pockets by such means. This neither profits Government nor the people. The duty of assessing this tax should not be left in the hands of Revenue Officers.

The next Governor-General of India.

7. The Swadesh Amitran of the 28th July says that Lord Lansdowne, the future Governor-General of India, cannot lay claim to the ability and experience of such rulers as Lord Ripon or Lord Dufferin, and is not so well advanced in years as they. The present Prime Minister of England being of the Conservative party, it is surprising that he should have appointed Lord Lansdowne, a Liberal, as Governor-General; but

(i) Public Works.

Nothing deserving notice

(j) Salt.

Nothing deserving notice

(k) General.

The income-tax.

6. The Swadeshamitran of the 25th July says:- The complaint often expressed by the people of India and even by some great Englishmen is that in this country the poorer classes alone are brought under taxation while the richer classes contribute nothing. The cultivators from whom Government derive most of their revenue are generally very poor; and the Durkhast or land-application rules under which they cultivate their lands are unfavourable to them; labour too is dear and not easily obtainable. The ryots, while labouring under these disadvantages, have to pay in addition to land-tax, other taxes such as the road-cess, water-cess, etc. They were also paying for some time the license-tax. Lord Dufferin, taking into consideration the oft-repeated complaint that Government officers were let off free while the burden of taxation fell on others, imposed

the Deshabhimani of the 28th July asks why should there be only one Councillor elected for the 2nd Division and two Councillors for each of the 4th and 5th divisions of the Tirpapooliyore Municipality, while the 2nd Division is greater in extent and produces more revenue than either of the other divisions.

f. Land Revenue and Settlement.

Encroachment of lands in Tanjore.

5. A Correspondent of the Deshabhimani of the 28th July considers that as the practice exists among the mirassidars of Tanjore of encroaching on the beds of irrigation channels, by which the flow of water is diminished, and the out-turn of crop becomes less, a strict order should be promulgated that wherever the channels have been encroached upon, and show a diminution of extent as compared with Permash Accounts, the encroached lands should be given up, otherwise that the case will be proceeded with in a criminal court.

g. Forests.

Nothing deserving notice

h. Railways.

Nothing deserving notice

I. Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice

II. Home administration

(a) Police.

Nothing deserving notice

(b) Courts

Corruption in District Moonsiffs Courts

1. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 28th July says that corruption is practised by some of the subordinate officers in the Courts of District Moonsiffs.

The Subordinate Magistracy.

2. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 28th July advocates the separation of magisterial and revenue functions, and the payment of good salaries to subordinate magistrates, so as to place them above temptation

(c) Jails

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education

Nothing deserving notice

(e) Local and Municipal.

The Sanitation of Madras.

3. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran of the 18th July accuses the Sanitary overseers of the Madras Municipality of ignorance of even the rudiments of sanitation and of want of proper attention to their work.

The Tuticorin Municipal Councillors

4. A Correspondent of the

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
		Monthly.		
1	Jnananodiny	Madras	300	June 1888.
2	Swanodayam	Trangambar	580	July 1888.
		Bi-monthly.		
3	Vedanta Surnayan Patrikay	Madras	500	15th July 1888.
4	Brahma Vidhya	Chidambaram	300	31st July 1888.
		Trimonthly.		
5	Travancore Abhimany	Nagercoil	350	20 July 1888.
		Weekly.		
6	Vettikodiyon	Madras	200	21st & 28th July 1888.
7	Vicatatthon	Do.	1,500	21st & 28 July 1888.
8	Hindoo Janabhoodhany	Do.	200	21st & 28 July 1888.
9	Tarangay Saison	Do.	150	21st & 28 July 1888.
10	Deshabhimanny	Tirupatturpore	350	21st & 28 July 1888.
11	Swadesamitran	Combaconam	500	21st & 28 July 1888.
		Bi-weekly.		
12	Swadesamitran	Madras	1,000	18, 21st, 25 & 28 July 88

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CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 148 OF 1888.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. Corruption in District Municipal Courts.
2. The Subordinate Magistracy.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. The Sanitation of Madras.
4. The Tirupropliyore Municipal Commissioners.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

5. Encroachment of lands in Tanjore.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

6. The Income tax.
7. The next Governor-General of India.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

8. The poverty of the ryots.

VI. Miscellaneous.

9. Large salaries paid to Europeans.
10. The India Council.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 148 OF 1888.

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

CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. Corruption in District Municipal Courts.
2. The Subordinate Magistracy.

(c) Jails.

Nil.

(d) Education.

Nil.

(e) Local and Municipal.

3. The Sanitation of Madras.
4. The Kumbakonam Municipal Councillors.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

5. Encroachments of lands in Tanjore.

(g) Forests.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

6. The Income tax.
7. The next Governor-General of India.

III. Legislation.

Nil

IV. Native States.

Nil.

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

8. The poverty of the ryots.

VI. Miscellaneous.

9. Large salaries paid to Europeans.
10. The India Council.

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CONTENTS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Nil.

II. Home Administration—

(a) Police.

Nil.

(b) Courts.

1. Corruption in District Munsiff's Courts.
2. The Subordinate Magistracy.

(c) Jails.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

Nil.

(i) Public Works.

Nil.

(j) Salt.

Nil.

(k) General.

6. The Income-tax.

Gen 1056 Pub 8.11.88

572/74 Bill/Retd

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th October 1888.

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The Prince of Cabul .. .. *ib.*

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Magistrates and police .. .. *ib.*
Interference at Muharum .. .. *ib.*

(b)—*Courts*— .. .. *ib.*
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Janavinodiny"	Madras	300	Angust 1888.
2	"Satyatoothan"	Do.	5,000	October ,,
3	"Manthar Mitry"	Do.	500	,, ,,
4	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	,, ,,
5	"Narbhadacam"	Palamcottah	700	,, ,,
6	"Nyanadeepam"	Veeraraghavapuram ..	1,400	September 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
7	"Nyaunamritam"	Madras	50	1st October 1888.
8	"Soojoona Bhodiny"	Do.	350	1st and 16th Mar. and 1st and 16th April 1888.
9	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay" ..	Do.	500	1st October 1888.
10	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st ,, ,,
11	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	240	1st and 15th October 1888.
12	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	1st October 1888.
13	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st ,, ,,
14	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st ,, ,,
15	"Brahma Nyana Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	1st ,, ,,
16	"Sooja Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st and 15th October 1888.
17	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	1st October 1888.
18	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	30th September 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
19	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1at and 10th October 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	6th and 13th October 1888.
21	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
22	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
23	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
24	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
25	"Sanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	..	29th September, 6th and 13th October 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
26	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th October 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
27	"Hindujanasamskarni"	Madras	950	9th October 1888.
	Weekly.			
28	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	900	1st and 6th October 1888.
29	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	700	9th October 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
30	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	1st and 8th October 1888.
31	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	29th September and 5th October 1888.
32	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	4th and 11th October 1888.
33	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	2nd and 9th ,, ,,
34	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	27th September and October 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
35	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	29th September and 6th October 1888.
36	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st October 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
37	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	1st, 8th and 15th October 1888.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	29th September, 6th and 13th October 1888.
39	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	27th ,, 4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
40	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	25th ,, and 5th October 1888.
41	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,,
42	"Tuhafa"	Do. do. ..	200	30th ,, 1888.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	20th, 24th, 27th Sept. 1st, 4th, 8th Oct. 1888.
44	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	27th September and 11th October 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. We learn that a certain foreigner, having been suspected of being a Russian spy, was arrested at Rawalpindi. He is shortly to take his trial. To a diseased mind every object looks like a ghost. — KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Oct. 1888.

A Russian spy.

2. The same paper has the following:—The *Manchester Guardian* announces that Maha Raja Dhulip Singh has become impatient of the obscurity into which he has sunk since the death of his protector, M. Katacoff; that he is still living in Russia; that he has not drawn his pension since he left England, and that his family is well looked after by the British Government. Perhaps the Maha Raja thus prefers suffering misery in a foreign country because he has no hopes that, should he return to England, the British Government would give him protection and permit him to live honourably enjoying his private estates. It is the pride of their superior might that made the English annex the late Maha Raja's dominions, and refuse to the present Maha Raja the quiet enjoyment of his private estates, and they now consider their protection of the Maha Raja's family a matter of charity. — KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA. Oct. 1888.

Maha Raja Dhulip Singh.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st October, has an article, from *Rafyak-i-Hind*, narrating the excellent business qualities of the Amir's son, as shown whilst he was in charge in Cabul, and saying it would be a good plan for the new Governor-General to invite him to India to see how things are done here to cement the bonds of friendship and disconcert our enemies. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 1st, 1888.

The Prince of Cabul.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

4. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 6th October, observes that the pay now given to constables in the Police Department is so low that it does not attract men of even low education. It is not surprising that they should be often tempted to take bribes. Even the head constables in charge of small police stations are much the same. The police should be paid higher. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 13th October to the same effect. — TARANGAY NAISON, Oct. 6th, 1888.

The police constabulary.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akbhar*, of the 27th September, referring to a recent case in Bangalore, says the Magistrates always believe the police as against the public, which is bad for the latter. — KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 27th, 1888.

Magistrates and police.

6. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th October, complains of the Muharum arrangements and says many roads were unnecessarily stopped by rowdy and truculent mounted and dismounted police, whereby people were sent out of their way and kept out in the sun for hours. Does the Commissioner want to put a stop to the Muharum 10th-day doings? The police had no care for the people's arms and legs in the way they rode at them, and many people complain that by this procedure they were interfered with in their religious duties. Many people had to go home without being able to attend the Friday services for which they had set out. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 15th, 1888.

Interference at Muharum.

(b) Courts.

7. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd October, says that if the rumour is true that the district munsif's court of Trivaudy is to be transferred to Tanjore, there will be no benefit in the change, as — SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

The district munsif's court at Trivaudy.

Trivaudy is a growing town, which, as well as the villages for miles around, are benefited by the court located there and employ its time fully.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

8. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of October, recommends that the measures adopted in Burma, where heads of villages and chief castemen, instead of law courts, decide suits, may be introduced into India.

Suggestion to let heads of villages and chief castemen decide suits.

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

9. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th October, says Mr. Crawford is to be tried by a commission; so there is little hope of justice. Kunjan Menon and Hanumanta Rao have been convicted and punished. If justice is not done, it will be a disgrace to the Bombay Government. As Hanumanta Rao is punished it is difficult to see how Mr. Crawford can escape unless his white skin is considered.

Mr. Crawford's case.

(d) Education.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

10. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September, in referring to the unsatisfactory state of education in the English school at Alattur, prays that a better set of teachers be appointed to that school.

Unsatisfactory state of education in the English school at Alattur.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

11. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, anticipates the fall of the Perintalmanna school in Angadipuram as the grant earned by that institution on the results of the last annual examination was only annas 14. The writer then attributes this failure of the school to want of proper supervision by the inspecting schoolmaster.

Remarks on the Perintalmanna school in Angadipuram.

(e) Local and Municipal.

VICATATOOTHAN, Oct. 6th, 1888.

12. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 6th October, finds fault with the Madras Municipality for making slow progress in the construction of the drains of Madras and for expending large sums of money on them.

The drains in Madras.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 1st, 1888.

13. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st October, who refers to the very bad state of education in the Local Fund school at Chávakád, hopes that the President of the Taluk Board will compel the retirement on pension of the headmaster of that institution, who not only does not give proper education to his pupils but also receives illegal gratifications from the guardians of his pupils.

Attention of the Local Fund Board invited to the condition of the school at Chávakád.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Sept. 25th, 1888.

14. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th September, complains the health department do not look after Mylapore.

State of Mylapore.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September, complains that the new settlement in Wynaad has increased the assessment to such an extent that the people are unable to pay it, and that in the settlement some of the private janman lands have been entered as the property of Government.

Result of the settlement in Wynaad.

(h) Railways.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 10th, 1888.

16. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 10th October, suggests that, for the convenience of railway passengers, a carriage should be invariably attached to every train to serve as a closet. The *Sooga Jeevany* of the 15th October the same.

Water closets in railway carriages.

(k) General.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Oct. 6th, 1888.

17. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 6th October, would, on the score of economy, fix the salaries of Sub-Collectors at Rs. 1,000 a-month and the salaries of District Collectors and District Judges at Rs. 2,000.

Reduction proposed in the salaries of civilians.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, 6th. Oct, 1888.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th October, reports that the cost of the commission appointed to inquire into the case against Mr. Crawford will, acccording to rumour, amount to Rs. 1,53,000. If this report is true, the editor thinks that the case should be tried in a court of justice, as were Mr. Beames, Kunjan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, and others.

On the cost of the Crawford commission.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of October, states that when the Indian budget was brought before Parliament on the 10th August last, it was found that the expenditure exceeded the income by the sums spent on Burma and the defence of the northern frontier at Herat. India is in consequence threatened with bankruptcy.

On the Indian budget.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

20. The same journal complains that, as a rule, the pay given to village servants is very low, while the work exacted from them is great. Only some exceptional persons know something, while the majority are quite illiterate. How can such men conduct cases in which knowledge of criminal and civil law is absolutely necessary? As only a very few villagers have any knowledge at all, the kurnam uses his authority unduly over the people. The editor advises the establishment of a school in each village which young men are compelled to attend.

On the inefficiency of village servants and the necessity to establish schools in villages.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sep. 27th, 1888.

21. The other day the booking-clerk in the Bellary railway station charged two Brahmins with using two counterfeit rupees. The Brahmins were, however, let off on bail, although, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, the offence is not bailable. It is very surprising to hear that, although lately some five or six cases of using counterfeit coins occurred in the Bellary railway station, in none of them was the offence traced out and the offenders brought to justice. We hope the police authorities in conjunction with the railway authorities will try their utmost to detect the offenders and bring them to justice. If the actual offender is not found out, it leads one to suspect even those who might be innocent.

Using counterfeit coins.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September, contradicts a statement contained in an article that lately appeared in a recent issue of the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*, that the Collector's Sheristadar was swayed by sheer nepotism in making certain appointments and promotions in the revenue department of Malabar. And with reference to a further statement contained in the same article, that this injustice was allowed to be done because of the new Collector's necessary ignorance of the merits of the officers of this department, an opinion is expressed that some of his actions have evidently displayed that he possesses sufficient knowledge of the country and of the merits of the employés in this department.

Remarks on certain appointments and promotions made in the revenue department of Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

23. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in passing remarks regarding the former Sheristadar of Walawanád, lately transferred to Manjeri, says that this official was bent upon oppressing the people.

Remarks regarding the former Sheristadar of Walawanád.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 1st, 1888.

24. An article, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st October, disapproves, in the interests of the pecuniary resources of India, of the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin with regard to Burma and Sikkim, and of the Agrore expedition now under contemplation.

The policy of Lord Dufferin in India.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 1st, 1888.

25. In referring to various cases of corruption that have lately come to the notice of Government, another article, in the same issue of the paper, quite approves of the exemplary punishment given to Kunjan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, and suggests that if a proper official be deputed to make local inquiries regarding these cases, many more of them will yet be forthcoming.

Corruption of officials generally.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1888.

26. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th October, who begins with advising the corrupt officials in Malabar to give up their corrupt practices in future, says that, as the present Collector of Malabar is already conversant with the state of affairs in this country, everything has progressed well enough and suggests that transfers should be given to such of the officials as have been remaining long in the same station.

Steps taken by the new Collector to check corruption in Malabar approved.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1888.

27. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, complains that the cattle disease inspector is not to be seen in Temalprom (in the Pálghat taluk) where cattle disease is raging furiously.

Cattle disease in Temalprom.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Oct. 15th, 1888.

28. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th October, asks why do rows take place now between Hindus and Mussalmans; they never did before; it is because Government has not a settled policy in this matter. Sometimes Hindus triumph and sometimes Mussalmans, and both try in hopes of success.

Muharum disturbances.

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

29. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th October, laments that the sorrowful time of Muharum should have become a time of rejoicing and pleasure and of indulging in all kinds of grossness and indecency, so that respectable people are afraid to leave their houses; it is time for Government to interfere. Government, we know, do not wish to interfere in religious matters, but they can judge by the way the Muharum is spent by the Shias in Persia, Arabia, &c., how much of what goes on here belongs to the religious side of the question. We earnestly call the attention of Government to this matter; they might well put a stop to the acting and nonsense, buffoonery and indecencies that take place.

The Muharum.

MUZHAR-ULAJAIB, Oct. 11th, 1888.

30. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 11th October, has an article from *Niar-i-Auzum* on the riots at Agra, which says the Hindus were favored and the Mussalmans hardly used by the officials. If Government think the Mussalmans are not worthy of trust, they (the Mussalmans) should be turned out of the country.

Muharum.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 15th, 1888.

31. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th October, says it generally happens that the civilian who has most interest or who is most favoured by the Governor in power succeeds to a vacant place in Council. Mr. Stokes has been appointed passing over many seniors. Mr. Thomas, in justice, should have been appointed, but the authorities cover their eyes with the bandage of favouritism and injustice. Mr. Thomas is going home, probably to urge his claim, and if the Secretary of State is a just man, will be successful. It is a pity this kind of injustice is done in every department—the rightful claimants are deprived of their rights, which are seized by those who have no just claim, and seniority and right are overlooked, and the cleverer and more respected a man is the worse he is treated.

The Madras Council.

III.—LEGISLATION.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN, Sep. 29th, 1888.

32. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 29th September, is of opinion that Government should amend the law relating to devastanams, for the existing law is powerless to check the irregularities which take place at the elections of the members of the devastanan committees.

The devastanam law.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

33. Referring to the schedules of rates applicable to each locality for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Malabar, which were lately published in the *Malabar Gazette*, an article in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September says that the time which had been allowed for bringing in any objections to those schedules was not enough, as there was little chance of these coming to the notice of the people in the interior parts before it had elapsed. It is then said that as this is a matter affecting the whole district, it must be settled only after hearing the objections of all interested in it; that these schedules cannot be wholly accepted as they are for the most part prepared by persons who have not the interests of the people at heart and are not conversant with the custom of the country, and that in fixing the rates of compensation, due regard should be had to the scarcity of the trees, to the labor expended upon them, and to the market values of the fruits and the timber in each locality.

Remarks on the schedules for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Malabar generally.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

34. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, also deals with the same subject and refers particularly to the schedule prepared for Pálghat, which, the writer thinks, in some cases does not fix sufficient rates, while in some other necessary cases no rates at all are fixed. He prays that a proper schedule be prepared.

Remarks on the schedules for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Pálghat.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1888.

35. The same subject is pursued and similarly criticised by another correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th October with regard to the schedule for Temalprom.

Remarks on the schedules for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Temalprom.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

36. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of October, notices that the Cochin State has saved and invested the sum of 38 lakhs of rupees, but that the British Government appear to have ordered that the said sum should be spent on the public and that no additional taxes should be levied. The editor remarks that the British Government are very eager to criticise and advise others, while they themselves are not free from committing mistakes. Under the English Government various taxes are levied, money is extravagantly spent on the Salt, Abkári, and Forest departments, and many people, especially, *e. g.*, villagers, who have no pasture lands, are put to great inconvenience on account of the cattle.

Criticising a Government order about the Cochin State.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct., 1888.

37. The editor of the same journal mentions with regret the death of the Pálkonda Zamindar, and hopes that the zamindari at least be given to his adopted son, as the deceased was treated with great injustice by the English Government.

Recommendation to instal the adopted son of the Zamindar of Pálkonda in the zamindari.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Oct. 9th, 1888.

38. This paper looks with disfavour upon the contemplated increase in the Mysore Dewan's pay. It says:—We regret to learn that the Dewan's pay is to be increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 at a time when the Government treasury is almost empty and the people are groaning under numerous and heavy taxes. It is said that during the present Dewan's administration there has been an increase in the revenue. But can the Dewan claim any credit on this account? He has raised the taxes by nearly 50 per cent. It is a matter of much regret that the Maha Raja has raised his pay on this account. This rewarding will not end here. Similar increases in the pay will have to be given to the equally deserving subordinates of the Dewan's office.

It is said the Dewan has contemplated to add a fourth judge to the bench of the Chief Court of Mysore, or to establish a new Sessions Court at

Increase in the pay of the Dewan of Mysore.

Nundidrug, although there is no necessity for it, and to give this new place to Mr. Minakshi Iyer. Public revenue is thus wasted to enrich a few persons. It might be better employed in liquidating the Maha Raja's debts or for some public good. We think that the increase in the Dewan's pay is conducive neither to the public good nor to the good of the Maha Raja.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 1st, 1888.

39. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st October, continues the hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portion now given deals with the irregularities in the Salt Department of that State, such as that salt is sold mixed with sand.

Hints for the Maha Raja of Cochin.

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

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 1st, 1888.

40. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st October, says the state of affairs is daily going worse between these classes. The Hindus by reason of their numerical superiority in Government service have the best of it, but their old masters the Mussulmans cannot brook this, and the result is constant trouble. Government must not think this a small matter, but should devise a remedy to stop it once and for all or it will grow serious.

Hindus and Mussulmans.

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

41. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th October, has an extract, apparently from an English paper, calling attention to the state of affairs in Orissa, where, it says, 7,000 houses have been emptied by famine and no one dares to call Government attention to this. Government will perhaps attend to it when millions have perished.

Orissa famine.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

42. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd October, says that the opponents of the native congress falsely accuse its members of endeavouring to subvert the English rule. Can there be any truth in such an accusation in the face of the fact that all the proceedings of the congress are conducted in public, and copies of them are printed and distributed in thousands? What benefit do the people hope to derive by driving the English out of India? Some of the opponents of the congress endeavour to promulgate the idea that the Governor-General and the Governors are opposed to the movement, but the conduct of those authorities towards the congress is enough to show that there is no truth in what the enemies of the congress say.

The native congress and its opponents.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

43. A contributor to the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 3rd October, remarks:—The opposition manifested by Muhammadans to the native congress seems in some cases to be instigated by the bad counsel given by certain Englishmen whose sole care is for self and who are quite indifferent to the welfare of either India or England. There are others who think that by opposing the congress they will gain the favor of Englishmen holding high offices, and obtain titles of honor for themselves and lucrative appointments for their dependants. The enmity or rather jealousy with which the Muhammadans regard the Hindus may also be one of the reasons for their opposing the congress. Lastly, a few of the Muhammadans entertain the idle fear that if the representative councils asked for by the congress were to be established the interests of the Muhammadan community will have no chance of being considered, as the Hindu representatives in those councils will far out-weigh in number the Muhammadan representatives.

The native congress and its opponents.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 6th, 1888.

44. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 6th October, remarks that the English officials are at the bottom of the opposition manifested by Syed Ahmed and others towards the native congress. The English officials are deterred from openly opposing the congress because their action will be

The native congress and its opponents.

noticed in Parliament, and consequently they work in secret to stir up influential natives against the congress. The Nizam has subscribed Rs. 4,000 to aid the work of the "United Indian Patriotic Association," which was formed by Syed Ahmed in opposition to the congress. In giving such help, the Nizam and his minister were not so much actuated by any real conviction that the congress was an evil, as by the consideration that their opposition to the congress will procure the good will of English officials.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 6th, 1888.

45. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 6th October, publishes this from a correspondent:—On the 27th September last the festival of Mariyammen was celebrated at a village called Cottapolliem, near Samacoolam, in Coimbatore taluk, when some people went in procession tied together by means of threads passed through the flesh over their ribs with needles. It is hoped that Government will utterly eradicate this barbarous custom.

The Mariyammen festival at Cottapolliem.

VETTIKODIYON, Oct. 13th, 1888.

46. The *Vettikodiyon*, of Madras, of the 13th October, hopes that Government will stop the practice, which is open to danger, of vendors of native medicines and drugs selling poisonous drugs and medicines, of the properties of which they are ignorant.

Vendors of native medicines.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Oct. 9th, 1888.

47. A correspondent to this paper writes thus:—A certain Captain from Bengal lately came down to Kollegal with the object of hunting in the meighbouring forests, and called upon the local Tahsildar to furnish him with supplies. Although the Tahsildar was not bound to obey his orders yet he gave the Captain a peon to assist him in procuring supplies. On proceeding to the village of Lokanahalli, the sahib ordered the local Monegar or Revenue Inspector to supply him with provisions and to keep ready for him two bullock carts. The Monegar did what was required of him but unfortunately the bullocks of the cart were in a miserable condition. Thereupon the sahib ordered the Monegar to get him better bullocks, but as the Monegar could not get these, the sahib got exasperated with him and went to assault him. But as the Monegar managed to escape from his hands, the sahib made an unfavourable report against the Monegar and the Tahsildar who gave him the peon.

The irregular conduct of a European.

On his proceeding to the village of Bailur, the local Monegar, an old man of 60, furnished him with the necessary supplies, and yet the sahib treated him harshly. We hope the Government will take notice of this matter. If the British Government allow one European to commit an offence with impunity, other Europeans will be emboldened to commit similar offence, and public safety will be at an end.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1888.

48. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th October, observes that the increase of litigation is due to the increase of legislation and to want of proper discretion in the institution of suits.

Cause of increase of litigation.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Sept. 25th, 1888.

49. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th September, has an article (probably extract) saying with regard to recent events that English officials, notwithstanding their engagements on entering the service and their large pay, cannot refrain from dishonest gains, and that the makers of the law contrive to make a way for their own countrymen to escape its penalties.

Bribery.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 27th, 1888.

50. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th September, in an occasional note says it is reported that many spies of Dhulip are wandering about the country dressed as fakirs.

Dhulip Singh.

TUHAFA, Sept. 30th, 1888.

51. *Tuhafa*, of the 30th September, has an article saying the Pathans on the frontier are armed with new-fashioned English arms, clearly proving they have some secret means of obtaining them. Government should see to this.

The frontier tribes.

TUHAFA, Sept. 30th, 1888.

52. *Tuhafa*, of the 30th September, has another article saying the steps now taken by Government are quite useless.

Russian advance.

Russia will not come by the Bolan, but by Chithral, Attock, &c., and Government will have to get help from the Native States. Cashmir must be kept in good humour, and the natives of India must be so treated as to consider the cause of Government their own, and fight for it, when the Russians will be powerless.

Public No. 1056, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th November 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th October 1888.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Janavinodiny"	Madras	300	August 1888.
2	"Satyatoothan"	Do.	5,000	October ,,
3	"Manthar Mitry"	Do.	500	,, ,,
4	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	,, ,,
5	"Narbhadacam"	Palamcottah	700	,, ,,
6	"Nyanadeepam"	Veeraraghavapuram	1,400	September 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
7	"Nyaunamritam"	Madras	50	1st October 1888.
8	"Soojoona Bhodiny"	Do.	350	1st and 16th Mar. and 1st and 16th April 1888.
9	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	1st October 1888.
10	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st ,, ,,
11	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	240	1st and 15th October 1888.
12	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	1st October 1888.
13	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st ,, ,,
14	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st ,, ,,
15	"Brahma Nyana Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	1st ,, ,,
16	"Sooja Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st and 15th October 1888.
17	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	1st October 1888.
18	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	30th September 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
19	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	1st and 10th October 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	6th and 13th October 1888.
21	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
22	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
23	"Tarangay Naisen"	Do.	150	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
24	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
25	"Sanjay Janamitran"	Tanjore	..	29th September, 6th and 13th October 1888.
	Bi-weekly.			
26	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th October 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
27	"Hindujanasamskarni"	Madras	950	9th October 1888.
	Weekly.			
28	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	900	1st and 6th October 1888.
29	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	700	9th October 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
30	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	1st and 8th October 1888.
31	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	29th September and 5th October 1888.
32	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	4th and 11th October 1888.
33	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	2nd and 9th ,, ,,
34	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	27th September and October 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
35	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	29th September and 6th October 1888.
36	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st October 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
37	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	1st, 8th and 15th October 1888.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	29th September, 6th and 13th October 1888.
39	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	27th ,, 4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
40	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	25th ,, and 5th October 1888.
41	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	25th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,,
42	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	30th ,, 1888.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	20th, 24th, 27th Sept. 1st, 4th, 8th Oct. 1888.
44	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	27th September and 11th October 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. We learn that a certain foreigner, having been suspected of being a Russian spy, was arrested at Rawalpindi. He is shortly to take his trial. To a diseased mind every object looks like a ghost. — KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Oct. 1888.

A Russian spy.

2. The same paper has the following:—The *Manchester Guardian* announces that Maha Raja Dhulip Singh has become impatient of the obscurity into which he has sunk since the death of his protector, M. Katacoff; that he is still living in Russia; that he has not drawn his pension since he left England, and that his family is well looked after by the British Government. Perhaps the Maha Raja thus prefers suffering misery in a foreign country because he has no hopes that, should he return to England, the British Government would give him protection and permit him to live honourably enjoying his private estates. It is the pride of their superior might that made the English annex the late Maha Raja's dominions, and refuse to the present Maha Raja the quiet enjoyment of his private estates, and they now consider their protection of the Maha Raja's family a matter of charity. — KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA. Oct. 1888.

Maha Raja Dhulip Singh.

3. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st October, has an article, from *Rafyak-i-Hind*, narrating the excellent business qualities of the Amir's son, as shown whilst he was in charge in Cabul, and saying it would be a good plan for the new Governor-General to invite him to India to see how things are done here to cement the bonds of friendship and disconcert our enemies. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 1st, 1888.

The Prince of Cabul.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

4. The *Tarangay Naison*, of Madras, of the 6th October, observes that the pay now given to constables in the Police Department is so low that it does not attract men of even low education. It is not surprising that they should be often tempted to take bribes. Even the head constables in charge of small police stations are much the same. The police should be paid higher. The *Deshabhimauny*, of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 13th October to the same effect. — TARANGAY NAISON, Oct. 6th, 1888.

The police constabulary.

5. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th September, referring to a recent case in Bangalore, says the Magistrates always believe the police as against the public, which is bad for the latter. — KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 27th, 1888.

Magistrates and police.

6. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th October, complains of the Muharum arrangements and says many roads were unnecessarily stopped by rowdy and truculent mounted and dismounted police, whereby people were sent out of their way and kept out in the sun for hours. Does the Commissioner want to put a stop to the Muharum 10th-day doings? The police had no care for the people's arms and legs in the way they rode at them, and many people complain that by this procedure they were interfered with in their religious duties. Many people had to go home without being able to attend the Friday services for which they had set out. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 15th, 1888.

Interference at Muharum.

(b) *Courts.*

7. The *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 3rd October, says that if the rumour is true that the district munsif's court of Trivaudy is to be transferred to Tanjore, there will be no benefit in the change, as — SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

The district munsif's court at Trivaudy.

Trivaudy is a growing town, which, as well as the villages for miles around, are benefited by the court located there and employ its time fully.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

8. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of October, recommends that the measures adopted in Burma, where heads of villages and chief castemen, instead of law courts, decide suits, may be introduced into India.

Suggestion to let heads of villages and chief castemen decide suits.

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

9. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th October, says Mr. Crawford is to be tried by a commission; so there is little hope of justice. Kunjan Menon and Hanumanta Rao have been convicted and punished. If justice is not done, it will be a disgrace to the Bombay Government. As Hanumanta Rao is punished it is difficult to see how Mr. Crawford can escape unless his white skin is considered.

Mr. Crawford's case.

(d) Education.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

10. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September, in referring to the unsatisfactory state of education in the English school at Alattur, prays that a better set of teachers be appointed to that school.

Unsatisfactory state of education in the English school at Alattur.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

11. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, anticipates the fall of the Perintalmanna school in Angadipuram as the grant earned by that institution on the results of the last annual examination was only annas 14. The writer then attributes this failure of the school to want of proper supervision by the inspecting schoolmaster.

Remarks on the Perintalmanna school in Angadipuram.

(e) Local and Municipal.

VICATATOOTHAN, Oct. 6th, 1888.

12. The *Vicatatoothan*, of Madras, of the 6th October, finds fault with the Madras Municipality for making slow progress in the construction of the drains of Madras and for expending large sums of money on them.

The drains in Madras.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 1st, 1888.

13. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st October, who refers to the very bad state of education in the Local Fund school at Chávakád, hopes that the President of the Taluk Board will compel the retirement on pension of the headmaster of that institution, who not only does not give proper education to his pupils but also receives illegal gratifications from the guardians of his pupils.

Attention of the Local Fund Board invited to the condition of the school at Chávakád.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Sept. 25th, 1888.

14. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th September, complains the health department do not look after Mylapore.

State of Mylapore.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

15. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September, complains that the new settlement in Wynaad has increased the assessment to such an extent that the people are unable to pay it, and that in the settlement some of the private janman lands have been entered as the property of Government.

Result of the settlement in Wynaad.

(h) Railways.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 10th, 1888.

16. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of Madras, of the 10th October, suggests that, for the convenience of railway passengers, a carriage should be invariably attached to every train to serve as a closet.

Water closets in railway carriages.

The *Sooga Jeevany* of the 15th October the same.

(k) General.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Oct. 6th, 1888.

17. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of Madras, of the 6th October, would, on the score of economy, fix the salaries of Sub-Collectors at Rs. 1,000 a-month and the salaries of District Collectors and District Judges at Rs. 2,000.

Reduction proposed in the salaries of civilians.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, 6th. Oct, 1888.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th October, reports that the cost of the commission appointed to inquire into the case against Mr. Crawford will, acccording to rumour, amount to Rs. 1,53,000. If this report is true, the editor thinks that the case should be tried in a court of justice, as were Mr. Beames, Kunjan Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, and others.

On the cost of the Crawford commission.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

19. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of October, states that when the Indian budget was brought before Parliament on the 10th August last, it was found that the expenditure exceeded the income by the sums spent on Burma and the defence of the northern frontier at Herat. India is in consequence threatened with bankruptcy.

On the Indian budget.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

20. The same journal complains that, as a rule, the pay given to village servants is very low, while the work exacted from them is great. Only some exceptional persons know something, while the majority are quite illiterate. How can such men conduct cases in which knowledge of criminal and civil law is absolutely necessary? As only a very few villagers have any knowledge at all, the kurnam uses his authority unduly over the people. The editor advises the establishment of a school in each village which young men are compelled to attend.

On the inefficiency of village servants and the necessity to establish schools in villages.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sep. 27th, 1888.

21. The other day the booking-clerk in the Bellary railway station charged two Brahmins with using two counterfeit rupees. The Brahmins were, however, let off on bail, although, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, the offence is not bailable. It is very surprising to hear that, although lately some five or six cases of using counterfeit coins occurred in the Bellary railway station, in none of them was the offence traced out and the offenders brought to justice. We hope the police authorities in conjunction with the railway authorities will try their utmost to detect the offenders and bring them to justice. If the actual offender is not found out, it leads one to suspect even those who might be innocent.

Using counterfeit coins.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

22. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September, contradicts a statement contained in an article that lately appeared in a recent issue of the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*, that the Collector's Sheristadar was swayed by sheer nepotism in making certain appointments and promotions in the revenue department of Malabar. And with reference to a further statement contained in the same article, that this injustice was allowed to be done because of the new Collector's necessary ignorance of the merits of the officers of this department, an opinion is expressed that some of his actions have evidently displayed that he possesses sufficient knowledge of the country and of the merits of the employés in this department.

Remarks on certain appointments and promotions made in the revenue department of Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

23. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in passing remarks regarding the former Sheristadar of Walawanád, lately transferred to Manjeri, says that this official was bent upon oppressing the people.

Remarks regarding the former Sheristadar of Walawanád.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 1st, 1888.

24. An article, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 1st October, disapproves, in the interests of the pecuniary resources of India, of the policy pursued by Lord Dufferin with regard to Burma and Sikkim, and of the Agrore expedition now under contemplation.

The policy of Lord Dufferin in India.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 1st, 1888.

Corruption of officials generally.

25. In referring to various cases of corruption that have lately come to the notice of Government, another article, in the same issue of the paper, quite approves of the exemplary punishment given to Kunjan Menon, the late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, and suggests that if a proper official be deputed to make local inquiries regarding these cases, many more of them will yet be forthcoming.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1888.

Steps taken by the new Collector to check corruption in Malabar approved.

26. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th October, who begins with advising the corrupt officials in Malabar to give up their corrupt practices in future, says that, as the present Collector of Malabar is already conversant with the state of affairs in this country, everything has progressed well enough and suggests that transfers should be given to such of the officials as have been remaining long in the same station.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1888.

Cattle disease in Temalprom.

27. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, complains that the cattle disease inspector is not to be seen in Temalprom (in the Pálghat taluk) where cattle disease is raging furiously.

JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Oct. 15th, 1888.

Muharum disturbances.

28. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th October, asks why do rows take place now between Hindus and Mussalmans; they never did before; it is because Government has not a settled policy in this matter. Sometimes Hindus triumph and sometimes Mussalmans, and both try in hopes of success.

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

The Muharum.

29. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th October, laments that the sorrowful time of Muharum should have become a time of rejoicing and pleasure and of indulging in all kinds of grossness and indecency, so that respectable people are afraid to leave their houses; it is time for Government to interfere. Government, we know, do not wish to interfere in religious matters, but they can judge by the way the Muharum is spent by the Shias in Persia, Arabia, &c., how much of what goes on here belongs to the religious side of the question. We earnestly call the attention of Government to this matter; they might well put a stop to the acting and nonsense, buffoonery and indecencies that take place.

MUZHAR-ULAJAIB, Oct. 11th, 1888.

Muharum.

30. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 11th October, has an article from *Niar-i-Auzum* on the riots at Agra, which says the Hindus were favored and the Mussalmans hardly used by the officials. If Government think the Mussalmans are not worthy of trust, they (the Mussalmans) should be turned out of the country.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Oct. 15th, 1888.

The Madras Council.

31. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th October, says it generally happens that the civilian who has most interest or who is most favoured by the Governor in power succeeds to a vacant place in Council. Mr. Stokes has been appointed passing over many seniors. Mr. Thomas, in justice, should have been appointed, but the authorities cover their eyes with the bandage of favouritism and injustice. Mr. Thomas is going home, probably to urge his claim, and if the Secretary of State is a just man, will be successful. It is a pity this kind of injustice is done in every department—the rightful claimants are deprived of their rights, which are seized by those who have no just claim, and seniority and right are overlooked, and the cleverer and more respected a man is the worse he is treated.

III.—LEGISLATION.

TANJAY JANAMITRAN, Sep. 29th, 1888.

The devastanam law.

32. The *Tanjay Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 29th September, is of opinion that Government should amend the law relating to devastanams, for the existing law is powerless to check the irregularities which take place at the elections of the members of the devastanan committees.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

Remarks on the schedules for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Malabar generally.

33. Referring to the schedules of rates applicable to each locality for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Malabar, which were lately published in the *Malabar Gazette*, an article in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 29th September says that the time which had been allowed for bringing in any objections to those schedules was not enough, as there was little chance of these coming to the notice of the people in the interior parts before it had elapsed. It is then said that as this is a matter affecting the whole district, it must be settled only after hearing the objections of all interested in it; that these schedules cannot be wholly accepted as they are for the most part prepared by persons who have not the interests of the people at heart and are not conversant with the custom of the country, and that in fixing the rates of compensation, due regard should be had to the scarcity of the trees, to the labor expended upon them, and to the market values of the fruits and the timber in each locality.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1888.

Remarks on the schedules for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Pálghat.

34. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, also deals with the same subject and refers particularly to the schedule prepared for Pálghat, which, the writer thinks, in some cases does not fix sufficient rates, while in some other necessary cases no rates at all are fixed. He prays that a proper schedule be prepared.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 6th, 1888.

Remarks on the schedules for the award of compensation for tenants' improvements in Temalprom.

35. The same subject is pursued and similarly criticised by another correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 6th October with regard to the schedule for Temalprom.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct. 1888.

Criticising a Government order about the Cochin State.

36. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of October, notices that the Cochin State has saved and invested the sum of 38 lakhs of rupees, but that the British Government appear to have ordered that the said sum should be spent on the public and that no additional taxes should be levied. The editor remarks that the British Government are very eager to criticise and advise others, while they themselves are not free from committing mistakes. Under the English Government various taxes are levied, money is extravagantly spent on the Salt, Abkári, and Forest departments, and many people, especially, *e. g.*, villagers, who have no pasture lands, are put to great inconvenience on account of the cattle.

HINDU-JANASAMSKARINI, Oct., 1888.

Recommendation to instal the adopted son of the Zamindar of Pálkonda in the zamindari.

37. The editor of the same journal mentions with regret the death of the Pálkonda Zamindar, and hopes that the zamindari at least be given to his adopted son, as the deceased was treated with great injustice by the English Government.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Oct. 9th, 1888.

Increase in the pay of the Dewan of Mysore.

38. This paper looks with disfavour upon the contemplated increase in the Mysore Dewan's pay. It says:—We regret to learn that the Dewan's pay is to be increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 at a time when the Government treasury is almost empty and the people are groaning under numerous and heavy taxes. It is said that during the present Dewan's administration there has been an increase in the revenue. But can the Dewan claim any credit on this account? He has raised the taxes by nearly 50 per cent. It is a matter of much regret that the Maha Raja has raised his pay on this account. This rewarding will not end here. Similar increases in the pay will have to be given to the equally deserving subordinates of the Dewan's office.

It is said the Dewan has contemplated to add a fourth judge to the bench of the Chief Court of Mysore, or to establish a new Sessions Court at

Tuhafa, Sept. 30th, 1888.

52. *Tuhafa*, of the 30th September, has another article saying the steps now taken by Government are quite useless.

Russian advance.

Russia will not come by the Bolán, but by Chithral, Attock, &c., and Government will have to get help from the Native States. Cashmir must be kept in good humour, and the natives of India must be so treated as to consider the cause of Government their own, and fight for it, when the Russians will be powerless.

Public No. 1056, Miscellaneous.

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

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

Fort St. George,
8th November 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 3 SEP 88

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st 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.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Janavinodiny"	Madras	300	June 1888.
2	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	July ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Madras	500	15th July 1888.
4	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
5	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th July 1888.
	Weekly.			
6	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	21st and 28th July 1888.
7	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
8	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
9	"Tarangay Naisen"	Do.	150	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
10	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyár	350	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
11	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
12	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th July 1888.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly			
13	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	120	24th July 1888.
14	"Budhaviáheyi"	Masulipatam	100	26th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
15	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th, 23rd and 30th July 1888.
16	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	23rd and 28th July 1888.
	Canarese.			
	Monthly.			
17	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	June 1888.
	Fortnightly.			
18	"Mitrodaya"	Udipi	200	15th July 1888.
	Weekly.			
19	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	16th and 23rd July 1888.
20	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
21	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
22	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	17th ,, 24th ,, ,,
23	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
	Malayalam.			
24	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	14th and 21st July 1888.
25	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st July 1888.
	Hindustani.			
26	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	16th, 23rd and 30th July 1888.
27	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	21st and 28th July 1888.
28	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	5th, 19th and 26th July 1888.
29	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	10th and 20th July 1888.
30	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	25th July 1888.
31	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th and 30th July 1888.
32	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 27th July 1888.
33	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	12th and 19th July 1888.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

1. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th July, has another article on thefts in Madras and mentions several cases where houses were entered or attempts to enter were made; attributes this state of things to the reduction of thanas, and does not believe the thieves are outsiders; the police should be increased in number, at any rate, temporarily.

Thefts in Madras. — Jalva-i-Sakhun, July 25th, 1888.

(b) *Courts.*

2. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 28th July 1888, says that corruption is practised by some of the subordinate officers in the courts of district munsifs.

Corruption in district munsifs' courts. — Coodandeymitran, July 28th, 1888.

3. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th July, advocates the separation of magisterial and revenue functions, and the payment of good salaries to subordinate magistrates, so as to place them above temptation.

The subordinate magistracy. — Swadeshamitran, July 28th, 1888.

4. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, has another long article stating that the provisions of the new Act are not carried out by the Small Cause Court Judges, who favor the Sowcars, to whom they are indebted and under obligation, and calls the attention of Government to the administration of the Act by these courts.

Small Cause Courts and the Debtors Act. — Shams-ul-Akhbar, July 23rd, 1888.

5. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, says that the forecast given last week on this subject turns out to be right and Mr. Sultan Muhay-ud-din will have to revert to his appointment as munsif. This will be a cause of great regret to Muhammadans. We have had something till now to remind us of our friend Lord Hobart, and in its place we shall have something to remind us of our present Governor, if this comes to pass.

Honorary magistrates. — Shams-ul-Akhbar, July 23rd, 1888.

(d) *Education.*

6. Under the heading "The Christian College and Mr. Grigg's Orders," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st July, finds fault with the first and second orders of Mr. Grigg, which were issued on the *ex-parte* report of the Professors of the college, the second order being a mere reproduction of the first, couched only in milder language. There was not the slightest cause for an order preventing some Christian College students from entering other colleges. The order of the Director of Public Instruction was unjust, tyrannical, unclear and unsatisfactory. Lord Connemara should, prompted by his kindness, remove the distress of the students whose admission into other colleges is prevented.

The Christian College and Mr. Grigg's orders. — Andhraprakasika, July 21st, 1888.

7. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, says English is much wanted by Muhammadans in the race for employment, and well-to-do Mussalmans should get up societies in every city and subscribe to pay the school-fees of their poor co-religionists.

Muhammadan schoolmasters are also wanted in the schools to explain the first commencement of the English language, for where the masters are all Brahmins the Mussalman boys do not get a fair start. (This refers to certain English schools in Mysore.)

Muhammadans and English education. — Sultan-ul-Akhbar, July 12th, 1888.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

8. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th July, accuses the sanitary overseers of the Madras municipality of ignorance of even the rudiments of sanitation and of want of proper attention to their work.

The sanitation of Madras. — Swadeshamitran, July 18th, 1888.

DESHABHIMAUNY, July 28th, 1888.

9. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 28th July, asks why should there be only one councillor elected for the 2nd division and two councillors for each of the 4th and 5th divisions of the Tirupápuliyúr municipality, while the 2nd division is greater in extent and produces more revenue than either of the other divisions.

The Tirupápuliyúr municipal councillors.

HINDUDESABHIMANI, July 21st, 1888.

10. A correspondent of the *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 21st July, who signs himself a resident of Masulipatam, complains that the municipal authorities institute in the police courts proceedings for committing a nuisance against the townspeople. They charge them (1) with letting dirty water run into the street drains and (2) with throwing the leaf-platters into the streets. According to the correspondent, the dirty water complained of is only the water used in the households, which ought to pass into the public sewer. The leaf-platters, on the other hand, are put into the streets. by the persons who use them, in order that they may be removed by the municipal servants. In neither case do the townspeople contravene the municipal laws, and the correspondent hopes that the authorities will look into these grievances.

On the irregular proceedings of the Masulipatam municipality.

VIJAYADHWAJA, July 26th, 1888.

11. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 26th instant, says: The District Board of Anantapur district have, we understand, passed a resolution suspending the payment of travelling allowance to non-official members on the ground of want of funds. Private gentlemen make considerable sacrifice of time and energy in taking long journeys to attend the meetings. Not infrequently they sustain heavy pecuniary loss by their absence from their place of business. To expect them to pay the travelling expenses out of their pockets is, to say the least, unfair. Only six out of the twenty-four members constituting the Board were present at the meeting in which the above resolution was passed. Three of these six members are residents of Anantapur, where the meetings are held, and cannot appreciate the hardship of their decision. If, on this account, there will be a fall in the attendance of the non-official members, the official element will jump to the conclusion that these gentlemen are apathetic and that the local self-government scheme has not succeeded in the district. We earnestly hope the Government will annul the resolution or order the subject to be laid before a full meeting for discussion and decision.

Penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

VIJAYADHWAJA, July 26th, 1888.

12. The same paper says: We learn from our correspondent that the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras has been pleased to make an extract from the letter of "Justice" published in this paper *in re* the actions of the Gooty Overseer while acting as an Engineer of the Anantapur district, and asked the Collector-President to furnish him with information on the points touched therein. We are not in possession of all the details of the explanation offered by the President; but we are assured that the good President has inadvertently left the following two important points *unexplained*:—

Government and the *Vijayadhwaja*.

(1) Whether the Overseer has, during his frequent tenure of office as an acting Engineer from 1886, ever measured any of his brother's works under the Board and ordered payment for the same.

(2) Whether the peremptory provisions of section 158 (1) of the Local Boards Act have been complied with, since he acted as an Engineer, whenever his brother had to apply for contract after Mr. Engledow's death, and whenever he had to get contracts on his recommendations as an Engineer, and while he had been carrying out the contract works on one or two occasions.

The first question could be answered by a reference to the records in the Engineer's office. As regards the second, the absence of a written permission of the *Collector* of the district will suggest the answer. In justice to the Overseer we should say that the President writes to Government that

he was aware that the Overseer's brother sent in a tender, but he does not say who gave the Rs. 7,000 contract works to him in preference to others. We also learn that, at the instance of the President, the Engineer has since examined the tender of the Overseer's brother, and cancelled his contract. This is as it should be. Those of us who take interest in the local fund administration and the application of the local funds need no instances to convince us that the facts disclosed by our correspondent dwindle into insignificance when compared with the grossest misapplication and audacious misappropriation of the funds that obtain, as a rule, in many a district in the presidency, apparently with no check and with impunity.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, July 26th, 1888.

13. The members of the municipalities generally go home from the meeting after discussing the receipts and disbursements of the municipality. The object of the establishment of the majority of municipalities does not seem to be fulfilled; for though some of the public thoroughfares and drains are clean, the rest are in a stinking state; the percentage of mortality exceeds the birth-rate, epidemics decimate the people, and cattle are dying in numbers. This the members not only see with their eyes, but also read in the papers; nevertheless, the means of remedying these evils never suggest themselves to the members. No doubt, some of the members attend the monthly meeting, dressed in finery which their respective means could afford, and then, after going through the receipts and disbursements, propose measures for increasing the already too-numerous taxes or discuss trifling matters. But they never question what are the causes of the prevailing epidemics, of the extraordinary deaths of women at child-birth, which streets are in need of water-supply, and so on. The cause of all this neglect of duty is the want of education and consequent ignorance of the members; some of them do not understand what is going on at the meeting; others cannot even sign their names. The paper suggests that the Government should publish small manuals containing the necessary particulars about the municipality and the duties of the members, and that each member should be supplied with a copy of the manual; and that once-a-week the members should be lectured to on the contents of the manual.

Municipality.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 14th, 1888.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th July, in noticing with pleasure the recent establishment of a dispensary at Alattur, in the Pálghat taluk, and the conduct and professional skill of the hospital assistant appointed to it, expresses a hope that the Local Fund Board will properly supply the dispensary with the required medicines.

Dispensary at Alattur to be properly supplied with medicines.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 21st, 1888.

15. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st July, in referring to the administration of the Calicut municipality by Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer as chairman, which is stated to be one of entire dissatisfaction, says that, though Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer may be said to have been slow in the disposal of municipal affairs and somewhat inefficient, he deserves praise for his patience and integrity. A hope is then expressed that, at the ensuing election, the councillors will, forgetting whatever differences exist among themselves, elect as their chairman one who is really competent and who is no way connected with former quarrels. Mr. Lanauze, a barrister and one of the councillors, is held to be in every way qualified to hold the office of chairman.

Administration of the Calicut municipality by Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer as chairman.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 21st, 1888.

16. Referring to an inquiry made by Government whether the Pálghat municipality wished to be invested with the right of electing their own chairman and to the reply given by them that the time for it had not come, and referring also to the frequent ruptures taking place in the council when a candidate fails to succeed in his attempt to be elected as chairman, another article, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, unless there is some one in the council who is acknowledged by all the councillors to be competent, it is better to have the divisional officer as chairman.

On the election of the chairman of the Pálghat municipality.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

DESHABHIMAUNY, July 28th, 1888.

17. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 28th July, considers that as the practice exists among the mirassidars of Tanjore of encroaching on the beds of irrigation channels, by which the flow of water is diminished and the outturn of crops becomes less, a strict order should be promulgated that wherever the channels have been encroached upon, and show a diminution of extent as compared with paimash accounts, the encroached lands should be given up, otherwise that the case will be proceeded with in a criminal court.

Encroachment of lands in Tanjore.

SANMARGADARSINI, May, 1888.

18. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of May, regards the holding of jamabandi as unnecessary, as the ryots are now pretty intelligent and no disputes concerning the issue of pattas are ever raised. Besides, jamabandi should take place between December and February, but in the Bhímavaram and Tanuku taluks it has not commenced even now, though the karnams have been waiting far from their homes all this time with their accounts in the usual jamabandi places. The editor thinks that the sooner the jamabandi proceedings are dispensed with the better.

Suggestions to discontinue jamabandi.

(h) Railways.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 21st, 1888.

19. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st July, reports that Mr. Ramakristna Pillay, B.A., of the High Court, brought before the district munsif, Chingleput, a suit for damages against the South Indian Railway Company. A ticket collector had at a certain station asked him in an impudent manner to show his ticket. The munsif fined the Company a sum of Rs. 100. The editor observes that the low-paid ticket collectors behave generally rudely. Complaints are seldom made, as poor persons cannot take legal proceedings.

On the behaviour of low-paid railway servants.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, July 25th, 1888.

20. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th July, says:—The complaint often expressed by the people of India and even by some great Englishmen is that in this country the poorer classes alone are brought under taxation while the richer classes contribute nothing. The cultivators, from whom Government derive most of their revenue, are generally very poor; and the darkhast or land application rules under which they cultivate their lands are unfavorable to them; labor too is dear and not easily obtainable. The ryots, while laboring under these disadvantages, have to pay, in addition to land tax, other taxes, such as the road-cess, water-cess, &c. They were also paying for some time the license tax. Lord Dufferin, taking into consideration the oft-repeated complaint that Government officers were let off free, while the burden of taxation fell on others, imposed the income tax in India. This tax is now levied on all persons whose incomes are not less than Rs. 500 a-year: but seeing the great hardships entailed by this tax on persons whose incomes are so low as Rs. 500, the law should be so modified as to exempt persons whose incomes are below Rs. 1,000 a-year from payment. The officers who assess this tax annoy people uselessly by serving notices on those who are not subject to the tax, and contrive to fill their own pockets by such means. This neither profits Government nor the people. The duty of assessing this tax should not be left in the hands of Revenue officers.

The income tax.

SWADESHAMITRAN, July 28th, 1888.

21. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th July, says that Lord Lansdowne, the future Governor-General of India, cannot lay claim to the ability and experience of such rulers as Lord Ripon or Lord Dufferin, and is not so well advanced in years as they. The present Prime Minister of England being of the Conservative party, it is surprising that he should

The next Governor-General of India.

have appointed Lord Lansdowne, a Liberal, as Governor-General; but it seems that by this appointment he wished to conciliate the Liberal party. The foremost men of England do not now come out to India as Governors-General, for they cannot bear to see the injustices done in this country. The work, moreover, of the Governor-General of India is daily becoming more onerous. The people of India are, at the present day, anxious to learn their position and better themselves. Hence, the Governors-General have a hard time of it here. It appears from a London telegram that Lord Lansdowne stated to Dadabhoy Nowrojee his opinion that the English should no longer rule India as they chose, seeing that they have the sole power in their hands, and that the time had come to rule India according to public opinion, as the Indians have progressed in civilization and intellect. This is quite true. Under the British rule the natives have advanced in various ways. They are not so listless as formerly, but bring to light the oppressive acts of English officials. One may see everywhere associations started and questions of public interest discussed in them. Knowing all these, the English Lords will not rule this country as before. The Governors-General should hereafter govern India with the consent of the people. The coming Governor-General seems to understand this well. He should break through custom and introduce in India various changes suitable to the times; but he will have to be resolute, for the civilians here will not easily give him scope in his work of innovation.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 21st, 1888.

22. C. Narayana Rao, a correspondent from Surapuram of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st July, writes against the rumoured abolishment of the post office at Lingasugur, about 30 miles from Surapuram.

Comments on the abolishment of the Lingasugur post office.

The present post office is a great boon to the commercial people of the place, especially to the Marwarees, Sowcars, Comatees and Lingayets, who have transactions with Madras, Bombay, Poona, Bellary, Proddutúr, Adóni, and Sholapur. Moreover, the post office has a monthly income of Rs. 100. If the Post Master General of Madras will, on examination of the accounts, find that Government experiences no loss by keeping this office, it should be retained.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, July 20th, 1888.

23. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th July, complains that the letter-peons at Masulipatam, who have multifarious and responsible duties to perform, are continually occupied and have not even a day's rest, and draw, moreover, a very low salary. They are, besides, compelled at their risk to sell every week post-cards and covers, &c., to the amount of Rs. 20.

About the responsibilities of the ill-paid letter-peons at Masulipatam.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, July 14th, 1888.

24. A case is reported in the columns of a Madras contemporary which shows not only that the law is often very cruel, but that it is rendered still more so by those who administer it, and who, as judges, are duly empowered to exercise the discretion vested in them. It would seem that a native had obtained a decree against a European, an Engineer, for about Rs. 500 and odd, inclusive of costs. The defendant's salary is Rs. 350, out of which he has to support himself and three children, and to pay Rs. 50 a-month towards a debt due to another creditor. He pays Rs. 80 a-month for his boarding, and has also to keep his carriage and horse. The report does not state what amount is paid for the support of the three children, but we may take it to be at least not less than Rs. 60 a-month, the children being Europeans. Calculating the defendant's expenses per mensem at Rs. 190, or, in round numbers, Rs. 200 a-month—and the calculation has been made at the lowest figure—there is left barely Rs. 150 to the defendant; and yet the learned Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, in passing his judgment, held that, as Government and Railway servants were made to pay one-half their salaries through a civil court towards their debts, he failed to see why the defendant should be placed in a better position than they, which would be the case if he allowed him to pay Rs. 50 a-month as proposed by him. Under these circumstances, he directed the defendant to pay the amount by instalments of Rs. 175 per mensem.

Down on debtors.

The learned judge who passed the above decision founded it on section 266, clause (*h*), of the Civil Procedure Code. Under this clause "one moiety of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company is exempted from attachment." Taking the facts of the case above given as they are reported in the columns of our Madras contemporary, it is evident that the learned judge has exceeded the law in compelling the defendant in the case to pay an instalment of Rs. 175 a-month, because this leaves the defendant but Rs. 175 with which to support himself and his three children, to keep up his horse and carriage and to pay his other creditors. What the judge should have done in the matter was to have reckoned up the expenses (inclusive of dues to other creditors than the one before the court) which the defendant has to meet out of his salary of Rs. 350 a-month. It would then have been found that a balance of Rs. 150 might be fairly available, out of which the court might have directed the defendant to pay the decree by instalments of Rs. 75 a-month, by which arrangement the claim would have been satisfied within seven months.

The decree-holder had consented to the payment of his claim by instalments, his only objection being to the amount of the instalment offered. The judge, therefore, had before him the material on which to found an equitable decision as to the instalment which the defendant should be directed to pay. The defendant offered Rs. 50, but he had means to pay more than that sum, though not means enough to pay to the extent of half his salary. The judge, therefore, might equitably have directed the defendant to pay Rs. 75 a-month as an instalment, and, by so doing, he would have done justice both to the decree-holder and to the defendant. As the decision stands, it is an injustice to the defendant, and the decree-holder is likely to lose his money; for the defendant, unable to meet the large instalment of Rs. 175 a-month ordered by the court, together with the demands of other creditors, and to support himself and his family as well, has simply to declare himself a bankrupt, under the new Act abolishing imprisonment for debt, and give up such property as he may possess for the benefit of all his creditors, who may not, after all, get a dividend of four annas in the rupee.

Kerala Patrika, July 14th, 1888.

25. Referring to the gross corruption prevalent among officials in Malabar, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th July, says that it is more common where there is less chance of its being brought to light, and in the Revenue Department than in the Judicial, because the vakils generally appearing before the officers of the Revenue Department are uneducated men, incapable of denouncing the corruption of the courts. A hope is then expressed that the Collector, Mr. Winterbotham, who claims some knowledge of the district, will do his best to check the corruption prevailing among the local magistrates.

Among what class of officials corruption is more common in Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, July 14th, 1888.

26. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, after considering the opinions expressed by some munsifs and by some of the commissioners appointed by Government, in the matter of compensation payable for tenants' improvements, as highly injurious to the interests of tenants, says that the rates of compensation paid for these improvements in Chávakád are inadequate. The writer then complains of the heavy fees levied for the renewal of kanam tenures, and suggests that the period of twelve years for which these tenures are now allowed to run should be doubled; and invites the attention of Government and the High Court to the subject.

Certain remarks on the rates of compensation allowed for tenants' improvements and on the fees levied for the renewal of kanam tenures.

Kerala Patrika, July 21st, 1888.

27. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 21st July, complains of the low rates of compensation allowed for tenants' improvements in Malabar, and suggests certain rates for adoption, viz., for each cocoanut tree, not less than Rs. 10; for each pepper

Suggesting certain rates for adoption in the case of tenants' improvements.

vine, Rs. 2; for four of the jack trees, each Rs. 10, and for the rest one rupee each; and for other trees at the rates proper in each case.

Kerala Patrika, July 14th, 1888.

28. Referring to a rumour that the Government are going to establish a sub-magistrate's court at Pudunagaram, in the Pálghat taluk, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th July, expresses a hope that the Collector of Malabar will also endeavour to supply this desideratum at an early date. The place is said to be infested with pick-pockets and other unruly characters.

The proposed sub-magistrate's court at Pudunagaram should be established at an early date.

Kerala Patrika, July 21st, 1888.

29. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 21st July, states that the inquiry ordered by Government in the matter of certain allegations that lately appeared in some of the newspapers against the conduct of a certain sub-registrar in the Malabar district was allowed to be conducted by irresponsible officers. He next questions the propriety of the Collector's conduct in referring a petition received by the Board touching the corruption of a magistrate (apparently of Quilandy) to the magistrate himself; says that the magistrate is very corrupt, and suggests that, if his corruption should be proved, he should be transferred from that place and the Collector himself should conduct the inquiry promising immunity to witnesses as in the case of the Tellicherry Sub-Judge. The writer then concludes with a hope that, as the Collector, Mr. Winterbotham, is a good and an able man, this will yet be done.

Corruption of a sub-magistrate.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, July 16th, 1888.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, notes that the present travelling allowance between Madras and Ootacamund and Poona and Mahableshwar will be continued to the employés of the Army Head Quarters. "Do you not call this extravagance? Whose money is it that is thus spent regardlessly for the enjoyment of European sahibs? The Finance Commission could not stoy it, and the Secretary of State does not. Go on, increase this expense every year; enjoy yourselves with the people's money; you will not have another such chance."

Pay of Army Head Quarters.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, July 23rd, 1888.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, says in all new appointments Muhammadans are left out in the cold and will soon be entirely excluded from Government service; even the appointment of magistrate *will now soon cease to be paid.*

Muhammadans and the Public Service.

III.—Legislation.

Hindudesabhimani, July 14th, 1888.

32. Under the heading "Village Autonomy" the *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 14th July, says, in an English article, the following:—"That the Government of the village in the Madras Presidency is anything but satisfactory, is a well known fact. The system that has been working for nearly a century has outlived its usefulness, if any, and yet the attention of the Government has not been drawn to this fact. The representative of Government is the village munsif or village magistrate. In him are united the functions of a revenue collector, of a police detective, of a criminal magistrate and of a civil judge. Added to these four duties he has a thousand and one duties to discharge, which do not come under any one particular class. He has, for instance, to supply chickens and sheep to a European officer or an influential carnivore, palanquins to a tahsildar or another high official, to supply coolies to Burma and to impress workmen for any special purpose, and to do several other sundry works which require a sustained physical exertion. Thus he has more functions than a man of ordinary talent can, with any the least sense of duty, perform. The demands upon his mental as well as physical energies are too many that the present class of village munsifs can bear." . . . . "The absence of educational qualifications for the post of the village magistrate is the root of the besetting sin. Added to this the system of appointment by heredity is working manifold mischief in the villages. For when once a man becomes

Village autonomy.

the magistrate of a village he has a monopoly of his functions for life, but he has in his hands, God willing, the power of transmitting them to his children and children's children. . . . . Dull as its sensibilities are, the Local Government seems to have realised this anomaly and has been trying to repeal the old codes concerning the village rule by introducing new ones. These new laws have not yet been formally passed into an Act, which, if passed, will go a great way to mitigate the sufferings of thousands of hapless suitors that resort to village courts for justice. Even if the Act comes into force now it will but repair only a very limited portion of the great injury that is now done to the masses, for it affects the civil functions of the village head; and no provision has yet been even thought of to lighten his other burdens and to do greater justice to the ryots, who are the bulk of the nation and whose hard-earned pies go to fill the coffers of the State."

KERALA PATRIKA, July 14th, 1888.

33. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th July, in inquiring whether the new Religious Institutions Bill is ready, expresses an opinion that, unless some measures are taken to preserve such institutions, their ruin is imminent.

The necessity for passing the Religious Institutions Bill at an early date.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 14th, 1888.

34. Referring to the Debtors Act recently passed, another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the Act, which is apparently intended for the protection of debtors, has in practice become a law to punish those who stand in need of a loan. The writer then says that the object of the Act is stated by some to be to enable Government to raise loans from the public at a low rate of interest by rendering other money transactions in the country impossible, and that a recent decision of the Madras High Court, holding that even a child in its mother's womb has, after its birth, a right to contest an alienation of immoveable family property by gift or otherwise made while it was unborn, has rendered the security by means of law unsafe.

Remarks on the Debtors Act.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 16th, 1888.

35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, says this Act was a means of repressing vice, which will now be rampant in every street. It did not cost much and Government might have saved it out of the Nílgiri exodus expenses. Prostitution was rare in the days of the native rule, but has increased immensely under the British, though this Act was some check on it.

Though the English have introduced arts and sciences, they have also brought in immorality, fraud and deceit.

Contagious Diseases Act.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 16th, 1888.

36. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, says the scheme for the creation of honorary magistrates is said to have been started by the Honorable Mr. Hutchins, who is a great friend of Hindus, especially Brahmins. The result will be that the junior magistrate, a Muhammadan, will be turned out and Government will save Rs. 300 a-month, like killing two birds with one stone, for a Muhammadan will not be left on the Bench. We have since heard no one will accept these appointments.

Honorary magistrates.

TUHFA, July 15th, 1888.

37. *Tuhfa*, of the 15th July, strongly disapproves of the discontinuance of the compulsory examination of prostitutes, but says prostitution has greatly increased under the English rule and now it will be worse. Reprints article from *Am* of Lahore on the subject of Government providing women for troops.

Contagious Diseases Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASHIKA. July 23rd, 1888.

38. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 23rd instant, has the following extract from the *Hope*:—The Rana of Jhalwar is one of the princes subject to the jurisdiction of the Political Agent for Central India. Lately this prince was deprived of his powers. The reason for this seems to be as follows:—Letters had been sent by the Viceroy to all the feudatory princes acknowledging the loyalty manifested by them in connection with the Jubilee

The withdrawal of the powers of the Rana of Jhalwar.

of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress Victoria. One of these letters had been addressed to the Rana of Jhalwar, who redirected tha same to the Political Agent. For this act of disloyalty the Rana was deprived of all his powers. If it is true that the Rana acted in the way alleged undoubtedly it was wrong on his part to do so. But would it not have been well for the Government of India to ascertain the cause of the Rana's act? On account of the notoriety acquired by the Political Agent for Central India it cannot but be suspected that there must be some cause or other for the alleged act of disloyalty.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1888.

39. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, after observing that whatever reforms the State of Cochin has had in its administration under the late Maha Raja are due to its association with the British Government and that the Maha Raja was indifferent as to how the administration of the State was conducted by his officials, entertains better hopes from his successor. And while the same article considers that the proposal of the new Maha Raja to effect a thorough change immediately in the administrative agency of the State is not a wise one, a paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, disapproves of another proposal of his to bring in some foreigner as his Dewan, while there are deserving men for the Dewanship among his own State officials.

Administration of Cochin by the late Maha Raja.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1888.

40. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, praises the Travancore Government for the efforts it is going to make in the improvement of agriculture of the country.

Efforts proposed to be made in Travancore for the improvement of agriculture.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 16th, 1888.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, has an article from *Dar-us-Sultanat* calling the attention of Parliament to the fact that rulers of Native States are deposed on the *ipse dixit* of a Political Agent without any inquiry.

Deposition of rulers.

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

42. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, approves of the appointment of Mr. Cunningham to Kashmir and considers it a proof that Government have no sinister designs on that State.

The good luck of Kashmir.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, July 12th, 1888.

43. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, refers to the case of Major Newell at Hyderabad and Mr. Cordery's part in the subsequent proceedings, and says Government should inquire into this and Abdul Huq's case, for the conduct of the British Residents at Native Courts is a cause of ill-feeling towards Government, for the loyalty of Native States depends on their being able to trust Government.

England's character spoilt by her Residents.

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

44. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, wonders that no Resident is left at Mysore long. Residents and Assistant Residents are changed every six months, and Mysore is not like other places, for the Resident is Judge of the Civil and Military Station and Chief and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. It is a bit of patronage for the Viceroy, and he does not care if the officer he appoints is a military man and totally unacquainted with law. He promised to consider this matter, but is going away without doing so. We believe Sir O. St. John is an experienced political officer and knows Muhammadans well; so his appointment may be fortunate for Mysore.

Resident of Mysore.

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

TARANGAY NAISON, July 21st, 1888.

45. A correspondent, writing to the *Tarangay Naison* of the 21st July, deplores the poverty of the agricultural classes, and observes that whatever good Government may do by the extension of railroads and telegraph lines, the condition of those classes will not in any way be bettered. The ryot has mainly to depend

The poverty of the ryots.

on the tanks for his cultivation. In many places the repair of tanks is not attended to, and where it is attended to, the work is given out on contract, by which large sums of money are spent without any adequate work in return. If the repair of tanks be entrusted to the ryots themselves they will accomplish the work with less cost and more care, for they are the persons to be benefited by it.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vicatatoothan, July 21st, 1888.

46. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 21st July, remarks that all large-salaried appointments, whether military or civil, are given to Europeans, and that the work they turn out for such large salaries is exceedingly trifling.

Large salaries paid to Europeans.

Swadeshamitran, July 21st, 1888.

47. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st July, says that the members of the India Council act with partiality when dealing with Indian affairs, and that they favor the English merchants and the English people at the expense of the Indians, and that they prove themselves to be the enemies of India inasmuch as they do not reveal the facts relating to this country, but conceal them. Even when the British Parliament is inclined to do some good to this country, the India Council acts as a barrier. It is for these reasons that men in this country are in favor of the abolition of this council. If the councils in this country be reformed, then there will not be the slightest need for the India Council; and it is but proper that the Members of Parliament themselves should, through a committee appointed from among their own number, control Indian affairs.

The India Council.

Andhraprakasika, July 28th, 1888.

48. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th July, contends, in a long leader, headed "The Home Government of India," that more than 36 crores and 33 lakhs of rupees were unlawfully spent last year in England on account of India. It seems, moreover, that the Members of Parliament, who were hitherto honorary members, request now to be paid for their trouble, and if this is not done, they will probably vacate their places, which will be then filled by incompetent persons. In these circumstances, it may be desirable to grant them some pecuniary remuneration. The Secretary of State for India acts on the advice of the India Council, which is composed of pensioned civilians whose only aim is to support their countrymen at the expense of India, disregarding the grievances of the natives of India. The editor recommends the abolition of the Council, which abolition was already advocated at the first meeting of the National Congress at Bombay. Liberalminded Members of Parliament ought to be substituted for them, and the editor exhorts his countrymen to co-operate with the Congress for this purpose.

The Home Government of India.

Vrittanta Chintamani, July 17th, 1888.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th instant, says:—We hear from our correspondent that the case of Mr. W. Hudleston, a Special Magistrate of Wynaad, who had come here (Bangalore) on business in March last and who had been charged with the offence of illegally assaulting and wounding a peon of the Customs Department, having come on for hearing before the Deputy Magistrate of Bangalore on the 30th ultimo, it was decided that the accused should pay a fine of Rs. 5 in addition to the costs of the complaint. It is very painful to think of such outrages when committed by gentlemen, and especially by Europeans. It was well for the accused that the person assaulted was a Hindu; the case would have been different if he were a Mussalman or an Englishman. The sentence of a fine of Rs. 5 is too light considering the gravity of the offence and the position of the accused. But our only solace is that instead of being let off scot-free he met with some punishment at least. The paper suggests the advisability of forwarding a copy of the judgment to the authorities of the place where the accused is a Special Magistrate.

A magistrate fined.

Vijayadhwaja, July 19th, 1888.

50. Dacoity in Upper Burma is as rife as ever. A large section of the population have taken to it, and there is no saying how many years more it will take before the country settles into order and quiet. The Burmese have been disarmed; but arms are pouring in for the dacoits from the neighbouring countries. The police officers are most of them such as were inefficient in India and went to Burma as the only chance of promotion. Many of these gentlemen are represented as having gone there with a profound contempt for Burma and the Burmese, and as knowing nothing of the people, their customs or their language.

Dacoity in Upper Burma.

Kerala Mitram, July 21st, 1888.

51. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, after describing the form of government obtaining in India and in England, expresses a hope that the local self-government scheme, which is in its infant stage in India, will thrive well under the kind care of Government and with the co-operation of the leaders of native societies.

Local self-government scheme will thrive in India.

Public No. 835-A, Miscellaneous.

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

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

Fort St. George,
24th August 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st July 1888.

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Janavinodiny"	Madras	300	June 1888.
2	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	July ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Madras	500	15th July 1888.
4	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	31st ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
5	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	20th July 1888.
	Weekly.			
6	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	21st and 28th July 1888.
7	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
8	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
9	"Tarangay Naisen"	Do.	150	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
10	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
11	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
12	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th July 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly			
13	"Sanmargadarsini"	Pittapore	120	24th July 1888.
14	"Budhavidheyi	Masulipatam	100	26th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
15	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th, 23rd and 30th July 1888.
16	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	23rd and 28th July 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Monthly.			
17	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	June 1888.
	Fortnightly.			
18	"Mitrodaya"	Udipi	200	15th July 1888.
	Weekly.			
19	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	16th and 23rd July 1888.
20	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
21	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
22	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	17th ,, 24th ,, ,,
23	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
24	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	14th and 21st July 1888.
25	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st July 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
26	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	16th, 23rd and 30th July 1888.
27	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	21st and 28th July 1888.
28	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	5th, 19th and 26th July 1888.
29	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	10th and 20th July 1888.
30	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	25th July 1888.
31	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	25th and 30th July 1888.
32	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	7th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 27th July 1888.
33	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	12th and 19th July 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 25th July, has another article on thefts in Madras and mentions several cases where houses were entered or attempts to enter were made; attributes this state of things to the reduction of thanas, and does not believe the thieves are outsiders; the police should be increased in number, at any rate, temporarily. — JALVA-I-SAKHUN, July 25th, 1888.

Thefts in Madras.

(b) Courts.

2. A correspondent of the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 28th July 1888, says that corruption is practised by some of the subordinate officers in the courts of district munsifs. — COODANDEYMITRAN, July 28th, 1888.

Corruption in district munsifs' courts.

3. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th July, advocates the separation of magisterial and revenue functions, and the payment of good salaries to subordinate magistrates, so as to place them above temptation. — SWADESHAMITRAN, July 28th, 1888.

The subordinate magistracy.

4. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, has another long article stating that the provisions of the new Act are not carried out by the Small Cause Court Judges, who favor the Sowcars, to whom they are indebted and under obligation, and calls the attention of Government to the administration of the Act by these courts. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 23rd, 1888.

Small Cause Courts and the Debtors Act.

5. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, says that the forecast given last week on this subject turns out to be right and Mr. Sultan Muhay-ud-din will have to revert to his appointment as munsif. This will be a cause of great regret to Muhammadans. We have had something till now to remind us of our friend Lord Hobart, and in its place we shall have something to remind us of our present Governor, if this comes to pass. — SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 23rd, 1888.

Honorary magistrates.

(d) Education.

6. Under the heading "The Christian College and Mr. Grigg's Orders," the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st July, finds fault with the first and second orders of Mr. Grigg, which were issued on the *ex-parte* report of the Professors of the college, the second order being a mere reproduction of the first, couched only in milder language. There was not the slightest cause for an order preventing some Christian College students from entering other colleges. The order of the Director of Public Instruction was unjust, tyrannical, unclear and unsatisfactory. Lord Connemara should, prompted by his kindness, remove the distress of the students whose admission into other colleges is prevented. — ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 21st, 1888.

The Christian College and Mr. Grigg's orders.

7. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, says English is much wanted by Muhammadans in the race for employment, and well-to-do Mussalmans should get up societies in every city and subscribe to pay the school-fees of their poor co-religionists. — SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, July 12th, 1888.

Muhammadans and English education.

Muhammadan schoolmasters are also wanted in the schools to explain the first commencement of the English language, for where the masters are all Brahmins the Mussalman boys do not get a fair start. (This refers to certain English schools in Mysore.)

(e) Local and Municipal.

8. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 18th July, accuses the sanitary overseers of the Madras municipality of ignorance of even the rudiments of sanitation and of want of proper attention to their work. — SWADESHAMITRAN, July 18th, 1888.

The sanitation of Madras.

DESHABHIMAUNY, July 28th, 1888.

9. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 28th July, asks why should there be only one councillor elected for the 2nd division and two councillors for each of the 4th and 5th divisions of the Tirupápuliyúr municipality, while the 2nd division is greater in extent and produces more revenue than either of the other divisions.

The Tirupápuliyúr municipal councillors.

HINDUDESABHIMANI, July 21st, 1888.

10. A correspondent of the *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 21st July, who signs himself a resident of Masulipatam, complains that the municipal authorities institute in the police courts proceedings for committing a nuisance against the townspeople. They charge them (1) with letting dirty water run into the street drains and (2) with throwing the leaf-platters into the streets. According to the correspondent, the dirty water complained of is only the water used in the households, which ought to pass into the public sewer. The leaf-platters, on the other hand, are put into the streets by the persons who use them, in order that they may be removed by the municipal servants. In neither case do the townspeople contravene the municipal laws, and the correspondent hopes that the authorities will look into these grievances.

On the irregular proceedings of the Masulipatam municipality.

VIJAYADHWAJA, July 26th, 1888.

11. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 26th instant, says: The District Board of Anantapur district have, we understand, passed a resolution suspending the payment of travelling allowance to non-official members on the ground of want of funds. Private gentlemen make considerable sacrifice of time and energy in taking long journeys to attend the meetings. Not infrequently they sustain heavy pecuniary loss by their absence from their place of business. To expect them to pay the travelling expenses out of their pockets is, to say the least, unfair. Only six out of the twenty-four members constituting the Board were present at the meeting in which the above resolution was passed. Three of these six members are residents of Anantapur, where the meetings are held, and cannot appreciate the hardship of their decision. If, on this account, there will be a fall in the attendance of the non-official members, the official element will jump to the conclusion that these gentlemen are apathetic and that the local self-government scheme has not succeeded in the district. We earnestly hope the Government will annul the resolution or order the subject to be laid before a full meeting for discussion and decision.

Penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

VIJAYADHWAJA, July 26th, 1888.

12. The same paper says: We learn from our correspondent that the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras has been pleased to make an extract from the letter of "Justice" published in this paper *in re* the actions of the Gooty Overseer while acting as an Engineer of the Anantapur district, and asked the Collector-President to furnish him with information on the points touched therein. We are not in possession of all the details of the explanation offered by the President; but we are assured that the good President has inadvertently left the following two important points *unexplained*:—

Government and the *Vijayadhwaja*.

(1) Whether the Overseer has, during his frequent tenure of office as an acting Engineer from 1886, ever measured any of his brother's works under the Board and ordered payment for the same.

(2) Whether the peremptory provisions of section 158 (1) of the Local Boards Act have been complied with, since he acted as an Engineer, whenever his brother had to apply for contract after Mr. Engledow's death, and whenever he had to get contracts on his recommendations as an Engineer, and while he had been carrying out the contract works on one or two occasions.

The first question could be answered by a reference to the records in the Engineer's office. As regards the second, the absence of a written permission of the *Collector* of the district will suggest the answer. In justice to the Overseer we should say that the President writes to Government that

he was aware that the Overseer's brother sent in a tender, but he does not say who gave the Rs. 7,000 contract works to him in preference to others. We also learn that, at the instance of the President, the Engineer has since examined the tender of the Overseer's brother, and cancelled his contract. This is as it should be. Those of us who take interest in the local fund administration and the application of the local funds need no instances to convince us that the facts disclosed by our correspondent dwindle into insignificance when compared with the grossest misapplication and audacious misappropriation of the funds that obtain, as a rule, in many a district in the presidency, apparently with no check and with impunity.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, July 26th, 1888.

13. The members of the municipalities generally go home from the meeting after discussing the receipts and disbursements of the municipality. The object of the establishment of the majority of municipalities does not seem to be fulfilled; for though some of the public thoroughfares and drains are clean, the rest are in a stinking state; the percentage of mortality exceeds the birth-rate, epidemics decimate the people, and cattle are dying in numbers. This the members not only see with their eyes, but also read in the papers; nevertheless, the means of remedying these evils never suggest themselves to the members. No doubt, some of the members attend the monthly meeting, dressed in finery which their respective means could afford, and then, after going through the receipts and disbursements, propose measures for increasing the already too-numerous taxes or discuss trifling matters. But they never question what are the causes of the prevailing epidemics, of the extraordinary deaths of women at child-birth, which streets are in need of water-supply, and so on. The cause of all this neglect of duty is the want of education and consequent ignorance of the members; some of them do not understand what is going on at the meeting; others cannot even sign their names. The paper suggests that the Government should publish small manuals containing the necessary particulars about the municipality and the duties of the members, and that each member should be supplied with a copy of the manual; and that once-a-week the members should be lectured to on the contents of the manual.

Municipality.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 14th, 1888.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th July, in noticing with pleasure the recent establishment of a dispensary at Alattur, in the Pálghat taluk, and the conduct and professional skill of the hospital assistant appointed to it, expresses a hope that the Local Fund Board will properly supply the dispensary with the required medicines.

Dispensary at Alattur to be properly supplied with medicines.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 21st, 1888.

15. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st July, in referring to the administration of the Calicut municipality by Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer as chairman, which is stated to be one of entire dissatisfaction, says that, though Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer may be said to have been slow in the disposal of municipal affairs and somewhat inefficient, he deserves praise for his patience and integrity. A hope is then expressed that, at the ensuing election, the councillors will, forgetting whatever differences exist among themselves, elect as their chairman one who is really competent and who is no way connected with former quarrels. Mr. Lanauze, a barrister and one of the councillors, is held to be in every way qualified to hold the office of chairman.

Administration of the Calicut municipality by Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer as chairman.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 21st, 1888.

16. Referring to an inquiry made by Government whether the Pálghat municipality wished to be invested with the right of electing their own chairman and to the reply given by them that the time for it had not come, and referring also to the frequent ruptures taking place in the council when a candidate fails to succeed in his attempt to be elected as chairman, another article, in the same issue of the paper, observes that, unless there is some one in the council who is acknowledged by all the councillors to be competent, it is better to have the divisional officer as chairman.

On the election of the chairman of the Pálghat municipality.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

DESHABHIMAUNY, July 28th, 1888.

17. A correspondent of the *Deshabhimauny*, of the 28th July, considers that as the practice exists among the mirassidars of Tanjore of encroaching on the beds of irrigation channels, by which the flow of water is diminished and the outturn of crops becomes less, a strict order should be promulgated that wherever the channels have been encroached upon, and show a diminution of extent as compared with paimash accounts, the encroached lands should be given up, otherwise that the case will be proceeded with in a criminal court.

Encroachment of lands in Tanjore.

SANMARGADARSINI, May, 1888.

18. The *Sanmargadarsini*, of May, regards the holding of jamabandi as unnecessary, as the ryots are now pretty intelligent and no disputes concerning the issue of pattas are ever raised. Besides, jamabandi should take place between December and February, but in the Bhímavaram and Tanuku taluks it has not commenced even now, though the karnams have been waiting far from their homes all this time with their accounts in the usual jamabandi places. The editor thinks that the sooner the jamabandi proceedings are dispensed with the better.

Suggestions to discontinue jamabandi.

(h) Railways.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 21st, 1888.

19. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st July, reports that Mr. Ramakristna Pillay, B.A., of the High Court, brought before the district munsif, Chingleput, a suit for damages against the South Indian Railway Company. A ticket collector had at a certain station asked him in an impudent manner to show his ticket. The munsif fined the Company a sum of Rs. 100. The editor observes that the low-paid ticket collectors behave generally rudely. Complaints are seldom made, as poor persons cannot take legal proceedings.

On the behaviour of low-paid railway servants.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, July 25th, 1888.

20. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 25th July, says:—The complaint often expressed by the people of India and even by some great Englishmen is that in this country the poorer classes alone are brought under taxation while the richer classes contribute nothing. The cultivators, from whom Government derive most of their revenue, are generally very poor; and the darkhast or land application rules under which they cultivate their lands are unfavorable to them; labor too is dear and not easily obtainable. The ryots, while laboring under these disadvantages, have to pay, in addition to land tax, other taxes, such as the road-cess, water-cess, &c. They were also paying for some time the license tax. Lord Dufferin, taking into consideration the oft-repeated complaint that Government officers were let off free, while the burden of taxation fell on others, imposed the income tax in India. This tax is now levied on all persons whose incomes are not less than Rs. 500 a-year: but seeing the great hardships entailed by this tax on persons whose incomes are so low as Rs. 500, the law should be so modified as to exempt persons whose incomes are below Rs. 1,000 a-year from payment. The officers who assess this tax annoy people uselessly by serving notices on those who are not subject to the tax, and contrive to fill their own pockets by such means. This neither profits Government nor the people. The duty of assessing this tax should not be left in the hands of Revenue officers.

The income tax.

SWADESHAMITRAN, July 28th, 1888.

21. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 28th July, says that Lord Lansdowne, the future Governor-General of India, cannot lay claim to the ability and experience of such rulers as Lord Ripon or Lord Dufferin, and is not so well advanced in years as they. The present Prime Minister of England being of the Conservative party, it is surprising that he should

The next Governor-General of India.

have appointed Lord Lansdowne, a Liberal, as Governor-General; but it seems that by this appointment he wished to conciliate the Liberal party. The foremost men of England do not now come out to India as Governors-General, for they cannot bear to see the injustices done in this country. The work, moreover, of the Governor-General of India is daily becoming more onerous. The people of India are, at the present day, anxious to learn their position and better themselves. Hence, the Governors-General have a hard time of it here. It appears from a London telegram that Lord Lansdowne stated to Dadabhoy Nowrojee his opinion that the English should no longer rule India as they chose, seeing that they have the sole power in their hands, and that the time had come to rule India according to public opinion, as the Indians have progressed in civilization and intellect. This is quite true. Under the British rule the natives have advanced in various ways. They are not so listless as formerly, but bring to light the oppressive acts of English officials. One may see everywhere associations started and questions of public interest discussed in them. Knowing all these, the English Lords will not rule this country as before. The Governors-General should hereafter govern India with the consent of the people. The coming Governor-General seems to understand this well. He should break through custom and introduce in India various changes suitable to the times; but he will have to be resolute, for the civilians here will not easily give him scope in his work of innovation.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, July 21st, 1888.

22. C. Narayana Rao, a correspondent from Surapuram of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st July, writes against the rumoured abolishment of the post office at Lingasugur, about 30 miles from Surapuram. The present post office is a great boon to the commercial people of the place, especially to the Marwarees, Sowcars, Comatees and Lingayets, who have transactions with Madras, Bombay, Poona, Bellary, Proddutúr, Adóni, and Sholapur. Moreover, the post office has a monthly income of Rs. 100. If the Post Master General of Madras will, on examination of the accounts, find that Government experiences no loss by keeping this office, it should be retained.

Comments on the abolishment of the Lingasugur post office.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, July 20th, 1888.

23. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 20th July, complains that the letter-peons at Masulipatam, who have multifarious and responsible duties to perform, are continually occupied and have not even a day's rest, and draw, moreover, a very low salary. They are, besides, compelled at their risk to sell every week post-cards and covers, &c., to the amount of Rs. 20.

About the responsibilities of the ill-paid letter-peons at Masulipatam.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, July 14th, 1888.

24. A case is reported in the columns of a Madras contemporary which shows not only that the law is often very cruel, but that it is rendered still more so by those who administer it, and who, as judges, are duly empowered to exercise the discretion vested in them. It would seem that a native had obtained a decree against a European, an Engineer, for about Rs. 500 and odd, inclusive of costs. The defendant's salary is Rs. 350, out of which he has to support himself and three children, and to pay Rs. 50 a-month towards a debt due to another creditor. He pays Rs. 80 a-month for his boarding, and has also to keep his carriage and horse. The report does not state what amount is paid for the support of the three children, but we may take it to be at least not less than Rs. 60 a-month, the children being Europeans. Calculating the defendant's expenses per mensem at Rs. 190, or, in round numbers, Rs. 200 a-month—and the calculation has been made at the lowest figure—there is left barely Rs. 150 to the defendant; and yet the learned Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, in passing his judgment, held that, as Government and Railway servants were made to pay one-half their salaries through a civil court towards their debts, he failed to see why the defendant should be placed in a better position than they, which would be the case if he allowed him to pay Rs. 50 a-month as proposed by him. Under these circumstances, he directed the defendant to pay the amount by instalments of Rs. 175 per mensem.

Down on debtors.

The learned judge who passed the above decision founded it on section 266, clause (*h*), of the Civil Procedure Code. Under this clause "one moiety of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company is exempted from attachment." Taking the facts of the case above given as they are reported in the columns of our Madras contemporary, it is evident that the learned judge has exceeded the law in compelling the defendant in the case to pay an instalment of Rs. 175 a-month, because this leaves the defendant but Rs. 175 with which to support himself and his three children, to keep up his horse and carriage and to pay his other creditors. What the judge should have done in the matter was to have reckoned up the expenses (inclusive of dues to other creditors than the one before the court) which the defendant has to meet out of his salary of Rs. 350 a-month. It would then have been found that a balance of Rs. 150 might be fairly available, out of which the court might have directed the defendant to pay the decree by instalments of Rs. 75 a-month, by which arrangement the claim would have been satisfied within seven months.

The decree-holder had consented to the payment of his claim by instalments, his only objection being to the amount of the instalment offered. The judge, therefore, had before him the material on which to found an equitable decision as to the instalment which the defendant should be directed to pay. The defendant offered Rs. 50, but he had means to pay more than that sum, though not means enough to pay to the extent of half his salary. The judge, therefore, might equitably have directed the defendant to pay Rs. 75 a-month as an instalment, and, by so doing, he would have done justice both to the decree-holder and to the defendant. As the decision stands, it is an injustice to the defendant, and the decree-holder is likely to lose his money; for the defendant, unable to meet the large instalment of Rs. 175 a-month ordered by the court, together with the demands of other creditors, and to support himself and his family as well, has simply to declare himself a bankrupt, under the new Act abolishing imprisonment for debt, and give up such property as he may possess for the benefit of all his creditors, who may not, after all, get a dividend of four annas in the rupee.

Kerala Patrika, July 14th, 1888.

Among what class of officials corruption is more common in Malabar.

25. Referring to the gross corruption prevalent among officials in Malabar, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th July, says that it is more common where there is less chance of its being brought to light, and in the Revenue Department than in the Judicial, because the vakils generally appearing before the officers of the Revenue Department are uneducated men, incapable of denouncing the corruption of the courts. A hope is then expressed that the Collector, Mr. Winterbotham, who claims some knowledge of the district, will do his best to check the corruption prevailing among the local magistrates.

Kerala Patrika, July 14th, 1888.

Certain remarks on the rates of compensation allowed for tenants' improvements and on the fees levied for the renewal of kanam tenures.

26. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, after considering the opinions expressed by some munsifs and by some of the commissioners appointed by Government, in the matter of compensation payable for tenants' improvements, as highly injurious to the interests of tenants, says that the rates of compensation paid for these improvements in Chávakád are inadequate. The writer then complains of the heavy fees levied for the renewal of kanam tenures, and suggests that the period of twelve years for which these tenures are now allowed to run should be doubled; and invites the attention of Government and the High Court to the subject.

Kerala Patrika, July 21st, 1888.

Suggesting certain rates for adoption in the case of tenants' improvements.

27. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 21st July, complains of the low rates of compensation allowed for tenants' improvements in Malabar, and suggests certain rates for adoption, viz., for each cocoanut tree, not less than Rs. 10; for each pepper vine, Rs. 2; for four of the jack trees, each Rs. 10, and for the rest one rupee each; and for other trees at the rates proper in each case.

Kerala Patrika, July 14th, 1888.

The proposed sub-magistrate's court at Pudunagaram should be established at an early date.

28. Referring to a rumour that the Government are going to establish a sub-magistrate's court at Pudunagaram, in the Pálghat taluk, a correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th July, expresses a hope that the Collector of Malabar will also endeavour to supply this desideratum at an early date. The place is said to be infested with pick-pockets and other unruly characters.

Kerala Patrika, July 21st, 1888.

Corruption of a sub-magistrate.

29. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 21st July, states that the inquiry ordered by Government in the matter of certain allegations that lately appeared in some of the newspapers against the conduct of a certain sub-registrar in the Malabar district was allowed to be conducted by irresponsible officers. He next questions the propriety of the Collector's conduct in referring a petition received by the Board touching the corruption of a magistrate (apparently of Quilandy) to the magistrate himself; says that the magistrate is very corrupt, and suggests that, if his corruption should be proved, he should be transferred from that place and the Collector himself should conduct the inquiry promising immunity to witnesses as in the case of the Tellicherry Sub-Judge. The writer then concludes with a hope that, as the Collector, Mr. Winterbotham, is a good and an able man, this will yet be done.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, July 16th, 1888.

Pay of Army Head Quarters.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, notes that the present travelling allowance between Madras and Ootacamund and Poona and Mahableshwar will be continued to the employés of the Army Head Quarters. "Do you not call this extravagance? Whose money is it that is thus spent regardlessly for the enjoyment of European sahibs? The Finance Commission could not stoy it, and the Secretary of State does not. Go on, increase this expense every year; enjoy yourselves with the people's money; you will not have another such chance."

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, July 23rd, 1888.

Muhammadans and the Public Service.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, says in all new appointments Muhammadans are left out in the cold and will soon be entirely excluded from Government service; even the appointment of magistrate will now soon cease to be paid.

III.—Legislation.

Hindudesabhimani, July 14th, 1888.

Village autonomy.

32. Under the heading "Village Autonomy" the *Hindudesabhimani*, of the 14th July, says, in an English article, the following:—"That the Government of the village in the Madras Presidency is anything but satisfactory, is a well known fact. The system that has been working for nearly a century has outlived its usefulness, if any, and yet the attention of the Government has not been drawn to this fact. The representative of Government is the village munsif or village magistrate. In him are united the functions of a revenue collector, of a police detective, of a criminal magistrate and of a civil judge. Added to these four duties he has a thousand and one duties to discharge, which do not come under any one particular class. He has, for instance, to supply chickens and sheep to a European officer or an influential carnivore, palanquins to a tahsildar or another high official, to supply coolies to Burma and to impress workmen for any special purpose, and to do several other sundry works which require a sustained physical exertion. Thus he has more functions than a man of ordinary talent can, with any the least sense of duty, perform. The demands upon his mental as well as physical energies are too many that the present class of village munsifs can bear." . . . . "The absence of educational qualifications for the post of the village magistrate is the root of the besetting sin. Added to this the system of appointment by heredity is working manifold mischief in the villages. For when once a man becomes

the magistrate of a village he has a monopoly of his functions for life, but he has in his hands, God willing, the power of transmitting them to his children and children's children. . . . . Dull as its sensibilities are, the Local Government seems to have realised this anomaly and has been trying to repeal the old codes concerning the village rule by introducing new ones. These new laws have not yet been formally passed into an Act, which, if passed, will go a great way to mitigate the sufferings of thousands of hapless suitors that resort to village courts for justice. Even if the Act comes into force now it will but repair only a very limited portion of the great injury that is now done to the masses, for it affects the civil functions of the village head; and no provision has yet been even thought of to lighten his other burdens and to do greater justice to the ryots, who are the bulk of the nation and whose hard-earned pies go to fill the coffers of the State."

KERALA PATRIKA, July 14th, 1888.

The necessity for passing the Religious Institutions Bill at an early date.

33. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 14th July, in inquiring whether the new Religious Institutions Bill is ready, expresses an opinion that, unless some measures are taken to preserve such institutions, their ruin is imminent.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 14th, 1888.

Remarks on the Debtors Act.

34. Referring to the Debtors Act recently passed, another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that the Act, which is apparently intended for the protection of debtors, has in practice become a law to punish those who stand in need of a loan. The writer then says that the object of the Act is stated by some to be to enable Government to raise loans from the public at a low rate of interest by rendering other money transactions in the country impossible, and that a recent decision of the Madras High Court, holding that even a child in its mother's womb has, after its birth, a right to contest an alienation of immoveable family property by gift or otherwise made while it was unborn, has rendered the security by means of law unsafe.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 16th, 1888.

Contagious Diseases Act.

35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, says this Act was a means of repressing vice, which will now be rampant in every street. It did not cost much and Government might have saved it out of the Nílgiri exodus expenses. Prostitution was rare in the days of the native rule, but has increased immensely under the British, though this Act was some check on it.

Though the English have introduced arts and sciences, they have also brought in immorality, fraud and deceit.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 16th, 1888.

Honorary magistrates.

36. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, says the scheme for the creation of honorary magistrates is said to have been started by the Honorable Mr. Hutchins, who is a great friend of Hindus, especially Brahmins. The result will be that the junior magistrate, a Muhammadan, will be turned out and Government will save Rs. 300 a-month, like killing two birds with one stone, for a Muhammadan will not be left on the Bench. We have since heard no one will accept these appointments.

TUHAFA, July 15th, 1888.

Contagious Diseases Act.

37. *Tuhafa*, of the 15th July, strongly disapproves of the discontinuance of the compulsory examination of prostitutes, but says prostitution has greatly increased under the English rule and now it will be worse. Reprints article from *Am* of Lahore on the subject of Government providing women for troops.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KARNATAKA PRAKASHIKA. July 23rd, 1888.

The withdrawal of the powers of the Rana of Jhalwar.

38. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 23rd instant, has the following extract from the *Hope*:—The Rana of Jhalwar is one of the princes subject to the jurisdiction of the Political Agent for Central India. Lately this prince was deprived of his powers. The reason for this seems to be as follows:—Letters had been sent by the Viceroy to all the feudatory princes acknowledging the loyalty manifested by them in connection with the Jubilee

of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress Victoria. One of these letters had been addressed to the Rana of Jhalwar, who redirected tha same to the Political Agent. For this act of disloyalty the Rana was deprived of all his powers. If it is true that the Rana acted in the way alleged undoubtedly it was wrong on his part to do so. But would it not have been well for the Government of India to ascertain the cause of the Rana's act? On account of the notoriety acquired by the Political Agent for Central India it cannot but be suspected that there must be some cause or other for the alleged act of disloyalty.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1888.

Administration of Cochin by the late Maha Raja.

39. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, after observing that whatever reforms the State of Cochin has had in its administration under the late Maha Raja are due to its association with the British Government and that the Maha Raja was indifferent as to how the administration of the State was conducted by his officials, entertains better hopes from his successor. And while the same article considers that the proposal of the new Maha Raja to effect a thorough change immediately in the administrative agency of the State is not a wise one, a paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, disapproves of another proposal of his to bring in some foreigner as his Dewan, while there are deserving men for the Dewanship among his own State officials.

KERALA MITRAM, July 21st, 1888.

Efforts proposed to be made in Travancore for the improvement of agriculture.

40. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, praises the Travancore Government for the efforts it is going to make in the improvement of agriculture of the country.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, July 16th, 1888.

Deposition of rulers.

41. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th July, has an article from *Dar-us-Sultanat* calling the attention of Parliament to the fact that rulers of Native States are deposed on the *ipse dixit* of a Political Agent without any inquiry.

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

The good luck of Kashmir.

42. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th July, approves of the appointment of Mr. Cunningham to Kashmir and considers it a proof that Government have no sinister designs on that State.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, July 12th, 1888.

England's character spoilt by her Residents.

43. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, refers to the case of Major Newell at Hyderabad and Mr. Cordery's part in the subsequent proceedings, and says Government should inquire into this and Abdul Huq's case, for the conduct of the British Residents at Native Courts is a cause of ill-feeling towards Government, for the loyalty of Native States depends on their being able to trust Government.

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

Resident of Mysore.

44. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th July, wonders that no Resident is left at Mysore long. Residents and Assistant Residents are changed every six months, and Mysore is not like other places, for the Resident is Judge of the Civil and Military Station and Chief and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. It is a bit of patronage for the Viceroy, and he does not care if the officer he appoints is a military man and totally unacquainted with law. He promised to consider this matter, but is going away without doing so. We believe Sir O. St. John is an experienced political officer and knows Muhammadans well; so his appointment may be fortunate for Mysore.

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

TARANGAY NAISON, July 21st, 1888.

The poverty of the ryots.

45. A correspondent, writing to the *Tarangay Naison* of the 21st July, deplores the poverty of the agricultural classes, and observes that whatever good Government may do by the extension of railroads and telegraph lines, the condition of those classes will not in any way be bettered. The ryot has mainly to depend

on the tanks for his cultivation. In many places the repair of tanks is not attended to, and where it is attended to, the work is given out on contract, by which large sums of money are spent without any adequate work in return. If the repair of tanks be entrusted to the ryots themselves they will accomplish the work with less cost and more care, for they are the persons to be benefited by it.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vicatatoothan, July 21st, 1888.

46. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 21st July, remarks that all large-salaried appointments, whether military or civil, are given to Europeans, and that the work they turn out for such large salaries is exceedingly trifling.

Large salaries paid to Europeans.

Swadeshamitran, July 21st, 1888.

47. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 21st July, says that the members of the India Council act with partiality when dealing with Indian affairs, and that they favor the English merchants and the English people at the expense of the Indians, and that they prove themselves to be the enemies of India inasmuch as they do not reveal the facts relating to this country, but conceal them. Even when the British Parliament is inclined to do some good to this country, the India Council acts as a barrier. It is for these reasons that men in this country are in favor of the abolition of this council. If the councils in this country be reformed, then there will not be the slightest need for the India Council; and it is but proper that the Members of Parliament themselves should, through a committee appointed from among their own number, control Indian affairs.

The India Council.

Andhraprakasika, July 28th, 1888.

48. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th July, contends, in a long leader, headed "The Home Government of India," that more than 36 crores and 33 lakhs of rupees were unlawfully spent last year in England on account of India. It seems, moreover, that the Members of Parliament, who were hitherto honorary members, request now to be paid for their trouble, and if this is not done, they will probably vacate their places, which will be then filled by incompetent persons. In these circumstances, it may be desirable to grant them some pecuniary remuneration. The Secretary of State for India acts on the advice of the India Council, which is composed of pensioned civilians whose only aim is to support their countrymen at the expense of India, disregarding the grievances of the natives of India. The editor recommends the abolition of the Council, which abolition was already advocated at the first meeting of the National Congress at Bombay. Liberalminded Members of Parliament ought to be substituted for them, and the editor exhorts his countrymen to co-operate with the Congress for this purpose.

The Home Government of India.

Vrittanta Chintamani, July 17th, 1888.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th instant, says:—We hear from our correspondent that the case of Mr. W. Hudleston, a Special Magistrate of Wynaad, who had come here (Bangalore) on business in March last and who had been charged with the offence of illegally assaulting and wounding a peon of the Customs Department, having come on for hearing before the Deputy Magistrate of Bangalore on the 30th ultimo, it was decided that the accused should pay a fine of Rs. 5 in addition to the costs of the complaint. It is very painful to think of such outrages when committed by gentlemen, and especially by Europeans. It was well for the accused that the person assaulted was a Hindu; the case would have been different if he were a Mussalman or an Englishman. The sentence of a fine of Rs. 5 is too light considering the gravity of the offence and the position of the accused. But our only solace is that instead of being let off scot-free he met with some punishment at least. The paper suggests the advisability of forwarding a copy of the judgment to the authorities of the place where the accused is a Special Magistrate.

A magistrate fined.

Vijayadhwaja, July 19th, 1888.

50. Dacoity in Upper Burma is as rife as ever. A large section of the population have taken to it, and there is no saying how many years more it will take before the country settles into order and quiet. The Burmese have been disarmed; but arms are pouring in for the dacoits from the neighbouring countries. The police officers are most of them such as were inefficient in India and went to Burma as the only chance of promotion. Many of these gentlemen are represented as having gone there with a profound contempt for Burma and the Burmese, and as knowing nothing of the people, their customs or their language.

Dacoity in Upper Burma.

Kerala Mitram, July 21st, 1888.

51. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st July, after describing the form of government obtaining in India and in England, expresses a hope that the local self-government scheme, which is in its infant stage in India, will thrive well under the kind care of Government and with the co-operation of the leaders of native societies.

Local self-government scheme will thrive in India.

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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:—

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Legislative.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George,
24 August 1888.

ORDINARY, MS.

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