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[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Native Newspapers.

Report on — for fortnight

ending 16th August 1888.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 188 .

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.		
ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.		
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).		

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was taken and with it the countless riches of the king, but India is taxed to pay for the war and yet the hill journeys are continued. If another war comes what further load may fall on the people of India!

Public No. 884A 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,
7th Sept. 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Desp^d 14/9/88.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th August 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	"Satyatoothan"	Madras	5,000	August 1888.
2	"Mauthar Mitry"	Do.	500	" "
3	"Sundosha Seydy"	Pasoomullay	782	July and August 1888.
4	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	" " "
5	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	700	May, June, July and August 1888.
6	"Nyaunadeepam"	Veeraraghænapooram	1,400	January to July 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
7	"Soogoona Bhodiny"	Madras	350	January and February 1888.
8	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	1st August 1888.
9	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st and 15th August 1888.
10	"Swadesha Veidyan"	Do.	55	1st " 15th " "
11	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	240	1st and 15th July and 1st and 15th Aug. 1888.
12	"Sreelocaranjahy"	Do.	150	1st and 15th August 1888.
13	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st " 15th " "
14	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st " 15th " "
15	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	117	1st " 15th " "
16	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st " 15th " "
17	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th June, 1st and 15th July and 1st and 15th August 1888.
18	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th August 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
19	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th August 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	4th and 11th August 1888.
21	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	4th " 11th " "
22	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	4th " 11th " "
23	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	4th " 11th " "
24	"India Osay"	Do.	...	4th " 11th " "
25	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	4th " 11th " "
26	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	4th " 11th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
27	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th August 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
28	"Budhavidheyi	Masulipatam	100	9th August 1888.
29	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	13th " "
	Weekly.			
30	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	4th and 11th August 1888.
31	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	6th " 13th " "
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
32	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	30th July and 6th August 1888.
33	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	28th " " 4th " "
34	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	2nd " " 9th " "
35	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	31st " " 7th " "
36	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	2nd " " 9th " "
	MALAYALAM.			
37	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	28th July, and 4th and 11th August 1888.
38	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 4th August 1888.
39	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	18th July 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
40	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	6th and 13th August 1888.
41	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	4th " 11th " "
42	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	2nd August 1888.
43	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	31st July 1888.
44	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th August 1888.
45	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	....
46	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	30th July and 2nd and 6th August 1888.
47	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	26th " " 2nd " 9th " "

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 31st July, states a Lahore paper has private information that a treaty is about to be made between Russia and Persia. No doubt it is for some secret object with which Government are well acquainted. — TILISM-I-HAIRATH, July 31st, 1888.

Russia and Persia.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th August, under the heading "An exemplary police officer" mentions that Mr. Boyd, the Police Superintendent, Trichinopoly, took particular trouble in investigating the charges of bribery, &c., preferred against his subordinates and brought the offenders to justice. The Superintendents of other districts should follow his example. — ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Commendable behaviour of the Police Superintendent, Mr. Boyd.

3. The August number of the *Hindujanasamskarini* reports that two wicked Muhammadans touched and annoyed, one evening in Tirupatur (Salem district), two Brahmin women who were carrying water. A local correspondent recommends the erection of a police station, but the editor is satisfied if the offenders are prosecuted and punished. — HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

About two Muhammadans annoying some Brahmin women in Tirupatur.

(b) Courts.

4. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 11th August, deprecates the interference of the Madras Government in matters relating to the conduct of business in the Madras High Court. To teach the High Court Judges how and when to dispose of the cases coming before them is to treat them like school-boys. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the same date, on the other hand, approves of the action of Government. — VETTIKODIYON, Aug. 11th, 1888. HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Business done in the Madras High Court.

5. Messrs. R. B. Campbell, Agzan Saheb and Viraraghavalu Naidu have been appointed honorary magistrates for the civil and military station of Bangalore. All the minor cases will probably be tried and decided by these gentlemen. If the Mysore Government were to bring this system into force in the headquarters of districts, such as Bangalore, Mysore, &c., the people would be spared much inconvenience, the magistrates, overwork, and justice would be done without delay. — KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, July 30th, 1888.

Honorary magistrates for the civil and military station of Bangalore.

6. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 28th July, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue who found fault with a decision of the district munsif of Pálghat in the matter of a suit for the refund of a portion of the money paid on account of a lottery, and who remarked that there were many cases in arrears on the file of that court. — KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

A decision of the district munsif at Pálghat supported.

7. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th August, extracts article from the *Imperial Paper* lamenting that a month's imprisonment should have been considered enough for Mr. Drury, who killed a native. — KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 6th, 1888.

The Amritsar case.

(d) Education.

8. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 4th August, condemns the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to change the present dates of the Madras University examinations to certain dates in the hot months of the year. The scheme contemplated may, no doubt, benefit the examiners, who, during the summer vacation, will have leisure to go through — TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 4th, 1888.

The Madras University examinations.

the examination papers, but it is hard on the examinees, who, while undergoing examination, will have to contend against the distresses of the season.

TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Education in India.

9. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 11th August, says that it is not justifiable to diminish the cost of education, as the advantages resulting from education are great and obvious. No Government of a civilised country ever thinks, whatever the exigency, of withdrawing the grants for education, and the Government of India, who spend their revenue in various other ways, should find the money necessary for the due maintenance of education.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SATYAVARTAMAUNY, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Scarcity of water in Sookkarampatty.

10. A correspondent of the *Satyavartamauny*, of the 15th August, complains of the scarcity of water in Sookkarampatty, near Melúr, Madura district.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Aug. 4th, 1888.

The Kumbakónam taluk board.

11. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 4th August, complains of the badness of roads in the Kumbakónam taluk, which, it says, is owing to there being only two members to represent that taluk on the Kumbakónam taluk board which consists of 15 members.

VICATATOOTHAN, Aug. 11th, 1888.

The Madras Municipality.

12. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 11th August, says that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipality are paid large salaries, and that their work can be done by other officers who are paid less. Suitable reductions also can be made in the municipal establishment. By effecting these changes and diminishing the cost of the municipality a way can be found to materially reduce the municipal taxes.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

About the bad condition of the roads in Nellore.

13. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, states that the bad condition of the roads in Nellore prevents people from bringing their produce to the market for sale. The editor thinks that the local funds are not applied to the repair of roads; otherwise they could not be in such a state.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

Peringalam middle school to be maintained from local funds.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 28th July, invites the attention of the members of the local board to the necessity for maintaining from local funds the middle school lately established at Peringalam (in the Kottayam taluk).

(g) Forests.

SWADESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Irregularities in Atúr taluk.

15. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of the 15th August, speaks of irregularities in the Forest Department in the Atúr taluk, Salem district.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

On the inconvenience caused by the Forest Act.

16. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, complains that the Forest Act inconveniences the ryots severely by depriving them of their pasture lands.

(i) Public Works.

TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Roads to villages.

17. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison*, of the 4th August, urges on the authorities the importance of laying out roads between villages and chief towns, as thereby traffic will be rendered productive.

(j) Salt.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 11th, 1888.

The Salt tax.

18. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 11th August, regrets that the people who possess such extensive dominions that the sun never sets on them, should have

taken into their heads to annex Burma, and, to meet the expenses of war, imposed a duty on salt, which is unjust and oppressive.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 8th, 1888.

Agricultural schools.

19. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 8th August, observes that in European countries there are numerous agricultural schools established which receive grants from Government, while in India the Government is of opinion that such schools are not needed. A Government can be said to act justly only when it introduces in its dependencies whatever reforms are adopted in the principal country. How can India become prosperous if she is administered in quite a different way to that of England? The cultivating classes are the backbone of a country, and only on their prosperity depends the strength of Government.

SOOGA JEEVANY, Aug. 1st, 1888.

Native officering of the army.

20. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 1st August, dwells on the advisability of appointing natives as officers in the army. The present practice of giving the command of native troops to European commissioned officers, who are young in years and inexperienced in Indian affairs, causes much mischief to the natives. When there are so many sons of native gentlemen, who are as well educated and as brave as the English, why should they not be appointed as commissioned officers in native armies? The saving effected by this procedure, for native officers can be paid half the salaries of European officers, will go a long way in making good the deficit of revenue.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Commissions of inquiry in India.

21. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th August, says that the members of the British Parliament and the Englishmen in India are averse to a Parliamentary Commission being appointed to inquire into the administration of India, for such an inquiry will bring to light the various injustices prevailing in this country. Although two Commissions were appointed by Lord Dufferin yet their suggestions were not carried out by the Government of India. The Finance Committee labored hard for two years and proposed various reductions, but the Government have contented themselves with merely abolishing certain petty appointments and leaving the higher appointments untouched. No action has yet been taken by Government on the voluminous report submitted by the Public Service Commission. Government will, however, have sooner or later to make a new departure in their method of administering the public revenues, for they find their revenues, however large they may be, quite insufficient to meet their growing expenditure, and are obliged to obtain loans of money. Whatever proposals the Government of India may make, they are not approved of by the India Office, which has always its own interest in view.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 11th, 1888.

The consideration of the Indian Budget in Parliament.

22. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th August, says: The fact that only 141 Members were present in Parliament on the 9th August when the annual statement on the Indian Budget was made, proves the extreme indifference with which the Members of Parliament habitually regard Indian affairs. It is this indifference which is the cause of the many evils prevailing in the administration of this country. Referring to the enormous expenditure now incurred, the Secretary of State explained that it was owing to the annexation of Burma and that it would be recouped in a few years by the large revenues that could be obtained from that country. Can it be just to exact taxes from the people of India, and expend the money so derived not in benefiting those people, but in carrying on a useless war? After having spent all the money in one's possession, is it not the height of absurdity to say (as the Secretary of State has done) that all those moneys will be obtained back in a few short years? If even the general public of England should take no compassion on the poor people of India, but should leave them to their fate, who is there next to take their part? The proverb says that Providence is the help of the destitute; and the people of India should

similarly place their trust in Providence, and work out their own ends by severe and prolonged labor, bearing in mind that injustice is short-lived and that truth and justice will in the end prevail.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 15th, 1888.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 15th August, in pointing out the identity of interests of both the Hindoos and Muhammadans, makes these remarks:—Government plead want of money for neglecting the maintenance of public works and education. The money which should have been employed for those purposes is spent in the Burma war and in benefiting the English. Has this war in any way profited the Hindoos or Muhammadans? All the expenses were ours, and the men who shed their blood on the battle field were our Indian sepoys; but the benefit derived by the war is enjoyed solely by the English. They have monopolised all the high appointments in Burma, and will similarly monopolise the trade and industry of that country. Are these matters of complaint to the Hindoos alone? They affect Muhammadans as well.

The expenses of the Burma war.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, Aug. 1888.

24. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the month of August, complains that Government do not inquire whether the boat contractors treat the public decently. The report goes that these contractors take advantage of and charge the ignorant people occasionally more than the prescribed fees. The editor recommends that the authorities should in some conspicuous place put up a notice containing particulars about fares and fines. It would also be convenient to enter the names of passengers in lists, so that if any one should lose his ticket he might be saved any extra expense.

On the irregularities of the boat contractors.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

25. In order to improve sanitation in India, the Government of India have resolved to give greater facilities to the district boards and municipalities for raising the requisite funds and also to extend largely the present executive agencies. The district boards and municipalities are empowered to raise loans with the sanction of the Local Government and to repay them by the imposition of additional cesses. But the rates of interest are so high that these loans are seldom resorted to. The Local Governments might therefore aid more largely than at present from provincial resources and introduce the system of grants-in-aid, such as obtains in regard to education. The Government of India would be glad if regular provision were made in the budget for such contribution.

Sanitation in India.

In regard to the extending of the executive agencies, the Government of India wish to create a Sanitary Department for each province through which the Local Government might act. We do not, however, see the necessity for such a department, at any rate, in our presidency. There is a Sanitary Commissioner for the whole province who acts through the District Surgeon and his recommendations are laid before the local boards and municipalities. Local self-government has, as admitted by Government, proved successful in this presidency and we do not see what a new Sanitary Department can do further than what is done at present.

The whole resolution has been drawn up in a liberal and benevolent spirit and it is hoped that the district and local boards will warmly enter into it and suggest what the Government have manifested a laudable desire to aid.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

26. Corrupt Government officials generally do not like the editors of newspapers because these papers bring to light their acts of corruption. Hence they seize every opportunity to bring into trouble the newspaper editor who has exposed their roguery. Lately, three newspaper editors were brought into trouble on this account.

Newspaper editors in trouble.

(1) The editor of the *Karahda Chakragupta*, who, on account of his having exposed the irregular conduct of a sub-registrar, was sentenced by the District Magistrate to suffer six months' imprisonment and to pay Rs. 500 fine. But on appeal to the Sessions Judge, the conviction was quashed and the editor was honorably acquitted.

(2) "The Havyaka Subodha Libel Case," the facts of which case are too well known to our readers to be repeated here. We are quite sure that, in this case also, the editor will be the successful party.

(3) The editor of the *Mysore Vrittanta Chintamani*, who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 153 on account of publishing his views on some religious matter. We wish him also complete success.

(4) We learn that the editor of the *Kannada Suvarti* is also being prosecuted for libel.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

27. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th July, with a view to embolden persons to bring out the corrupt practices of public servants, suggests the exemption from punishment of persons who have given the bribes in any case. A hope is then expressed that Government will do its best to check corruption.

How corruption is to be stopped.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

28. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, complains of the arbitrary demands usually made for money and supplies on village officials by the officers and servants of the Collectors and the divisional officers performing periodical tours in their districts or divisions, and by the taluk officials to whom the village officials have to go occasionally with their accounts and revenue collections. The writer then questions the propriety of the order of Government withdrawing from village officials the privilege of possessing arms without a license, and observes that the Acting Collector, who, when he was divisional officer, had made many encouraging promises in the direction of improving the condition of village officials, has, after he became the Collector, shown no signs of fulfilling any of those promises.

Miseries of village officials.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

29. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that by the frequent interment, in the local mosque premises, of Mappillas who have died of cholera, the water of the adjacent wells in Cannanore has become unfit for drinking purposes.

Bad state of water in the wells near the Cannanore mosque premises.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

30. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th August, in referring to certain charges against some subordinate officers of the Pálghat Head Assistant Collector's office, of having given out public records and of having received bribes or presents from some of the inhabitants, observes that such cases, if proved, should be severely dealt with as a warning to other officials.

Certain charges against certain subordinate officers of the Pálghat Head Assistant Collector's office noticed.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

31. Referring to an opinion expressed by a correspondent in a previous issue that the court commissions should be issued to village officials, a correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that some other petty, poor and hardworking court officials are more deserving of this consideration.

To whom court commissions should be issued.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

32. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, complains of the unnecessary delay usually caused by the taluk sheristadar of Pálghat in the supply of stamped papers to vendors.

Unnecessary delay in supplying stamped papers to vendors in the Pálghat taluk.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 11th, 1888.

33. Referring to the proposal of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to confer the title of "Marquis" on Lord Dufferin, in consideration of his good offices in India, a paragraph, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th August, remarks that although the Government of India has deeply run into debt, Lord Dufferin has obtained a great title.

Remarks on the proposal to confer the title of "Marquis" on Lord Dufferin.

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

34. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th August, says every country has its rise and downfall, and England will fall some day though we do not wish it. If England falls

England, Russia and India.

India must fall with it, for they are bound together. These remarks are induced by an article in the *Times of India* by Sir T. Mahadeo Row saying the internal condition of India is unsatisfactory—the princes only faithful as long as obliged to be so and the people dissatisfied. We agree in some measure, for instance, that India is weak and that steps should be taken to strengthen it. Of course, India is grateful to England, so we must ask the reason of the discontent. No doubt there are evils with the benefits derived from English rule. First, taxation provides 20 per cent. of the whole revenue, against 7 per cent. in England, and 50 per cent. of the revenue goes to the English treasury. Too much is usually spent on Governors, &c., and if the proclamation of 1859 were acted on much would be saved. The people get no high appointments, either civil or military, and are not even allowed to carry arms. Though England cannot at once carry out all the wishes of the people, she can assure them that, though sunk in luxury herself, she regards them with great attention, and if the people believe this, no need to increase armies, the people would be ready when wanted. Decrease the salaries of high officials, give the people a share in government. England has held India for nearly half a century (*sic*) and till now has not interfered in religious affairs. Russia, on the other hand, is a rude nation and would interfere. They convert all their conquered. Then take the Native Princes. If the present policy is continued they will be spectators in case of an invasion (which God forbid) and will plead their inability to help. They are divided into two classes through the Politicals—one whose strength is gone and in whose actions the Residents siding with the British enemies unnecessarily interfere; the other class of princes are those who are allowed to do freely just as they like and who tyrannize over the people aided by the Residents. These princes will not help though able. If England wants to protect India from the troubles coming, let her listen to the people's complaints and adopt a proper policy towards the Native States.

Obscurely worded; probably means "these princes will side with our enemies through being interfered with unnecessarily."

III.—Legislation.

Vijnanachintamani, July 18th, 1888.

35. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 18th July, in reviewing the provisions of the Madras Village Courts Bill, says that, as section 25 of the Bill empowers district munsifs to withdraw cases from the file of village courts, the recommendation of the Committee, to make the power of village courts exclusive, in cases coming within the pecuniary limits of their jurisdiction, could have been adopted; that, in the interests of both the village munsifs and the parties, the depositions of witnesses should be reduced to writing and be signed both by the village munsif and by the parties or their recognised agents, and that it should be expressly stated whether the village munsif has the option of entertaining or not any suit brought under section 26 of the Bill, whether the paper on which to write the decrees, &c., should be bought at Government expense or at the expense of the parties, whether the village kurnam or the village servants, or other officers appointed under section 16, render themselves liable to fine by the village munsif, under section 95, for neglect of duties imposed upon them by sections 14 and 15, who will be included in the term "parties" in section 95, and what are the means of taking the evidence, or obtaining the documents in the possession, of delinquents coming under sections 92, 93, 94 and 95. It is recommended that the village munsif should be empowered to issue orders to his subordinate officers for the attachment of property under section 71. The article then concludes with a hope that the Bill will be passed with the modifications suggested above, and that certain improvements will be effected in the status of village officials who are required to dispose, with justice, of the cases coming before them.

Remarks on the Village Courts Bill.

Kerala Mitram, Aug. 11th, 1888.

36. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th August, in reviewing and generally approving of the provisions of the Debtors Act VI of 1888, observes that while the section providing for a notice in the case of male debtors to show cause why they should not be sent to jail in the execution of decrees, is both just and reasonable, still it affords dishonest debtors an opportunity for concealing or otherwise disposing of what property they have, before the issue of a warrant for their arrest.

Remarks on the Debtors Act.

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

37. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 2nd August, has been wondering why this Act should be repealed and can see no reason but that of economy; it saved the people to some extent from disease, and since Government has repealed it, they should make prostitution a crime, which alone will be a means of checking this evil.

Contagious Diseases Act.

IV.—Native States.

Swadeshamitran, Aug. 4th, 1888.

38. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th August, remarks that public opinion is against appointing Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident of Hyderabad, and that Government will have to cancel his appointment to that place.

The appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident of Hyderabad.

Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini, July 28th, 1888.

39. The *Guzerat Darpana* says that it is supposed that Mr. K. Nasserwanjee Bahadurjee, a graduate of the London Medical College, will be appointed the Chief Medical Officer of Baroda. Although in this State, Europeans and Eurasians are freely imported to fill up even the minor posts, yet they complain that the State is indifferent to their interests.

The Chief Medical Officer of Baroda.

Karnataka Prakasika, Aug. 6th, 1888.

40. The Postal Department, which has been in existence here since time immemorial, will be abolished from the first day of September next, and, in its place, Imperial post offices will be established throughout the province subject to the authority of the Post Master General of Madras. Opinion is divided as to the comparative utility of the present and the contemplated arrangements. Some think the present arrangement is convenient enough, others think that the change will be more useful.

The Anchee Department in Mysore.

Kerala Mitram, Aug. 1st, 1888.

41. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st August, contains four articles, each of which relates to the new Maha Raja of Cochin. The first and the third contain copies of addresses presented to him by the mercantile community and the inhabitants of Cochin, respectively, on the occasion of his installation, together with his replies thereto. The second gives a description of his installation ceremony, and the fourth contains certain hints for him in connection with the administration of the country, in which the oppression and corruption practised by the Cochin State police are noticed, and remedies therefor suggested.

The new Cochin Maha Raja—his coronation, &c.

Kerala Mitram, Aug. 11th, 1888.

42. The subject is continued in three articles of the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th August. The first contains an English version and the third a Malayalam version of a speech addressed by him to his State officials, advising them in the matter of the administration of the country. The second continues the hints for the Maha Raja referred to above. The portion now given deals with the irregularities in the Postal Department and suggests the introduction of the postal label system as some remedy.

The new Cochin Maha Raja—his advice to his State officials, &c.

Kerala Mitram, Aug. 11th, 1888.

43. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, complains of the unusual greed for money, in return for his services, of one Chandi, apothecary attached to the Kunnankulam hospital (in the Cochin State).

Remaks against Chandi, apothecary attached to Kunankulam hospital.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Oppression and corruption of the Cochin State police.

44. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, complains of certain acts of oppression and corruption of the Cochin State police.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

The installation of the new Maha Raja of Cochin.

45. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th August, reports the installation of the new Maha Raja of Cochin, during whose reign various reforms are expected by the public.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Unsatisfactory administration of Travancore.

46. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 11th August, refers to some of the charges brought forward against the Government of Travancore. One of them is that the claims of the natives of the country for a share in the appointments in the public service are disregarded by the Maha Raja and his Dewan; another that injustice is often caused to the public by some of the important functionaries connected with the administration of the country acting in a way inconsistent with their position and by the undue interference in State matters of the Maha Raja's favorite, the Fowzdari Commissioner. The writer then says that the general poverty of the country is one cause of the depressed condition of the people.

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

Mr. Cordery's resignation.

47. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd August, is glad at Mr. Cordery's resignation; he was the cause of Sir Salar Jung having to resign and of Mr. Ali Abdullah having to leave the city. The Nizam, in giving the latter his former pay again, said "this is all the work of that heretic." It seems the Resident and Sir Salar Jung and Dibr Jung were all in a conspiracy, and when Sir Asman Jah became Minister and it all came out, not only were the Resident and Dibr Jung disgraced but the Government also incurred odium, as it does from such Residents, for instance, there is Sir L. Griffin in Bhopal. Though the Government and Sir L. Griffin see nothing wrong, every right-thinking man disapproves of the Government action. The Viceroy, instead of accepting Mr. Cordery's resignation, should have dismissed him, so that such people should have an example not to disgrace Government; for if Government hide their eyes from such goings-on it will bring them into bad repute. The Nizam is evidently making amends to those who suffered, and if Government wish to regain their reputation they should make Mr. Cordery himself recompense such people as have lost through him.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Hyderabad.

48. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd August, says the opinion of the *Hazar Dastan* is that Mr. Howell should remain at Hyderabad. Sir Lepel Griffin is a man who will soon disgust the straightforward nobles of that place.

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

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, July 26th, 1888.

Poverty of India: Freedom for India.

49. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th July, has extracts under these headings from *Karnamah*, speaking of money being sent home, &c.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SOOGA JEEVANY, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Closing of spirit shops on Sundays.

50. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 15th August, advocates the closing of spirit shops in Bangalore on Sundays.

COODANDEYMITRAN, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Native industry.

51. In the course of an article on how to improve native industry, the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 11th August, says that it is idle to expect that the English who rule us and who are benefited by our ignorance of the manufacture of textile fabrics will be willing to teach us the art, and thereby lose the advantages which they now possess.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

Suggestions how to relieve the poverty in India.

52. The editor of the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, coincides with the view taken by Mr. William Martin Wood in the *Times of India* advocating the abandonment of the construction of

barracks, &c., in Afghanistan, and the use of that money for the relief of the poor in India.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

On the high salary of the Resident of Hyderabad.

53. The same journal objects to the Resident of Hyderabad obtaining a monthly pay of Rs. 5,650. Europeans get monthly thousands of thousands from India for annoying the people instead of working or caring for their welfare.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Poverty of India.

54. During the past 54 years the prosperity of England has increased three-fold, and that of France four-fold. Since the year 1850, the prosperity of the United States has increased six-fold. We do not know why India is going down instead of rising in wealth. The popular opinion is that India is becoming poorer because British officials in India draw salaries by thousands and thus return to England enriched and English merchants sell in India their paltry English articles for very high prices.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, July 18th, 1888.

Oppression of tenants by landlords in Malabar.

55. A correspondent, in the *Vijnanachintamani* of the 18th July, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue who complained of the alleged arbitrary exactions made by the landlords in Malabar from their tenants.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Death of the Second Raja of Calicut.

56. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th August, notices with regret the death of the late good and wise Second Raja of Calicut.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 6th, 1888.

Reduction of European force.

57. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th August, says the *Times of India* mentions a project to reduce the European troops in India by 3,000 men. The state of affairs in Europe and the political outlook in Central Asia render this very inadvisable, and we trust the Secretary of State will abandon such an unwise idea.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 6th, 1888.

The armed strength of England.

58. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th August, referring to the late discussions as to England's unpreparedness, says Lord Wolseley has no doubt exaggerated the relative condition of France and England but still there can be no doubt England is not so strong as she should be and Government should try to strengthen her, especially now the Czar is so hostile and his troops are undergoing unheard of difficulties on their way to conquer India, though he knows as long as England's power is not destroyed he cannot lay his hand on India or Constantinople; so he will tempt France to attack England that he may do as he likes elsewhere. If England neglects to ascertain her real strength at such a time as this it will be simple folly.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 9th, 1888.

Russian language.

59. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th August, has an extract saying the Russian papers mention that Russian is being learnt by both Germans and English. We think it should be learnt in India, too, not that (God forbid) it should ever be used as our dear English is, but merely to know the truth of the various reports in which we usually hear Russia praised and if anything contrary to them is mentioned no doubt it is true. But when we know it (the language) the whole thing will be clear and all we hear about Russia being the enemy of Muhammadanism will be proved unfounded and useless.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 13th, 1888.

Russia and India.

60. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th August, adverting to the opinion of the Caspian Railway, says Russia will attack India. Government is engaged in Tibet and Burma and if a large army comes what can be done. Greediness of conquest has been the downfall of many nations and may be of England; let her content herself with what she has and treat the people well so that they may help her in time of need.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 13th, 1888.

Income tax.

61. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th August, says we do not know how long this oppressive tax is to be taken out of the hard-earned incomes of the people. Burma

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Co

I. Foreign Poli

II. Home Admin

(a) Police . .

(b) Courts

1. { Honorary Magi
   { Station of Ba

(c) Jails . . .

(d). Edu

(e) Local ana

(f) Land Reven

(g) Forests . .

(h) Railways . .

(i) Public Wor

(j) Salt . . .

(k) General .

2. Sanitation

3. Newspaper

III. Legislation.

riches of the king, but India is taxed to
journeys are continued. If another war
the people of India!

4A Miscellaneous.

Secretary of State for India, to the Gov-
noted below, and to the Private Secretary

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Public (1888) Deptt.

CURRENT NO. 2939

From

W. Demergue Esquire,
Malayalam Translator
to Govt.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
RECEIVED 28 AUG 88
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 25
Recd 28 August 1888.

Malayalam Newspapers—
Report on—for the First
fortnight of August 1888.

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one of them is that the claims of the natives of the Country for a share in the appointments in the public Service are disregarded by the Maharaja and his Diwan. Another is that injustice is often caused to the public by some of the important functionaries connected with the administration of the Country acting in a way inconsistent with their position and by the undue interference in State matters of the Maharaja's favourite the Tahsildar Commissioner. The writer then says that the general poverty of the Country is one cause of the depressed condition of the people.

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

VI. Miscellaneous.

18. A Correspondent in the "Vijnanadeepam" Tamil paper of the 18th July Contradicts a Correspondent in a previous issue who Complained of the alleged arbitrary exactions made by the landlords in Malabar from their tenants.

19. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 4th August Notices with regret the death of the late Good and wise 2nd Rajah of Cochin.

Govt. Malayalam Translators Office, Calicut, 25th August 1888.

W. Winslow.

Malayalam Translator to Govt.

they have, before the issue of a warrant for their arrest.

IV. Native States.

12. The "Kerala Mitram" of the 1st August Contains four articles, each of which relates to the new Maharaja of Cochin. The first and the third Contain Copies of addresses presented to him by the Mussulman Community and the inhabitants of Cochin, respectively, on the occasion of his installation, together with his replies thereto. The Second gives a description of his installation Ceremony and the fourth Contains certain hints for him in connection with the administration of the Country, in which the oppression and Corruption practised by the Cochin State Police are noticed and remedies therefor suggested.

13. The Subject is Continued in 3 articles of the "Kerala Mitram" of the 11th August. The first Contains an English Version and the third a Malayalam Version of a Speech addressed by him to his State officials, advising them in the matter of the administration of the Country. The Second Contains the hints for the Maharaja, referred to above. The portion first given deals with the irregularities in the Postal Department and suggests the introduction of the Postage Label System as soon as may be.

14. A Correspondent in the same issue of the paper Complains of the Institutional grant for money in return for his services, of one Chandi aka Kaccavi, attached to the Kunnamkulam Hospital (in the Cochin State).

15. A paragraph in the same issue of the paper Complains of Certain acts of oppression and Corruption of the Cochin State Police.

16. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 4th August reports the installation of the new Maharaja of Cochin during whose reign various reforms are expected by the public.

17. A Correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 11th August refers to some of the charges brought forward against the Government of Travancore.

Village Court Bill, says that as section 200 of the Bill empowers District Munsifs to withdraw cases from the file of Village Courts, the recommendation of the Committee to make the powers of Village Courts exclusive, in cases coming within the pecuniary limits of their jurisdiction, could have been adopted, that in the interests of both the Village Munsifs and the parties, the depositions of witnesses should be reduced to writing and be signed both by the Village Munsif and by the parties or their respective agents; and that it should be expressly stated whether the Village Munsif has the option of retaining or not any suit brought under section 26 of the Bill, while the "paper on which to write the decrees, &c., should be bought at Government expense or at the expense of the parties, whether the Village Karnam or the Village Servant to, or other officers appointed under section 16 under whom they are liable to fine by, the Village Munsif under section 95, for neglect of duties imposed upon them by sections 14 and 15, who will be included in the term "parties" in section 95, and what are the means of taking the evidence, or obtaining the documents in the possession, of delinquents coming under sections 92, 93, 94 and 95. It is recommended that the Village Munsif should be empowered to issue orders to his subordinate officers for the attachment of property under section 92. The article then concludes with a hope that the Bill will be passed with the modifications suggested above and that certain improvements will be effected in the status of Village officials who are required to dispose with justice of the cases coming before them.

11. The article in the "Hindu Mitram" of the 11th August in reviewing and generally approving of the provisions of the Debtors Act VII of 1888, observes that while the section providing for a notice to the case of male debtors to show cause why they should not be sent to jail in the execution of decrees, is both just and reasonable, still it affords dishonest debtors an opportunity for concealing or otherwise disposing of what property

observers that the acting Collector who, when he was Divisional officer, had made many encouraging promises in the direction of improving the condition of Village officials, has after he became the Collector, shown no signs of fulfilling any of those promises.

5. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that by the frequent interment in the local mosque premises, where have died of Cholera, the water of the adjacent wells in Cannanore has become unfit for drinking purposes.

6. An article in the "Hindu Patrika" of the 4th August in referring to certain charges against some subordinate officers of the Palghat Head Assistant Collectors office, of having given out public records and of having received bribes or pressents from some of the inhabitants, observes that such cases if proved should be severely dealt with as a warning to other officials.

7. Referring to an opinion expressed by a Correspondent in a previous issue that two Court Commissions should be issued to Village officials, a Correspondent in the same issue of the paper observes that some other petty, poor and hard-working Court officials are more deserving of this consideration.

8. Another Correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains of the unnecessary delay usually caused by the Taluk Sheristadars of Palghat in the supply of stamped papers to vendors.

9. Referring to the proposal of Mr. Quiros to the Queen-Empress to confer the title of "Marquis" on Lord Dufferin in consideration of his good offices in India, a paragraph in the "Hindu Mitram" of the 11th August remarks that although the Government of India has deeply run into debt, Lord Dufferin has obtained a great title.

III. Legislation.

10. The article in the "Vijnanachintamani" of the 18th July in reviewing the provisions of the Madras

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I Foreign Politics—nil.

II Home administration.

(a) Police—nil.

(b) Courts.

1. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 28th July contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue who found fault with a decision of the District Munsif of Palghat in the matter of a suit for the refund of a portion of the money paid on account of a lottery and who remarked that there were many cases in arrears on the file of that Court.

(c) Jails—nil.

(d) Education—nil.

(e) Local & Municipal.

2. A correspondent in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 28th July invites the attention of the members of the Local Board & the necessity for maintaining from Local funds the Middle School lately established at Peringalam (in the Ponnani Taluk).

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—nil.

(g) Forests—nil.

(h) Railways—nil.

(i) Public works—nil.

(j) Salt—nil.

(k) General.

3. An article in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 28th July with a view to embolden persons to bring out the corrupt practices of public servants, suggests the exemption from punishment of persons who have given the bribes in any case. It hopes that Government will do its best to check corruption.

4. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains of the arbitrary demands usually made for money and supplies, on village officials by the officers and servants of the Collectors and the Divisional officers performing periodical tours in their Districts or Divisions and by the Taluk officials to whom the village officials have to go occasionally with their accounts and revenue collections. He writes that occasions the propriety of the order of Government withdrawing from village officials the privilege of possessing arms without a license, and

G. Miscellaneous.

1. (a) Opposition of the party to the Ilbert bill in the Legislative Council.

(b) Death of the 2nd Rajah of Cochin.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the first fortnight of August 1884.

No.	Name of the paper.	Place of publication.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.	Number of Copies issued.
1	Kerala Patrika	Calicut	28th July and 4th & 11th August	900
2	Kerala Mitram	Cochin	7th 14th & 21st August	700
3	Vijnana Chintamani	Calicut	18th July	600.

Newspapers 2

6

VI Miscellaneous

Closing of spirit shops on Sundays.

16. The Sooga Jeevany of the 15th August advocates the closing of spirit shops in Bangalore on Sundays.

Native Industry.

17. In the course of an article on how to improve native industry, the Soodan deymitran of the 11th August says that it is idle to expect that the English who rule us and who are benefitted by our ignorance of the manufacture of textile fabrics will be willing to teach us the art, and thereby lose the advantages which they now possess.

Tamil Translator's Office.
Nellore, 29th August 1888.

Tamil Translator to Government.

for those purposes, is spent in the Burmah war and in benefitting the English. Has this war in any way profitted the Hindoos or Mahomedans! All the expenses were ours, and the men who shed their blood on the battle-field were our Indian Sepoys; but the benefit derived by the war is enjoyed solely by the English. They have monopolized all the high appointments in Burmah, and will similarly monopolize the trade and industry of that country. Are these matters of complaint to the Hindoos alone? They affect Mahomedans as well.

III Legislation

Nothing deserving notice

IV Native States

15. The Swadesthamitran of the 4th August remarks that public opinion is against appointing Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident of Hyderabad, and that Government will have to cancel his appointment to that place.

The appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident of Hyderabad.

V Prospects of the crops and Condition of the people.

Nothing deserving notice.

VI

Newspapers CUTTINGS 2

taxes from the people of India and expend the money so derived not in benefitting those people, but in carrying on a useless war! after having spent all the money in one's possession, is it not the height of absurdity to say (as the Secretary of State has done) that all these moneys will be obtained back in a few short years! If even the general public of England should take no compassion on the poor people of India, but should leave them to their fate, who is there next to take their part? The proverb says that Providence is the help of the Destitute, and the people of India should similarly place their trust in Providence, and work out their own ends by severe and prolonged labour, bearing in mind that injustice is short-lived and that truth and justice will in the end prevail.

The expenses of the Burmah war.

14. The Swadeshamitran of the 15th August in pointing out the identity of interests of both the Hindoos and Mahomedans, makes these remarks — Government plead want of money for neglecting the maintenance of public works and education. The money, which should have been employed for

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or later) to make a new departure in their method of administering the public revenues, for they find their revenues, however large they may be, quite insufficient to meet their growing expenditure, and are obliged to obtain loans of money. Whatever proposals the Government of India may make, they are not approved of by the India office, which has always its own interest in view.

The Consideration of the Indian Budget in Parliament.

13. The Swadeshamitran of the 11th August says - The fact that only 141 members were present in Parliament on the 9th August when the annual statement on the Indian Budget was made proves the extreme indifference with which the Members of Parliament habitually regard Indian affairs. It is this indifference which is the cause of the many evils prevailing in the administration of this country. Referring to the enormous expenditure now incurred, the Secretary of State explained that it was owing to the annexation of Burmah, and that it would be recouped in a few years by the large revenues that could be obtained from that country. Can it be just to exact

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taxes

they not be appointed as Commissioned Officers in native armies? The saving effected by this procedure, for native officers can be paid half the salaries of European officers, will go a long way in making good the deficit of revenue.

Commissions of inquiry in India.

12. The Swadeshamitran of the 4th August says that the members of the British Parliament and the Englishmen in India are averse to a Parliamentary Commission being appointed to inquire into the Administration of India, for such an inquiry will bring to light the various injustices prevailing in this country. although two Commissions were appointed by Lord Dufferin, yet their suggestions were not carried out by the Government of India. The Finance Committee laboured hard for two years and proposed various reductions, but the Government have contented themselves with merely abolishing certain petty appointments, and leaving the higher appointments untouched. No action has yet been taken by Government on the voluminous report submitted by the Public Service Commission. Government will, however, have sooner

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(k) General.

agricultural schools.

10. A Correspondent of the Swadeshamitran of the 8th August observes that in European countries there are numerous agricultural schools established which receive grants from Government, while in India the Government is of opinion that such schools are not needed. A Government can be said to act justly only when it introduces in its dependencies whatever reforms are adopted in the principal country. How can India become prosperous if she is administered in quite a different way to that of England? The Cultivating classes are the backbone of a country, and only on their prosperity depends the Strength of Government.

native officering of the Army.

11. The Sowa Jeevany of the 1st August dwells on the advisability of appointing natives as officers in the army. The present practice of giving the command of native troops to European commissioned officers, who are young in years and inexperienced in Indian affairs causes much mischief to the natives. When there are so many sons of native gentlemen, who are as well-educated and as brave as the English, why should

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these changes and diminishing the cost of the Municipality a way can be found to materially reduce the municipal taxes.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Nothing deserving notice.

(g) Forests.

Irregularities in Ahtoor Talook.

7. The Swadeshabhimany of the 15th August speaks of irregularities in the Forest Department in the ahtoor taloork, Salem District.

(h) Railways.

Nothing deserving notice

(i) Public Works.

Roads to Villages.

8. A Correspondent of the Tarangay Naisan of the 4th August urges on the authorities the importance of laying out roads between villages and chief towns, as thereby traffic will be rendered productive.

(j) Salt

The Salt-tax.

9. The Hindoo Janabhooshany of the 11th August regrets that the people who possess such extensive dominions that the sun never sets on them, should have taken into their heads to annex Burmah, and to meet the expenses of war, imposed a duty on salt, which is unjust and oppressive

(k)

Education in India.

3. The Tarangay Naisan of the 11th August says that it is not justifiable to diminish the cost of education, as the advantages resulting from education are great and obvious. No Government of a civilized country ever thinks, whatever the exigency, of withdrawing the grants for Education; and the Government of India who spend their revenue in various other ways should find the money necessary for the due maintenance of education.

(l) Local and Municipal.

Scarcity of water in Sookharampatty

4. A Correspondent of the Satyavartamany of the 15th August complains of the scarcity of water in Sookharampatty near Melour, Madura District.

The Combaconam Taloork Board.

5. The Coadandegnitaan of the 4th August complains of the badness of roads in the Combaconam taloork, which, it says, is owing to there being only two members to represent that taloork on the Combaconam taloork Board which consists of 15 members.

The Madras Municipality.

6. The Vicatatoothan of the 11th August says that the President and Vice Presidents of the Madras Municipality are paid large salaries, and that their work can be done by other officers who are paid less. Suitable reductions also can be made in the Municipal establishment. By effecting

these

I Foreign Politics

Nothing deserving notice

II Home Administration

(a) Police

Nothing deserving notice

(b) Courts.

Business done in the Madras High Court.

1. The Vettikodiyon of the 11th August deprecates the interference of the Madras Government in matters relating to the conduct of business in the Madras High Court. To teach the High Court Judges how and when to dispose of the cases coming before them is to treat them like school boys. The Hindoo Janabhosshany of the same date, on the other hand, approves of the action of Government

(c) Jails.

Nothing deserving notice.

(d) Education

The Madras University Examinations

2) The Tarangay Naison of the 4th August condemns the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to change the present dates of the Madras University examinations to certain dates in the hot months of the year. The scheme contemplated may no doubt benefit the examiners, who during the Summer vacation will have leisure to go through the examination papers; but it is hard on the examinees, who while undergoing examination will have to contend against the distresses of the season.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Number	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Reported number of Subscribers.	Dates of Papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Monthly.			
1	Satyatoosthan	Madras	5000	August 1888
2	Manthar Mitry	Do	500	August 1888
3	Sundosha Seydy.	Pasoomullay	782	July and August 1888
4	Silooveikody	Ramnaud	50	July and August 1888
5	Narbhodacam	Palamcottah	700	May, June, July and August 1888.
6	Nyaunadeepam	Veeraraghanepooram	1400	January to July 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
7	Soogoona Bhodiny	Madras	350	January and February. 1888
8	Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattrica	Do	500	1st August 1888
9	Sor Suttiam	Do	500	1st and 15th August 1888.
10	Swadesha Veidyan	Do	55	1st and 15th August 1888
11	Satyavedaunossauram	Do	240	1st & 15th July and 1st & 15th August 1888.
12	Sreelocaranjany.	Do	150	1st and 15th August 1888
13	Swadeshabhimaany.	Salem	70	1st and 15th August 1888
14	Calaunidhy.	Coimbatore	280	1st and 15th August 1888
15	Brahma Nyaina Bhodiny.	Bangalore	117	1st and 15th August 1888
16	Sooga. Jeevany.	Do	150	1st and 15th August 1888
17	Satyavarthamaany.	Pasoomullay	690	15th June, 1st & 15th July and 1st & 15th August 1888
18	Brahma Vidhya.	Chidambaram	300	15th August 1888
	Tri-monthly.			
19	Travancore abhimaany	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th August 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	Vettikodiyon	Madras	200	4th and 11th August 1888
21	Vicatatoothan	Do	1500	4th and 11th August 1888
22	Hindoo Janabhooshany	Do	200	4th and 11th August 1888
23	Tarangay Naison.	Do	150	4th and 11th August 1888
24	India Osay.	Do	=	4th and 11th August 1888
25	Deshabhimaany	Tirupasoliyare	350	4th and 11th August 1888
26	Vasudandeymitran	Combaconam	500	4th and 11th August 1888
	Bi-weekly.			
27	Swadesamitran.	Madras.	1000.	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th August 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

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CURRENT NO. 304

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

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nil

II. Home Administration—

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nil

(b) Courts.

1. Business done in the Madras High Court

(c) Jails.

nil.

(d) Education.

2. The Madras University Examinations.
3. Education in India.

(e) Local and Municipal.

4. Scarcity of water in Sookkarampatty
5. The Combaconam Talook Board
6. The Madras municipality

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

nil.

(g) Forests.

7. Irregularities in Ahloor talook.

II. Home Administration—*continued.*

(h) Railways.

nil.

(i) Public Works.

8. Roads to villages.

(j) Salt.

9. The Salt tax.

(k) General.

10 agricultural Schools.
11 native officering of the army
12 Commissions of Enquiry in India.
13 The consideration of the Indian Budget in Parliament
14 The expenses of the Burmah war.

III. Legislation.

nil.

IV. Native States.

15 The appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident of Hyderabad

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

nil

VI. Miscellaneous.

16. Closing of spirit shops on Sundays.

17. Native Industry.

was taken and with it the countless riches of the king, but India is taxed to pay for the war and yet the hill journeys are continued. If another war comes what further load may fall on the people of India!

Public No. 884-A, Miscellaneous.

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th September 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Kerala Mitram, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Oppression and corruption of the Cochin State police.

44. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, complains of certain acts of oppression and corruption of the Cochin State police.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 4th, 1888.

The installation of the new Maha Raja of Cochin.

45. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th August, reports the installation of the new Maha Raja of Cochin, during whose reign various reforms are expected by the public.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Unsatisfactory administration of Travancore.

46. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 11th August, refers to some of the charges brought forward against the Government of Travancore. One of them is that the claims of the natives of the country for a share in the appointments in the public service are disregarded by the Maha Raja and his Dewan; another that injustice is often caused to the public by some of the important functionaries connected with the administration of the country acting in a way inconsistent with their position and by the undue interference in State matters of the Maha Raja's favorite, the Fowzdari Commissioner. The writer then says that the general poverty of the country is one cause of the depressed condition of the people.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Mr. Cordery's resignation.

47. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd August, is glad at Mr. Cordery's resignation; he was the cause of Sir Salar Jung having to resign and of Mr. Ali Abdullah having to leave the city. The Nizam, in giving the latter his former pay again, said "this is all the work of that heretic." It seems the Resident and Sir Salar Jung and Dibr Jung were all in a conspiracy, and when Sir Asman Jah became Minister and it all came out, not only were the Resident and Dibr Jung disgraced but the Government also incurred odium, as it does from such Residents, for instance, there is Sir L. Griffin in Bhopal. Though the Government and Sir L. Griffin see nothing wrong, every right-thinking man disapproves of the Government action. The Viceroy, instead of accepting Mr. Cordery's resignation, should have dismissed him, so that such people should have an example not to disgrace Government; for if Government hide their eyes from such goings-on it will bring them into bad repute. The Nizam is evidently making amends to those who suffered, and if Government wish to regain their reputation they should make Mr. Cordery himself recompense such people as have lost through him.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Hyderabad.

48. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd August, says the opinion of the *Hazar Dastan* is that Mr. Howell should remain at Hyderabad. Sir Lepel Griffin is a man who will soon disgust the straightforward nobles of that place.

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

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, July 26th, 1888.

Poverty of India: Freedom for India.

49. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th July, has extracts under these headings from *Karnamah*, speaking of money being sent home, &c.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Sooga Jeevany, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Closing of spirit shops on Sundays.

50. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 15th August, advocates the closing of spirit shops in Bangalore on Sundays.

Coodandeymitran, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Native industry.

51. In the course of an article on how to improve native industry, the *Coodandeymitran*, of the 11th August, says that it is idle to expect that the English who rule us and who are benefited by our ignorance of the manufacture of textile fabrics will be willing to teach us the art, and thereby lose the advantages which they now possess.

Hindujanasamskarini, Aug. 1888.

Suggestions how to relieve the poverty in India.

52. The editor of the *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, coincides with the view taken by Mr. William Martin Wood in the *Times of India* advocating the abandonment of the construction of

barracks, &c., in Afghanistan, and the use of that money for the relief of the poor in India.

Hindujanasamskarini, Aug. 1888.

On the high salary of the Resident of Hyderabad.

53. The same journal objects to the Resident of Hyderabad obtaining a monthly pay of Rs. 5,650. Europeans get monthly thousands of thousands from India for annoying the people instead of working or caring for their welfare.

Vijayadhwaja, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Poverty of India.

54. During the past 54 years the prosperity of England has increased three-fold, and that of France four-fold. Since the year 1850, the prosperity of the United States has increased six-fold. We do not know why India is going down instead of rising in wealth. The popular opinion is that India is becoming poorer because British officials in India draw salaries by thousands and thus return to England enriched and English merchants sell in India their paltry English articles for very high prices.

Vijnanachintamani, July 18th, 1888.

Oppression of tenants by landlords in Malabar.

55. A correspondent, in the *Vijnanachintamani* of the 18th July, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue who complained of the alleged arbitrary exactions made by the landlords in Malabar from their tenants.

Kerala Patrika, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Death of the Second Raja of Calicut.

56. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th August, notices with regret the death of the late good and wise Second Raja of Calicut.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 6th, 1888.

Reduction of European force.

57. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th August, says the *Times of India* mentions a project to reduce the European troops in India by 3,000 men. The state of affairs in Europe and the political outlook in Central Asia render this very inadvisable, and we trust the Secretary of State will abandon such an unwise idea.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 6th, 1888.

The armed strength of England.

58. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th August, referring to the late discussions as to England's unpreparedness, says Lord Wolseley has no doubt exaggerated the relative condition of France and England but still there can be no doubt England is not so strong as she should be and Government should try to strengthen her, especially now the Czar is so hostile and his troops are undergoing unheard of difficulties on their way to conquer India, though he knows as long as England's power is not destroyed he cannot lay his hand on India or Constantinople; so he will tempt France to attack England that he may do as he likes elsewhere. If England neglects to ascertain her real strength at such a time as this it will be simple folly.

Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 9th, 1888.

Russian language.

59. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th August, has an extract saying the Russian papers mention that Russian is being learnt by both Germans and English. We think it should be learnt in India, too, not that (God forbid) it should ever be used as our dear English is, but merely to know the truth of the various reports in which we usually hear Russia praised and if anything contrary to them is mentioned no doubt it is true. But when we know it (the language) the whole thing will be clear and all we hear about Russia being the enemy of Muhammadanism will be proved unfounded and useless.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 13th, 1888.

Russia and India.

60. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th August, adverting to the opinion of the Caspian Railway, says Russia will attack India. Government is engaged in Tibet and Burma and if a large army comes what can be done. Greediness of conquest has been the downfall of many nations and may be of England; let her content herself with what she has and treat the people well so that they may help her in time of need.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Aug. 13th, 1888.

Income tax.

61. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th August, says we do not know how long this oppressive tax is to be taken out of the hard-earned incomes of the people. Burma

36. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th August, in reviewing and generally approving of the provisions of the Debtors Act VI of 1888, observes that while the section providing for a notice in the case of male debtors to show cause why they should not be sent to jail in the execution of decrees, is both just and reasonable, still it affords dishonest debtors an opportunity for concealing or otherwise disposing of what property they have, before the issue of a warrant for their arrest.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Remarks on the Debtors Act.

37. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 2nd August, has been wondering why this Act should be repealed and can see no reason but that of economy; it saved the people to some extent from disease, and since Government has repealed it, they should make prostitution a crime, which alone will be a means of checking this evil.

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Contagious Diseases Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

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39. The *Guzerat Darpana* says that it is supposed that Mr. K. Nasserwanjee Bahadurjee, a graduate of the London Medical College, will be appointed the Chief Medical Officer of Baroda. Although in this State, Europeans and Eurasians are freely imported to fill up even the minor posts, yet they complain that the State is indifferent to their interests.

MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, July 28th, 1888.

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KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, Aug. 6th, 1888.

The Anchee Department in Mysore.

41. The *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st August, contains four articles, each of which relates to the new Maha Raja of Cochin. The first and the third contain copies of addresses presented to him by the mercantile community and the inhabitants of Cochin, respectively, on the occasion of his installation, together with his replies thereto. The second gives a description of his installation ceremony, and the fourth contains certain hints for him in connection with the administration of the country, in which the oppression and corruption practised by the Cochin State police are noticed, and remedies therefor suggested.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 1st, 1888.

The new Cochin Maha Raja—his coronation, &c.

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KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Remaks against Chandi, apothecary attached to Kunankulam hospital.

India must fall with it, for they are bound together. These remarks are induced by an article in the *Times of India* by Sir T. Mahadeo Row saying the internal condition of India is unsatisfactory—the princes only faithful as long as obliged to be so and the people dissatisfied. We agree in some measure, for instance, that India is weak and that steps should be taken to strengthen it. Of course, India is grateful to England, so we must ask the reason of the discontent. No doubt there are evils with the benefits derived from English rule. First, taxation provides 20 per cent. of the whole revenue, against 7 per cent. in England, and 50 per cent. of the revenue goes to the English treasury. Too much is usually spent on Governors, &c., and if the proclamation of 1859 were acted on much would be saved. The people get no high appointments, either civil or military, and are not even allowed to carry arms. Though England cannot at once carry out all the wishes of the people, she can assure them that, though sunk in luxury herself, she regards them with great attention, and if the people believe this, no need to increase armies, the people would be ready when wanted. Decrease the salaries of high officials, give the people a share in government. England has held India for nearly half a century (*sic*) and till now has not interfered in religious affairs. Russia, on the other hand, is a rude nation and would interfere. They convert all their conquered. Then take the Native Princes. If the present policy is continued they will be spectators in case of an invasion (which God forbid) and will plead their inability to help. They are divided into two classes through the Politicals—one whose strength is gone and in whose actions the Residents siding with the British enemies unnecessarily interfere; the other class of princes are those who are allowed to do freely just as they like and who tyrannize over the people aided by the Residents. These princes will not help though able. If England wants to protect India from the troubles coming, let her listen to the people's complaints and adopt a proper policy towards the Native States.

Obscurely worded; probably means "these princes will side with our enemies through being interfered with unnecessarily."

III.—LEGISLATION.

35. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 18th July, in reviewing the provisions of the Madras Village Courts Bill, says that, as section 25 of the Bill empowers district munsifs to withdraw cases from the file of village courts, the recommendation of the Committee, to make the power of village courts exclusive, in cases coming within the pecuniary limits of their jurisdiction, could have been adopted; that, in the interests of both the village munsifs and the parties, the depositions of witnesses should be reduced to writing and be signed both by the village munsif and by the parties or their recognised agents, and that it should be expressly stated whether the village munsif has the option of entertaining or not any suit brought under section 26 of the Bill, whether the paper on which to write the decrees, &c., should be bought at Government expense or at the expense of the parties, whether the village kurnam or the village servants, or other officers appointed under section 16, render themselves liable to fine by the village munsif, under section 95, for neglect of duties imposed upon them by sections 14 and 15, who will be included in the term "parties" in section 95, and what are the means of taking the evidence, or obtaining the documents in the possession, of delinquents coming under sections 92, 93, 94 and 95. It is recommended that the village munsif should be empowered to issue orders to his subordinate officers for the attachment of property under section 71. The article then concludes with a hope that the Bill will be passed with the modifications suggested above, and that certain improvements will be effected in the status of village officials who are required to dispose, with justice, of the cases coming before them.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, July 18th, 1888.

Remarks on the Village Courts Bill.

taken into their heads to annex Burma, and, to meet the expenses of war, imposed a duty on salt, which is unjust and oppressive.

(*k*) *General.*

19. A correspondent of the *Swadeshamitran*, of the 8th August, observes that in European countries there are numerous agricultural schools established which receive grants from Government, while in India the Government is of opinion that such schools are not needed. A Government can be said to act justly only when it introduces in its dependencies whatever reforms are adopted in the principal country. How can India become prosperous if she is administered in quite a different way to that of England? The cultivating classes are the backbone of a country, and only on their prosperity depends the strength of Government.

Agricultural schools.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 8th, 1888.

20. The *Sooga Jeevany*, of the 1st August, dwells on the advisability of appointing natives as officers in the army. The present practice of giving the command of native troops to European commissioned officers, who are young in years and inexperienced in Indian affairs, causes much mischief to the natives. When there are so many sons of native gentlemen, who are as well educated and as brave as the English, why should they not be appointed as commissioned officers in native armies? The saving effected by this procedure, for native officers can be paid half the salaries of European officers, will go a long way in making good the deficit of revenue.

Native officering of the army.

SOOGA JEEVANY, Aug. 1st, 1888.

21. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 4th August, says that the members of the British Parliament and the Englishmen in India are averse to a Parliamentary Commission being appointed to inquire into the administration of India, for such an inquiry will bring to light the various injustices prevailing in this country. Although two Commissions were appointed by Lord Dufferin yet their suggestions were not carried out by the Government of India. The Finance Committee labored hard for two years and proposed various reductions, but the Government have contented themselves with merely abolishing certain petty appointments and leaving the higher appointments untouched. No action has yet been taken by Government on the voluminous report submitted by the Public Service Commission. Government will, however, have sooner or later to make a new departure in their method of administering the public revenues, for they find their revenues, however large they may be, quite insufficient to meet their growing expenditure, and are obliged to obtain loans of money. Whatever proposals the Government of India may make, they are not approved of by the India Office, which has always its own interest in view.

Commissions of inquiry in India.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 4th, 1888.

22. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 11th August, says: The fact that only 141 Members were present in Parliament on the 9th August when the annual statement on the Indian Budget was made, proves the extreme indifference with which the Members of Parliament habitually regard Indian affairs. It is this indifference which is the cause of the many evils prevailing in the administration of this country. Referring to the enormous expenditure now incurred, the Secretary of State explained that it was owing to the annexation of Burma and that it would be recouped in a few years by the large revenues that could be obtained from that country. Can it be just to exact taxes from the people of India, and expend the money so derived not in benefiting those people, but in carrying on a useless war? After having spent all the money in one's possession, is it not the height of absurdity to say (as the Secretary of State has done) that all those moneys will be obtained back in a few short years? If even the general public of England should take no compassion on the poor people of India, but should leave them to their fate, who is there next to take their part? The proverb says that Providence is the help of the destitute; and the people of India should

The consideration of the Indian Budget in Parliament.

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KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 11th, 1888.

similarly place their trust in Providence, and work out their own ends by severe and prolonged labor, bearing in mind that injustice is short-lived and that truth and justice will in the end prevail.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Aug. 15th, 1888.

The expenses of the Burma war.

23. The *Swadeshamitran*, of the 15th August, in pointing out the identity of interests of both the Hindoos and Muhammadans, makes these remarks:—Government plead want of money for neglecting the maintenance of public works and education. The money which should have been employed for those purposes is spent in the Burma war and in benefiting the English. Has this war in any way profited the Hindoos or Muhammadans? All the expenses were ours, and the men who shed their blood on the battle field were our Indian sepoys; but the benefit derived by the war is enjoyed solely by the English. They have monopolised all the high appointments in Burma, and will similarly monopolise the trade and industry of that country. Are these matters of complaint to the Hindoos alone? They affect Muhammadans as well.

BUDHAVIDHEYI, Aug. 1888.

On the irregularities of the boat contractors.

24. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the month of August, complains that Government do not inquire whether the boat contractors treat the public decently. The report goes that these contractors take advantage of and charge the ignorant people occasionally more than the prescribed fees. The editor recommends that the authorities should in some conspicuous place put up a notice containing particulars about fares and fines. It would also be convenient to enter the names of passengers in lists, so that if any one should lose his ticket he might be saved any extra expense.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Sanitation in India.

25. In order to improve sanitation in India, the Government of India have resolved to give greater facilities to the district boards and municipalities for raising the requisite funds and also to extend largely the present executive agencies. The district boards and municipalities are empowered to raise loans with the sanction of the Local Government and to repay them by the imposition of additional cesses. But the rates of interest are so high that these loans are seldom resorted to. The Local Governments might therefore aid more largely than at present from provincial resources and introduce the system of grants-in-aid, such as obtains in regard to education. The Government of India would be glad if regular provision were made in the budget for such contribution.

In regard to the extending of the executive agencies, the Government of India wish to create a Sanitary Department for each province through which the Local Government might act. We do not, however, see the necessity for such a department, at any rate, in our presidency. There is a Sanitary Commissioner for the whole province who acts through the District Surgeon and his recommendations are laid before the local boards and municipalities. Local self-government has, as admitted by Government, proved successful in this presidency and we do not see what a new Sanitary Department can do further than what is done at present.

The whole resolution has been drawn up in a liberal and benevolent spirit and it is hoped that the district and local boards will warmly enter into it and suggest what the Government have manifested a laudable desire to aid.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Newspaper editors in trouble.

26. Corrupt Government officials generally do not like the editors of newspapers because these papers bring to light their acts of corruption. Hence they seize every opportunity to bring into trouble the newspaper editor who has exposed their roguery. Lately, three newspaper editors were brought into trouble on this account.

(1) The editor of the *Karahda Chakragupta*, who, on account of his having exposed the irregular conduct of a sub-registrar, was sentenced by the District Magistrate to suffer six months' imprisonment and to pay Rs. 500 fine. But on appeal to the Sessions Judge, the conviction was quashed and the editor was honorably acquitted.

(2) "The Havyaka Subodha Libel Case," the facts of which case are too well known to our readers to be repeated here. We are quite sure that, in this case also, the editor will be the successful party.

(3) The editor of the *Mysore Vrittanta Chintamani*, who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 153 on account of publishing his views on some religious matter. We wish him also complete success.

(4) We learn that the editor of the *Kannada Suvarti* is also being prosecuted for libel.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

How corruption is to be stopped.

27. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th July, with a view to embolden persons to bring out the corrupt practices of public servants, suggests the exemption from punishment of persons who have given the bribes in any case. A hope is then expressed that Government will do its best to check corruption.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

Miseries of village officials.

28. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, complains of the arbitrary demands usually made for money and supplies on village officials by the officers and servants of the Collectors and the divisional officers performing periodical tours in their districts or divisions, and by the taluk officials to whom the village officials have to go occasionally with their accounts and revenue collections. The writer then questions the propriety of the order of Government withdrawing from village officials the privilege of possessing arms without a license, and observes that the Acting Collector, who, when he was divisional officer, had made many encouraging promises in the direction of improving the condition of village officials, has, after he became the Collector, shown no signs of fulfilling any of those promises.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

Bad state of water in the wells near the Cannanore mosque premises.

29. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that by the frequent interment, in the local mosque premises, of Mappillas who have died of cholera, the water of the adjacent wells in Cannanore has become unfit for drinking purposes.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Certain charges against certain subordinate officers of the Pálghat Head Assistant Collector's office noticed.

30. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th August, in referring to certain charges against some subordinate officers of the Pálghat Head Assistant Collector's office, of having given out public records and of having received bribes or presents from some of the inhabitants, observes that such cases, if proved, should be severely dealt with as a warning to other officials.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

To whom court commissions should be issued.

31. Referring to an opinion expressed by a correspondent in a previous issue that the court commissions should be issued to village officials, a correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, observes that some other petty, poor and hardworking court officials are more deserving of this consideration.

KERALA PATRIKA, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Unnecessary delay in supplying stamped papers to vendors in the Pálghat taluk.

32. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, complains of the unnecessary delay usually caused by the taluk sheristadar of Pálghat in the supply of stamped papers to vendors.

KERALA MITRAM, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Remarks on the proposal to confer the title of "Marquis" on Lord Dufferin.

33. Referring to the proposal of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to confer the title of "Marquis" on Lord Dufferin, in consideration of his good offices in India, a paragraph, in the *Kerala Mitram* of the 11th August, remarks that although the Government of India has deeply run into debt, Lord Dufferin has obtained a great title.

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

England, Russia and India.

34. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 5th August, says every country has its rise and downfall, and England will fall some day though we do not wish it. If England falls

India must fall with it, for they are bound together. These remarks are induced by an article in the *Times of India* by Sir T. Mahadeo Row saying the internal condition of India is unsatisfactory—the princes only faithful as long as obliged to be so and the people dissatisfied. We agree in some measure, for instance, that India is weak and that steps should be taken to strengthen it. Of course, India is grateful to England, so we must ask the reason of the discontent. No doubt there are evils with the benefits derived from English rule. First, taxation provides 20 per cent. of the whole revenue, against 7 per cent. in England, and 50 per cent. of the revenue goes to the English treasury. Too much is usually spent on Governors, &c., and if the proclamation of 1859 were acted on much would be saved. The people get no high appointments, either civil or military, and are not even allowed to carry arms. Though England cannot at once carry out all the wishes of the people, she can assure them that, though sunk in luxury herself, she regards them with great attention, and if the people believe this, no need to increase armies, the people would be ready when wanted. Decrease the salaries of high officials, give the people a share in government. England has held India for nearly half a century (*sic*) and till now has not interfered in religious affairs. Russia, on the other hand, is a rude nation and would interfere. They convert all their conquered. Then take the Native Princes. If the present policy is continued they will be spectators in case of an invasion (which God forbid) and will plead their inability to help. They are divided into two classes through the Politicals—one whose strength is gone and in whose actions the Residents siding with the British enemies unnecessarily interfere; the other class of princes are those who are allowed to do freely just as they like and who tyrannize over the people aided by the Residents. These princes will not help though able. If England wants to protect India from the troubles coming, let her listen to the people's complaints and adopt a proper policy towards the Native States.

Obscurely worded; probably means "these princes will side with our enemies through being interfered with unnecessarily."

III.—Legislation.

Vijnanachintamani, July 18th, 1888.

Remarks on the Village Courts Bill.

35. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 18th July, in reviewing the provisions of the Madras Village Courts Bill, says that, as section 25 of the Bill empowers district munsifs to withdraw cases from the file of village courts, the recommendation of the Committee, to make the power of village courts exclusive, in cases coming within the pecuniary limits of their jurisdiction, could have been adopted; that, in the interests of both the village munsifs and the parties, the depositions of witnesses should be reduced to writing and be signed both by the village munsif and by the parties or their recognised agents, and that it should be expressly stated whether the village munsif has the option of entertaining or not any suit brought under section 26 of the Bill, whether the paper on which to write the decrees, &c., should be bought at Government expense or at the expense of the parties, whether the village kurnam or the village servants, or other officers appointed under section 16, render themselves liable to fine by the village munsif, under section 95, for neglect of duties imposed upon them by sections 14 and 15, who will be included in the term "parties" in section 95, and what are the means of taking the evidence, or obtaining the documents in the possession, of delinquents coming under sections 92, 93, 94 and 95. It is recommended that the village munsif should be empowered to issue orders to his subordinate officers for the attachment of property under section 71. The article then concludes with a hope that the Bill will be passed with the modifications suggested above, and that certain improvements will be effected in the status of village officials who are required to dispose, with justice, of the cases coming before them.

Tarangay Naison, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Education in India.

the examination papers, but it is hard on the examinees, who, while undergoing examination, will have to contend against the distresses of the season.

9. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 11th August, says that it is not justifiable to diminish the cost of education, as the advantages resulting from education are great and obvious. No Government of a civilised country ever thinks, whatever the exigency, of withdrawing the grants for education, and the Government of India, who spend their revenue in various other ways, should find the money necessary for the due maintenance of education.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Satyavartamauny, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Scarcity of water in Sookkarampatty.

10. A correspondent of the *Satyavartamauny*, of the 15th August, complains of the scarcity of water in Sookkarampatty, near Melúr, Madura district.

Coodandeymitran, Aug. 4th, 1888.

The Kumbakónam taluk board.

11. The *Coodandeymitran*, of the 4th August, complains of the badness of roads in the Kumbakónam taluk, which, it says, is owing to there being only two members to represent that taluk on the Kumbakónam taluk board which consists of 15 members.

Vicatatoothan, Aug. 11th, 1888.

The Madras Municipality.

12. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 11th August, says that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipality are paid large salaries, and that their work can be done by other officers who are paid less. Suitable reductions also can be made in the municipal establishment. By effecting these changes and diminishing the cost of the municipality a way can be found to materially reduce the municipal taxes.

Hindujanasamskarini, Aug. 1888.

About the bad condition of the roads in Nellore.

13. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, states that the bad condition of the roads in Nellore prevents people from bringing their produce to the market for sale. The editor thinks that the local funds are not applied to the repair of roads; otherwise they could not be in such a state.

Kerala Patrika, July 28th, 1888.

Peringalam middle school to be maintained from local funds.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 28th July, invites the attention of the members of the local board to the necessity for maintaining from local funds the middle school lately established at Peringalam (in the Kottayam taluk).

(g) *Forests.*

Swadeshabhimauny, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Irregularities in Atúr taluk.

15. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of the 15th August, speaks of irregularities in the Forest Department in the Atúr taluk, Salem district.

Hindujanasamskarini, Aug. 1888.

On the inconvenience caused by the Forest Act.

16. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, complains that the Forest Act inconveniences the ryots severely by depriving them of their pasture lands.

(i) *Public Works.*

Tarangay Naison, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Roads to villages.

17. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison*, of the 4th August, urges on the authorities the importance of laying out roads between villages and chief towns, as thereby traffic will be rendered productive.

(j) *Salt.*

Hindoo Janabhooshany, Aug. 11th, 1888.

The Salt tax.

18. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 11th August, regrets that the people who possess such extensive dominions that the sun never sets on them, should have

India must fall with it, for they are bound together. These remarks are induced by an article in the *Times of India* by Sir T. Mahadeo Row saying the internal condition of India is unsatisfactory—the princes only faithful as long as obliged to be so and the people dissatisfied. We agree in some measure, for instance, that India is weak and that steps should be taken to strengthen it. Of course, India is grateful to England, so we must ask the reason of the discontent. No doubt there are evils with the benefits derived from English rule. First, taxation provides 20 per cent. of the whole revenue, against 7 per cent. in England, and 50 per cent. of the revenue goes to the English treasury. Too much is usually spent on Governors, &c., and if the proclamation of 1859 were acted on much would be saved. The people get no high appointments, either civil or military, and are not even allowed to carry arms. Though England cannot at once carry out all the wishes of the people, she can assure them that, though sunk in luxury herself, she regards them with great attention, and if the people believe this, no need to increase armies, the people would be ready when wanted. Decrease the salaries of high officials, give the people a share in government. England has held India for nearly half a century (*sic*) and till now has not interfered in religious affairs. Russia, on the other hand, is a rude nation and would interfere. They convert all their conquered. Then take the Native Princes. If the present policy is continued they will be spectators in case of an invasion (which God forbid) and will plead their inability to help. They are divided into two classes through the Politicals—one whose strength is gone and in whose actions the Residents siding with the British enemies unnecessarily interfere; the other class of princes are those who are allowed to do freely just as they like and who tyrannize over the people aided by the Residents. These princes will not help though able. If England wants to protect India from the troubles coming, let her listen to the people's complaints and adopt a proper policy towards the Native States.

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Remarks on the Village Courts Bill.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th August 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	"Satyatoothan"	Madras	5,000	August 1888.
2	"Mauthar Mitry"	Do.	500	,, ,,
3	"Sundosha Seydy"	Pasoomullay	782	July and August 1888.
4	"Silooveikody"	Ramnad	50	,, ,, ,, ,,
5	"Narbhodacam"	Palamcottah	700	May, June, July and August 1888.
6	"Nyaunadeepam"	Veeraraghavapooram	1,400	January to July 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
7	"Soogoona Bhodiny"	Madras	350	January and February 1888.
8	"Vedaunta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	1st August 1888.
9	"Por Suttam"	Do.	500	1st and 15th August 1888.
10	"Swadesha Veidyan"	Do.	55	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
11	"Satyavedaunoosauram"	Do.	240	1st and 15th July and 1st and 15th Aug. 1888.
12	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	1st and 15th August 1888.
13	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
14	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
15	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny"	Bangalore	117	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
16	"Sooga Jeevany"	Do.	150	1st ,, 15th ,, ,,
17	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th June, 1st and 15th July and 1st and 15th August 1888.
18	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th August 1888.
	Tri-monthly.			
19	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	350	1st and 10th August 1888.
	Weekly.			
20	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	4th and 11th August 1888.
21	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
22	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
23	"Tarangay Naison"	Do.	150	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
24	"India Osay"	Do.	..	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
25	"Deshabhimauny"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
26	"Coodandeymitran"	Kumbakónam	500	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
27	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th August 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
28	"Budhavidheyi	Masulipatam	100	9th August 1888.
29	"Hindujanasamskarini"	Madras	950	13th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
30	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	4th and 11th August 1888.
31	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	6th ,, 13th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
32	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	30th July and 6th August 1888.
33	"Mysore Vrittanta Bhodini"	Do.	12	28th ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,
34	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	2nd and 9th August 1888.
35	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	31st July and 7th August 1888.
36	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	2nd and 9th August 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
37	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	28th July, and 4th and 11th August 1888.
38	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 4th August 1888.
39	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	18th July 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
40	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	6th and 13th August 1888.
41	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	4th ,, 11th ,, ,,
42	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	2nd August 1888.
43	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	31st July 1888.
44	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	5th August 1888.
45	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	....
46	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	30th July and 2nd and 6th August 1888.
47	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	26th ,, ,, 2nd ,, 9th ,, ,,

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 31st July, states a Lahore paper has private information that a treaty is about to be made between Russia and Persia. No doubt it is for some secret object with which Government are well acquainted. TILISM-I-HAIRATH, July 31st, 1888.

Russia and Persia.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th August, under the heading "An exemplary police officer" mentions that Mr. Boyd, the Police Superintendent, Trichinopoly, took particular trouble in investigating the charges of bribery, &c., preferred against his subordinates and brought the offenders to justice. The Superintendents of other districts should follow his example. ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Commendable behaviour of the Police Superintendent, Mr. Boyd.

3. The August number of the *Hindujanasamskarini* reports that two wicked Muhammadans touched and annoyed, one evening in Tirupatur (Salem district), two Brahmin women who were carrying water. A local correspondent recommends the erection of a police station, but the editor is satisfied if the offenders are prosecuted and punished. HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

About two Muhammadans annoying some Brahmin women in Tirupatur.

(b) Courts.

4. The *Vettikodiyon*, of the 11th August, deprecates the interference of the Madras Government in matters relating to the conduct of business in the Madras High Court. To teach the High Court Judges how and when to dispose of the cases coming before them is to treat them like school-boys. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the same date, on the other hand, approves of the action of Government. VETTIKODIYON, Aug. 11th, 1888. HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Business done in the Madras High Court.

5. Messrs. R. B. Campbell, Agzan Saheb and Viraraghavalu Naidu have been appointed honorary magistrates for the civil and military station of Bangalore. All the minor cases will probably be tried and decided by these gentlemen. If the Mysore Government were to bring this system into force in the headquarters of districts, such as Bangalore, Mysore, &c., the people would be spared much inconvenience, the magistrates, overwork, and justice would be done without delay. KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, July 30th, 1888.

Honorary magistrates for the civil and military station of Bangalore.

6. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 28th July, contradicts a correspondent in a previous issue who found fault with a decision of the district munsif of Pálghat in the matter of a suit for the refund of a portion of the money paid on account of a lottery, and who remarked that there were many cases in arrears on the file of that court. KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

A decision of the district munsif at Pálghat supported.

7. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th August, extracts article from the *Imperial Paper* lamenting that a month's imprisonment should have been considered enough for Mr. Drury, who killed a native. KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Aug. 6th, 1888.

The Amritsar case.

(d) Education.

8. The *Tarangay Naison*, of the 4th August, condemns the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to change the present dates of the Madras University examinations to certain dates in the hot months of the year. The scheme contemplated may, no doubt, benefit the examiners, who, during the summer vacation, will have leisure to go through TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 4th, 1888.

The Madras University examinations.

the examination papers, but it is hard on the examinees, who, while undergoing examination, will have to contend against the distresses of the season.

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The Madras Municipality.

12. The *Vicatatoothan*, of the 11th August, says that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Madras Municipality are paid large salaries, and that their work can be done by other officers who are paid less. Suitable reductions also can be made in the municipal establishment. By effecting these changes and diminishing the cost of the municipality a way can be found to materially reduce the municipal taxes.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

About the bad condition of the roads in Nellore.

13. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, states that the bad condition of the roads in Nellore prevents people from bringing their produce to the market for sale. The editor thinks that the local funds are not applied to the repair of roads; otherwise they could not be in such a state.

KERALA PATRIKA, July 28th, 1888.

Peringalam middle school to be maintained from local funds.

14. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 28th July, invites the attention of the members of the local board to the necessity for maintaining from local funds the middle school lately established at Peringalam (in the Kottayam taluk).

(g) Forests.

SWADESHABHIMAUNY, Aug. 15th, 1888.

Irregularities in Atúr taluk.

15. The *Swadeshabhimauny*, of the 15th August, speaks of irregularities in the Forest Department in the Atúr taluk, Salem district.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, Aug. 1888.

On the inconvenience caused by the Forest Act.

16. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of August, complains that the Forest Act inconveniences the ryots severely by depriving them of their pasture lands.

(i) Public Works.

TARANGAY NAISON, Aug. 4th, 1888.

Roads to villages.

17. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison*, of the 4th August, urges on the authorities the importance of laying out roads between villages and chief towns, as thereby traffic will be rendered productive.

(j) Salt.

HINDOO JANABHOOSHANY, Aug. 11th, 1888.

The Salt tax.

18. The *Hindoo Janabhooshany*, of the 11th August, regrets that the people who possess such extensive dominions that the sun never sets on them, should have

was taken and with it the countless riches of the king, but India is taxed to pay for the war and yet the hill journeys are continued. If another war comes what further load may fall on the people of India!

Public No. 884-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,
7th September 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Madras	100	September 1888.
2	"Jananoocoolan"	Tiruvadi	..	July, August, September and October 1888.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	October 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Nyaunaumritam"	Madras	50	15th October 1888.
5	"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricay" ..	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
6	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	15th ,, ,,
7	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	15th ,, ,,
8	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	15th ,, ,,
9	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	15th ,, ,,
10	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th ,, ,,
11	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th October 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	20th and 27th October 1888.
14	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
15	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
16	"Tarangay Naisen"	Do.	150	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
17	"India Osay	Do.	500	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th September and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th October 1888.
18	"Deshabhimany"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	20th and 27th October 1888.
19	"Soojanollansan"	Tanjore	300	20th October 1888.
20	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Do.	500	27th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st October 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Quarterly.			
22	"Janavinodini"	Madras	200	25th October 1888.
	Monthly.			
23	"Budhavidheyini	Masulipatam	100	16th October 1888.
24	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	18th ,, ,,
25	"Satihitabodhini"	Do.	..	18th ,, ,,
26	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	19th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
27	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th, 22nd and 29th October 1888.
28	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	24th and 31st October 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
29	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	15th, 22nd and 29th October 1888.
30	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
31	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	18th and 25th October 1888.
32	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	16th, 23rd and 30th October 1888.
33	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th October 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	20th and 27th October 1888.
35	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th ,, 21st ,, ,,
36	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	3rd October 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
37	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	22nd and 29th October 1888.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
39	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
40	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
41	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
42	"Tuhafa"	Do. do. ..	200	15th October 1888.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd October 1888.
44	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	18th and 25th October 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The charter granted to the "Imperial British East India Africa Company."

1. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st October, hopes much from the charter granted by the Queen-Empress to an English company entitled the "Imperial British East India Africa Company." — KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 21st, 1888.

The Mahdi.

2. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th October, comments on the late news from Suakim and says it is wonderful that a private individual should be able to fight against a nation, and wonders where his mysterious aid comes from that gives him such success. — JALVA-I-SAKHUN, Oct. 15th, 1888.

The rebellion is religious and therefore it would be better for the English to withdraw and let the Turks manage it, when the religious excitement would subside. No doubt, this was what Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha meant in wanting the English to leave Egypt.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Theft and gambling at Villupuram.

3. A correspondent complains, in the *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 27th October, of the negligence of the police in detecting theft cases in Villupuram. It is also stated that the London tope, to the south of the town, is the resort of gamblers, whose misdeeds are connived at by the police. — SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 27th, 1888.

Appreciating the work of Rai Bahadur Narayanasami Naidu Garu.

4. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, is pleased with the efforts of Rai Bahadur Narayanasami Naidu Garu, who, since his arrival here (Vizianagrum), has detected many thefts; but as criminal offences have increased of late considerably in number, the editor hopes that he will instil his energy into his department. — SIDDHANTABODHINI, Oct. 1888.

Gambling carried on with the help of the police in the Pálghat town.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, brings to the notice of the Superintendent of Police the fact that, with the help of some members of the police, the number of gamblers and pick-pockets is increasing in the Pálghat town. — KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 27th, 1888.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The sanitation of Tirupápuliyúr.

6. The *Deshabhimany* of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 20th October, says that it behoves the municipal authorities of Tirupápuliyúr to see to the thorough sanitation of that town, as cholera is now prevailing there. The lanes especially require careful looking after, and the construction of drains on either side of roads and streets is a desideratum. — DESHABHIMANY, Oct. 20th, 1888.

The sanitation of Cuddalore.

7. A correspondent writes to the *Deshabhimany* of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 20th October, that, as cholera is now prevailing in Cuddalore, the municipality should attend to medical and sanitary wants. — DESHABHIMANY, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Complaint against the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagrum.

8. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, complains that the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagrum do not attend to the work concerning roads and canals. He hopes that this subject will be in future better attended to. — SIDDHANTABODHINI, Oct. 1888.

The municipal administration in Bellary.

9. There is a perceptible increase in the collection of school-fees, but the council do not appear to have utilised the excess for the benefit of education. As observed by us very often, this has never been a favorite — VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 25th, 1888.

subject with our council, and we should not be surprised if on one of these mornings we hear that the high school has been totally abolished with a stroke of the pen. The penny-wise and pound-foolish policy that they are pursuing in trying to obtain the services of a graduate at the cheapest possible rate to fill up the vacancy caused by the transfer of the first assistant teacher of the school to Anantapur, is peculiarly characteristic of the present administration.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 21st, 1888.

Unsatisfactory state of certain roads, &c., within the Cochin Municipality.

10. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st October, invites the attention of the local municipality to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads, &c., in Cochin, and to the insufficient lighting of the municipal roads.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

TARANGAY NAISON, Oct. 27th, 1888.

The imposition of the village-cess in Coimbatore.

11. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 27th October, says as follows:—We hear that the village-cess is to be levied in Coimbatore district from the beginning of next year. Whenever any tax is proposed to be levied by Government, it is their duty to give publicity to the matter and invite the opinions of the people, and then act as seems fit. But Government do not do this. They keep their actions secret till they are accomplished. They are, moreover, ignorant of the sufferings of their subjects. So long as the people do not complain, Government suppose them to be capable of bearing whatever taxes they see fit to impose. The people should now petition the Collector of Coimbatore and endeavour to avert the imposition of the village-cess.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 4th, 1888.

The income tax.

12. This paper makes the following remarks on the inequality in the income tax imposed in the several districts of the Madras Presidency:—We need not wonder that such inequality exists when we remember the character of some part of the agency employed in assessing the incomes. In preparing the list of assessment of incomes under Rs. 2,000, tahsildars and deputy tahsildars get the aid of revenue inspectors and village officers, and it is no wonder that these lower subordinate officers make hay while the sun shines, and allow many either to escape assessment or to pay the taxes far below their incomes. The evil can be remedied, as the Government observe, by frequent inspections of income tax records by the Collector and other superior officers.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

Exemption from assessment for three years of land used for the cultivation of pepper, cardamoms, &c., in Wynaad.

13. A paragraph in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 3rd October, hopes that Government will sanction the proposal of the Special Assistant Collector to exempt from assessment for three years the lands used for the cultivation of pepper, cardamoms, &c., in Wynaad.

(h) Railways.

VEDANTA NIRNAYA PATTRICAY, Oct. 15th, 1888.

The South Indian Railway.

14. The *Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricay* of Madras, of the 15th October, complains of the overcrowding in the mail trains running on the South Indian Railway. The remedy is either to attach more carriages to the mail trains, or book passengers to intermediate stations by the local trains only. Passengers to Pondicherry, who take the evening train, are now obliged to stop at Villupuram from 3 to 10 A.M., which also requires to be remedied.

(i) Salt.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 17th, 1888.

The excise system of manufacturing salt.

15. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 17th October, remarks that Government have at last come to recognise the evils resulting from the excise system of manufacturing salt, and have resolved to

re-introduce the monopoly system. It is a pity that Government should not have foreseen this long before, as years of suffering might otherwise have been spared to the people.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 17th, 1888.

A candidate proposed for the vacant seat in the Madras Legislative Council.

16. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 17th October, considers that Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao is the fittest person to be appointed to the seat of a non-official member which is now vacant in the Madras Legislative Council.

TARANGAY NAISON, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Nomination of members to the Legislative Councils.

17. The *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 20th October, states that as Government have the sole power of appointing members to the Legislative Councils, and as their nominations cannot be objected to by any one, they do not take sufficient pains to appoint the most suitable men. If it were ruled that the people should elect their own representatives to serve in those councils, they would elect such men as did good to the country. If any member appointed by Government acts contrary to the wishes of the people, the people blame Government for it. But if the people themselves were to elect the members, there would be no room for complaint even though the members acted in opposition to the people.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 20th, 1888.

The committee appointed to report on the agricultural department.

18. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 20th October, commends Government for having nominated a committee to report on the usefulness and improvement of the agricultural department. The action of Government, too, in having appointed to the committee a goodly number of non-official members is one deserving of approbation. Government, who are now much straitened for money, find it almost impossible to carry out the suggestions of the commissions appointed by them to investigate public matters; but it is to be hoped that an exception will be made with regard to the proposals of the present committee.

CALAUNIDHY, Oct. 15th, 1888.

Agricultural exhibitions.

19. The *Calaunidhy* of Coimbatore, of the 15th October, says that to make agricultural exhibitions successful the following measures should be adopted. Notifications and prize lists relating to an exhibition should be prepared and published in the various languages at least six months before it is opened, and should be very widely distributed. The cost of carriage of an exhibit from the place of production to the place of exhibition and back should be defrayed by Government. The judges who award prizes for the exhibits should be allowed travelling and other allowances. The exhibitor, who wins a prize, should be paid in money if he is poor, and awarded a medal or certificate if he is rich. There should be more prizes offered for articles of local industry and manufacture than for those coming from other places. To each exhibit should be attached a card showing its name, place of production, owner's name, price and other particulars. If a new implement or machine is exhibited, the names of the inventor, maker, and patron should be detailed, and they should be adequately rewarded.

BUDHAVIDHEYINI, Sept. 20th, 1888.

Necessity of increasing the number of peons in the Kykolum post office.

20. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th September, complains that only one delivery peon is attached to the Kykolum post office, in the Gudiváda taluk, though it comprises 121 villages. In consequence, letters do not reach in time. The editor hopes that a few more delivery peons will be appointed.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 11th, 1888.

Sanitation in Bellary.

21. This paper, commenting on the inspection notes for 1888 of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras with reference to the Bellary Municipality, makes the following remarks and suggestions:—We admit the necessity of constructing a complete drainage system for the town of Bellary. But as there is always a scarcity of water, we have difficulties in getting water for washing the drains

and keeping them clean. The average fall of rain in Bellary is so very small, we do not think it would be reasonable to lay out a large amount to construct drains to carry off the rain water. The outlay will be quite disproportionate to the advantage that would accrue from the construction.

With regard to the recent orders of the Municipal Council directing the construction of pucka cisterns in the place of the old cess-pools, we consider this scheme to be impracticable. If these cess-pools are replaced by pucka-built masonry cisterns, measures should be adopted to have them cleaned every day. Unless an enormously paid large establishment is entertained for this purpose, it would not be possible to do this work satisfactorily. Special precautions should be taken to provide against accidents which might arise by the construction of these cisterns on public roads. The Municipal Council and the Sanitary Commissioner should consider and discuss this subject more elaborately before putting undue pressure on the house-owners to adopt the so-called improved scheme.

The Sanitary Commissioner quietly slides over the question of water-supply with a few trivial remarks. The frequent recurrence of water scarcity in Bellary has been urged upon the consideration of every Governor who favored us with a visit, and the gigantic intellect that can solve the problem has yet to be seen above the Bellary horizon.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 11th, 1888.

Our Governor's second visit.

22. The same paper has the following:—When His Excellency honored us with his first visit, in July last year, the native official atmosphere of the district was very impure, and the leading merchants and ryots submitted a memorial, drawing His Excellency's special attention to the subject and imploring him to undertake the Herculean task of cleaning the Augean stable. As the official atmosphere of Bellary is now much purer than it was last year, there is no necessity to approach His Excellency, on the occasion of his next visit, with a similar memorial. The administration of the district has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. As the Government have not seen their way to the solution of the water difficulty in Bellary, we need not harass His Excellency this time with chimerical projects. There are, however, two or three subjects which may be fairly submitted to His Excellency for the consideration of his Government.

First.—The inadvisability of conferring the appointments of Bench Magistrates on superannuated men who have retired from Government service. These men, in most cases, prove inefficient. Again, as appointments, if made for life, breed indifference and inattention, they must be made for limited periods.

Second.—The inadvisability of introducing the High School Examination scheme, since it will give a death-blow to higher education.

Lastly.—The separation of the judicial from administrative functions is also a fit subject for the memorial.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

Irregularities in the delivery of letters in the interior parts.

23. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 3rd October, inviting the attention of the Postmaster-General and of Government to the various irregularities existing in the delivery of letters in the interior parts, says that the rule requiring the post peon to visit the village once a week is not strictly observed.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Thefts of cattle in Cherpulcheri.

24. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th October, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and of the Superintendent of Police to thefts of cattle in Cherpulcheri, which, the writer thinks, are committed with the connivance of the local Government officials and of the police.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Transfers of certain officials in Pálghat.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with pleasure the transfers given to Subramania Iyer, district munsif of Temalprom, and to Onden Raman, observes that there is

yet another official to be dealt with in the same way. The writer also says that this official dismisses 95 per cent. of the cases coming before him and moves in such a way as to make others believe that he is a great friend of the tahsildar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Gambling carried on on the banks of the Kannatipozhe river, in the Pálghat taluk, should be put a stop to.

26. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, urges that the gambling now carried on on the banks of the Kannatipozhe river, in the Pálghat taluk, should be put a stop to.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Remarks on the bribery case against Mr. Crawford.

27. Referring to the bribery case now pending against Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Central Division, Bombay, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, asks what would have been his case if he had been a native.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 27th, 1888.

The permanent Collector must check corruption in Malabar.

28. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, hopes that the permanent Collector of Malabar will try his best to check corruption.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 27th, 1888.

Cattle disease in the Ponáni taluk.

29. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, in referring to the cattle disease now raging furiously in the Ponáni taluk, imposes upon Government the necessity of rendering proper medical aid.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Oct. 15th, 1888.

Articles against Government.

30. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, regrets to see so many articles against Government in some vernacular papers. It is true that some of the Bengal papers printed in English are worse, but Government must know that the vernacular papers are more circulated and have more effect. We beg our contemporaries, especially the Mussalman Press, to remedy this. We say nothing about indecent paragraphs, the courts provide for them; most papers who publish such things have been punished, but some (Meerut) papers are still neglectful in this matter. (*Probably extract.*)

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

Mysore exhibition.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd October, says it was hoped this exhibition would tend to improve the arts and manufactures of the country, but it had the contrary effect; for besides being badly arranged, prizes were given to those who brought European articles, thus encouraging outside trades to the loss of country trades. European and country made articles should be in separate classes. However, it was the first exhibition, and we trust the next will be better managed.

III.—LEGISLATION.

JANANOOCOOLAN, Oct. 1888.

Modification of the law relating to bribery.

32. The *Jananoocoolan* of Tiruvádi, for the month of October 1888, states that bribery cases are hardly ever brought to public notice, because of the following causes. The person who offers a bribe is equally with the person who accepts it subjected by law to punishment. It is always difficult in bribery cases to produce witnesses to prove that a public officer had taken a bribe; and if the complainant fails to prove his case, he is liable to be charged with having brought a false case. If the clause which makes it penal to offer a bribe be removed from the law, there would be fewer cases of bribe-taking.

VETTIKODIYON, Oct. 27th, 1888.

Legislation required for empowering Government to fix the prices of grain.

33. The *Vettikodiyon* of Madras, of the 27th October, says that grain-merchants are allowed to fix their own prices for the grains they sell, and that they, by refusing to sell grains in store, contrive to raise their prices during times of scarcity. So long as Government are not empowered by any law to check this practice and fix the prices of grains, the horrors during a time of famine will not abate.

IV.—Native States.

Swadeshamitran, Oct. 27th, 1888.

34. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 27th October, says as follows :—

The native administration of Mysore and the capacity of natives for administration.

Our antagonists do not give us credit for administrative capacity. They first said that we were unfit for judicial work, but time has shown that the natives were more suited than Europeans to that branch of work. In whatever department the natives have been tried, they have done full justice to their choice, so much so, that our antagonists now concede the natives some capacity for administration, though they still say that the natives will be found wanting in ready discretion and tact on occasions of grave emergency. How far this is true, time alone will show. In Native States, administered by native ministers, not one instance could be adduced of their being unequal to any occasion that may have offered. Sir Lepel Griffin, referring to Mysore, lately said that the state which that country presents of being administered well is only so to outward appearance, but that it should have been inwardly rotten because it is administered by natives. This opinion, which is shared by other Europeans, can be shown to be erroneous by considering the present condition of Mysore, This country was never so prosperous during the fifty years of English rule as it is now under native rule. Its revenue last year reached the unprecedented sum of 130 lakhs. But this large amount of revenue was not obtained, as the British Government do, by the imposition of any new tax. During the last ten years of native rule, impovements have been made which the English had not done and had not the idea of doing. Railways and other means of communication are being opened, and sources of water-supply, which had been allowed to fall into disrepair, restored. The English officers, during their long administration of Mysore, never attempted these things, but shared the revenue of the country among themselves, and so passed their time. Any one who will compare the present state of Mysore with its state previous to the year 1878, will not be at a loss what answer to make to the question, "Do natives possess administrative capacity"?

Vrittanta Chintamani, Oct. 16th, 1888.

35. This paper, commenting on the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan, says that the Representative Assembly of Mysore, as at present constituted,

The Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan.

is a mere farce, and suggests that, in order that it may be a really useful institution, it should consist of men of light and leading, and such as are well acquainted with the wants of the province at large. The annual administration report now submitted to the Assembly should be translated into the vernacular, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every one of the members.

It further suggests that, in the interests of the people, the highest officers of the State should be allowed to hold office only for a limited period. The Dewanship, which was hitherto tenable only for a term of five years by the same man, has been held by the present Dewan for too long a period. He does not take much interest in the affairs of the State, but devotes himself chiefly to the improvement of his own house and garden, and to the practice of yoga. He creates new appointments for his favorites, and does not show that impartiality which should characterise men in his position.

Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th & 21st, 1888.

36. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th and 21st October, continues the hints for the

Hints for the Raja of Cochin.

Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portions now given deal with the irregularities in the Salt Department of that State and suggest remedies therefor.

Kerala Patrika, Oct. 20th, 1888.

37. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 20th October, in

The present administration of Travancore.

referring to the present administration of Travancore, which is, in the writer's opinion, bad, says how on a former occasion a mischievous favorite of the Maha Raja was severely dealt with by the people.

Kerala Patrika, Oct. 27th, 1888.

38. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 27th October, with a

Regarding the disposal of anonymous petitions received by the Cochin Raja.

view to lessen the number of anonymous petitions now from time to time received from his subjects by the Raja of Cochin, regarding the conduct of Government officials, suggests that an order should be passed that all such petitions should be presented in person.

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

Siddhantabodhini, Oct. 1888.

39. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, apprehends that, on

A request to Government to commence the East Coast Railway.

account of the monsoon failure, a famine is threatening, and requests that Government should, without loss of time, take measures to alleviate the dangerous position with which the poor people are threatened, and begin with the construction of the East Coast Railway.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Oct. 16th, 1888.

40. As European articles of manufacture are largely imported into

The condition of the ryots.

India, the native articles do not find a sale in the Indian market. Consequently, the native manufacturers have been reduced to poverty. The condition of the ryots is still worse. Even if a ryot toils the whole day, he can hardly earn money sufficient to provide himself with the bare necessaries of life. The average annual earnings of a ryot amount to Rs. 13, and sometimes to Rs. 20, if he carries on some other trade in addition to agriculture. But it requires at least Rs. 24 annually for a single person to keep his body and soul together. Consequently, the ryot is obliged to contract debts whenever he has to perform a marriage or so. His annual earnings go partly to pay the Government assessment and partly to pay off a portion of his debts. Whatever little remains is spent in obtaining his livelihood. Thus the ryot being half starved dies a premature death.

When the English began their rule in India they do not seem to have paid due regard to the condition of these ryots. For, out of the taxes paid to the Government by these agriculturists, enormously large salaries were given to the public officials. Whereas the ryots can hardly realize more than Rs. 20 annually, the public officials draw from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 annually. It would be some consolation to these poor ryots if the public officials kept in mind that their own salaries are derived from the taxes paid by these ryots and that therefore they were in duty bound to ameliorate their condition and further their welfare.

Vijayadhwaja, Oct. 25th, 1888.

41. As famine is apprehended in Hyderabad and some other districts,

The present scare.

the merchants of those districts have come down to Bellary to import grains from here. Consequently, there is a rise in the prices of grains. As at present there is a sufficiently large store of grains in our district, the prices will not rise considerably on account of this exportation. But the scarcity of rain this year causes great apprehension. The crops are withering away for want of water. If we should not get rains for a fortnight more, we are sure to have a famine this year. Feeling certain that famine is inevitable this year, and expecting to make a large fortune thereby, our merchants are conspiring to raise the prices of grains considerably.

We would make a suggestion to the Government. If famine is inevitable here, it will press very hard upon the laborers. To provide for their relief Government should project betimes the construction of necessary public works in the several districts. They should not postpone the commencement of the construction of these works until famine and disease afflict the laborers and disable them for work. This would be advantageous both to the laborers and to the Government.

Kerala Patrika, Oct 27th, 1888.

42. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 27th October, in

Suggestions for the improvement of agriculture.

considering that the people have not yet begun to enjoy the full benefit of the endeavours of Government to improve the condition of the

agricultural industry in this country, suggests that for each district there should be an agricultural school and an experimental farm as in Saidápet; that agriculturists from all taluks should be invited to undergo instruction there, and that the Agricultural College at Saidápet should furnish the required number of teachers, &c.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Tarangay Naison, Oct. 27th, 1888.

43. The *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 27th October, says that the abolition of the imposition of import duties on goods coming from Lancashire has deprived India of a yearly revenue of two crores of rupees. When English goods were subjected to a duty, native goods had a chance of competing with them, and native industry prospered. With the abolition of import duties these advantages have disappeared. Nevertheless, at the present time, there have been established some cotton-mills in India. They perhaps are felt as an eye-sore by some Englishmen. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., proposed in the Cardiff Associated Chamber of Commerce that, as the Indian workmen are worked beyond their powers in the Indian factories, and as this is not only detrimental to the health of the workmen, but injurious, when goods in large quantities are produced, to the interest of English manufactures, the Parliament should be asked to pass a law limiting the time of working in the Indian factories. It is to be regretted that a Member of Parliament, who had been in India and had known of its poverty, should have made proposals detrimental to the interests of the Indians.

Native industry and native factories.

Andhraprakasika, Oct. 13th, 1888.

44. A long article on "High-handedness of a Sportsman," in the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th October, complains that domineering European gentlemen, in order to obtain provisions, harass villagers and monegars to an incredible extent. As an instance of high-handedness is quoted the behaviour of a military officer of the Bengal Presidency. He came a few days ago on a shooting expedition to Kollegal, in the Coimbatore district, and desired the tahsildar to request the monegars to supply him with bullocks, bandies, &c. When these things were supplied, he found fault with them as bad and not delivered in time. He forcibly retained one of the monegars and tried to do the same with others, who, to avoid this, hid themselves. He went even so far as to remark in the day-book of the traveller's bungalow that he received no proper supplies. To avoid such inconveniences, monegars often resign their office. The editor states that, owing to the adverse season in this case, no better bullocks could be had, and hopes that Lord Connemara will make inquiries into the matter.

"High-handedness of a Sportsman."

Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1888.

45. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th October, notices with pleasure the powerful co-operation of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., in the promotion of Indian interests.

The powerful co-operation of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., for the promotion of Indian interests.

Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th, 1888.

46. Another article, in the same issue of the paper, states the circumstances of the Calicut bribery case, in which Kunhikannan, a Deputy Collector of Malabar, and his brother, Anantan, are the accused.

The circumstances of the Calicut bribery case.

Kerala Patrika, Oct. 20th, 1888.

47. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th October, refers to the good done to the country and its people by that newspaper.

The good done to the country by the *Kerala Patrika* newspaper.

Kerala Patrika, Oct. 27th, 1888.

48. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, after referring to the good the National Congress is expected to do to the country, urges upon the people the necessity of rendering help in every way for the approaching Congress.

The importance of the National Congress.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Oct. 15th, 1888.

49. *Kassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th October, mentioning the report that a spy has been discovered in Amritsar bearing documents with the seals of the Czar and the Amir, suggests that the Amir's seal is a forgery and that it is a trick of the Russians to set Government against him.

Russian spies.

Tikism-i-Hairath, Oct. 15th, 1888.

50. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, has an indecent paragraph. This paper has been sent to the Commissioner of Police whose reply is attached:—

An indecent paragraph.

"Has the honor to return the copy of the *Tilism-i-Hairath*, dated 15th October, received with memorandum dated 24th October 1888, No. 83, and to state that the passage referred to, though very coarse and perhaps indecent, is not of such marked obscenity as would justify criminal proceedings. The attention of the editor will, however, be directed to the objectionable matter.

Public No. 1113, Miscellaneous.

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

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

Public Works,
Military,
Legislative.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George,
28*th November* 1888.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st October 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	"Soogirdavartamauny"	Madras	100	September 1888.
2	"Jananoocoolan"	Tiruvadi	..	July, August, September and October 1888.
3	"Aroonodayam"	Tranquebar	580	October 1888.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Nyaanaumritam"	Madras	50	15th October 1888.
5	"Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricay"	Do.	500	15th ,, ,,
6	"Sreelocaranjany"	Do.	150	15th ,, ,,
7	"Swadeshabhimauny"	Salem	70	15th ,, ,,
8	"Calaunidhy"	Coimbatore	280	15th ,, ,,
9	"Brahma Nyauna Bhodiny	Bangalore	117	15th ,, ,,
10	"Satyavartamauny"	Pasoomullay	690	15th ,, ,,
11	"Brahma Vidhya"	Chidambaram	300	15th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimauny"	Nagercoil	450	20th October 1888.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikodiyon"	Madras	200	20th and 27th October 1888.
14	"Vicatatoothan"	Do.	1,500	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
15	"Hindoo Janabhooshany"	Do.	200	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
16	"Tarangay Naisen"	Do.	150	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
17	"India Osay	Do.	500	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th September and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th October 1888.
18	"Deshabhimany"	Tirupápuliyúr	350	20th and 27th October 1888.
19	"Soojanollansan"	Tanjore	300	20th October 1888.
20	"Tanjay Janamitran"	Do.	500	27th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadeshamitran"	Madras	1,000	17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st October 1888.
	TELUGU.			
	Quarterly.			
22	"Janavinodini"	Madras	200	25th October 1888.
	Monthly.			
23	"Budhavidheyini	Masulipatam	100	16th October 1888.
24	"Vivekavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	18th ,, ,,
25	"Satihitabodhini"	Do.	..	18th ,, ,,
26	"Siddhantabodhini"	Vizianagrum	..	19th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
27	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	16th, 22nd and 29th October 1888.
28	"Hindudesabhimani"	Masulipatam	300	24th and 31st October 1888.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
29	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	15th, 22nd and 29th October 1888.
30	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	13th, 20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
31	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	18th and 25th October 1888.
32	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	16th, 23rd and 30th October 1888.
33	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th October 1888.
	MALAYALAM.			
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	20th and 27th October 1888.
35	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	11th ,, 21st ,, ,,
36	"Vijnanachintamani"	Calicut	600	3rd October 1888.
	HINDUSTANI.			
37	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	22nd and 29th October 1888.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
39	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
40	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
41	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
42	"Tuhafa"	Do. do.	200	15th October 1888.
43	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	450	11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd October 1888.
44	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	18th and 25th October 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 21st, 1888.

The charter granted to the "Imperial British East India Africa Company."

1. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st October, hopes much from the charter granted by the Queen-Empress to an English company entitled the "Imperial British East India Africa Company."

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

The Mahdi.

2. *Jalva-i-Sakhun*, of the 15th October, comments on the late news from Suakim and says it is wonderful that a private individual should be able to fight against a nation, and wonders where his mysterious aid comes from that gives him such success.

The rebellion is religious and therefore it would be better for the English to withdraw and let the Turks manage it, when the religious excitement would subside. No doubt, this was what Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha meant in wanting the English to leave Egypt.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 27th, 1888.

Theft and gambling at Villupuram.

3. A correspondent complains, in the *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 27th October, of the negligence of the police in detecting theft cases in Villupuram. It is also stated that the London tope, to the south of the town, is the resort of gamblers, whose misdeeds are connived at by the police.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, Oct. 1888.

Appreciating the work of Rai Bahadur Narayanasami Naidu Garu.

4. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, is pleased with the efforts of Rai Bahadur Narayanasami Naidu Garu, who, since his arrival here (Vizianagrum), has detected many thefts; but as criminal offences have increased of late considerably in number, the editor hopes that he will instil his energy into his department.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 27th, 1888.

Gambling carried on with the help of the police in the Pálghat town.

5. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, brings to the notice of the Superintendent of Police the fact that, with the help of some members of the police, the number of gamblers and pick-pockets is increasing in the Pálghat town.

(c) Local and Municipal.

DESHABHIMANY, Oct. 20th, 1888.

The sanitation of Tirupápuliyúr.

6. The *Deshabhimany* of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 20th October, says that it behoves the municipal authorities of Tirupápuliyúr to see to the thorough sanitation of that town, as cholera is now prevailing there. The lanes especially require careful looking after, and the construction of drains on either side of roads and streets is a desideratum.

DESHABHIMANY, Oct. 20th, 1888.

The sanitation of Cuddalore.

7. A correspondent writes to the *Deshabhimany* of Tirupápuliyúr, of the 20th October, that, as cholera is now prevailing in Cuddalore, the municipality should attend to medical and sanitary wants.

SIDDHANTABODHINI, Oct. 1888.

Complaint against the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagrum.

8. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, complains that the Municipal Commissioners of Vizianagrum do not attend to the work concerning roads and canals. He hopes that this subject will be in future better attended to.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 25th, 1888.

The municipal administration in Bellary.

9. There is a perceptible increase in the collection of school-fees, but the council do not appear to have utilised the excess for the benefit of education. As observed by us very often, this has never been a favorite

subject with our council, and we should not be surprised if on one of these mornings we hear that the high school has been totally abolished with a stroke of the pen. The penny-wise and pound-foolish policy that they are pursuing in trying to obtain the services of a graduate at the cheapest possible rate to fill up the vacancy caused by the transfer of the first assistant teacher of the school to Anantapur, is peculiarly characteristic of the present administration.

KERALA MITRAM, Oct. 21st, 1888.

Unsatisfactory state of certain roads, &c., within the Cochin Municipality.

10. An article in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 21st October, invites the attention of the local municipality to the unsatisfactory state of certain roads, &c., in Cochin, and to the insufficient lighting of the municipal roads.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

TARANGAY NAISON, Oct. 27th, 1888.

The imposition of the village-cess in Coimbatore.

11. A correspondent of the *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 27th October, says as follows:—We hear that the village-cess is to be levied in Coimbatore district from the beginning of next year. Whenever any tax is proposed to be levied by Government, it is their duty to give publicity to the matter and invite the opinions of the people, and then act as seems fit. But Government do not do this. They keep their actions secret till they are accomplished. They are, moreover, ignorant of the sufferings of their subjects. So long as the people do not complain, Government suppose them to be capable of bearing whatever taxes they see fit to impose. The people should now petition the Collector of Coimbatore and endeavour to avert the imposition of the village-cess.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 4th, 1888.

The income tax.

12. This paper makes the following remarks on the inequality in the income tax imposed in the several districts of the Madras Presidency:—We need not wonder that such inequality exists when we remember the character of some part of the agency employed in assessing the incomes. In preparing the list of assessment of incomes under Rs. 2,000, tahsildars and deputy tahsildars get the aid of revenue inspectors and village officers, and it is no wonder that these lower subordinate officers make hay while the sun shines, and allow many either to escape assessment or to pay the taxes far below their incomes. The evil can be remedied, as the Government observe, by frequent inspections of income tax records by the Collector and other superior officers.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

Exemption from assessment for three years of land used for the cultivation of pepper, cardamoms, &c., in Wynaad.

13. A paragraph in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 3rd October, hopes that Government will sanction the proposal of the Special Assistant Collector to exempt from assessment for three years the lands used for the cultivation of pepper, cardamoms, &c., in Wynaad.

(h) Railways.

VEDANTA NIRNAYA PATTRICAY, Oct. 15th, 1888.

The South Indian Railway.

14. The *Vedanta Nirnaya Pattricay* of Madras, of the 15th October, complains of the overcrowding in the mail trains running on the South Indian Railway. The remedy is either to attach more carriages to the mail trains, or book passengers to intermediate stations by the local trains only. Passengers to Pondicherry, who take the evening train, are now obliged to stop at Villupuram from 3 to 10 A.M., which also requires to be remedied.

(j) Salt.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 17th, 1888.

The excise system of manufacturing salt.

15. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 17th October, remarks that Government have at last come to recognise the evils resulting from the excise system of manufacturing salt, and have resolved to

re-introduce the monopoly system. It is a pity that Government should not have foreseen this long before, as years of suffering might otherwise have been spared to the people.

(k) General.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 17th, 1888.

A candidate proposed for the vacant seat in the Madras Legislative Council.

16. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 17th October, considers that Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao is the fittest person to be appointed to the seat of a non-official member which is now vacant in the Madras Legislative Council.

TARANGAY NAISON, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Nomination of members to the Legislative Councils.

17. The *Tarangay Naison* of Madras, of the 20th October, states that as Government have the sole power of appointing members to the Legislative Councils, and as their nominations cannot be objected to by any one, they do not take sufficient pains to appoint the most suitable men. If it were ruled that the people should elect their own representatives to serve in those councils, they would elect such men as did good to the country. If any member appointed by Government acts contrary to the wishes of the people, the people blame Government for it. But if the people themselves were to elect the members, there would be no room for complaint even though the members acted in opposition to the people.

SWADESHAMITRAN, Oct. 20th, 1888.

The committee appointed to report on the agricultural department.

18. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 20th October, commends Government for having nominated a committee to report on the usefulness and improvement of the agricultural department. The action of Government, too, in having appointed to the committee a goodly number of non-official members is one deserving of approbation. Government, who are now much straitened for money, find it almost impossible to carry out the suggestions of the commissions appointed by them to investigate public matters; but it is to be hoped that an exception will be made with regard to the proposals of the present committee.

CALAUNIDHY, Oct. 15th, 1888.

Agricultural exhibitions.

19. The *Calaunidhy* of Coimbatore, of the 15th October, says that to make agricultural exhibitions successful the following measures should be adopted. Notifications and prize lists relating to an exhibition should be prepared and published in the various languages at least six months before it is opened, and should be very widely distributed. The cost of carriage of an exhibit from the place of production to the place of exhibition and back should be defrayed by Government. The judges who award prizes for the exhibits should be allowed travelling and other allowances. The exhibitor, who wins a prize, should be paid in money if he is poor, and awarded a medal or certificate if he is rich. There should be more prizes offered for articles of local industry and manufacture than for those coming from other places. To each exhibit should be attached a card showing its name, place of production, owner's name, price and other particulars. If a new implement or machine is exhibited, the names of the inventor, maker, and patron should be detailed, and they should be adequately rewarded.

BUDHAVIDHEVINI, Sept. 20th, 1888.

Necessity of increasing the number of peons in the Kykolum post office.

20. The *Budhavidheyini*, of the 20th September, complains that only one delivery peon is attached to the Kykolum post office, in the Gudiváda taluk, though it comprises 121 villages. In consequence, letters do not reach in time. The editor hopes that a few more delivery peons will be appointed.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 11th, 1888.

Sanitation in Bellary.

21. This paper, commenting on the inspection notes for 1888 of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras with reference to the Bellary Municipality, makes the following remarks and suggestions:—We admit the necessity of constructing a complete drainage system for the town of Bellary. But as there is always a scarcity of water, we have difficulties in getting water for washing the drains

and keeping them clean. The average fall of rain in Bellary is so very small, we do not think it would be reasonable to lay out a large amount to construct drains to carry off the rain water. The outlay will be quite disproportionate to the advantage that would accrue from the construction.

With regard to the recent orders of the Municipal Council directing the construction of pucka cisterns in the place of the old cess-pools, we consider this scheme to be impracticable. If these cess-pools are replaced by pucka-built masonry cisterns, measures should be adopted to have them cleaned every day. Unless an enormously paid large establishment is entertained for this purpose, it would not be possible to do this work satisfactorily. Special precautions should be taken to provide against accidents which might arise by the construction of these cisterns on public roads. The Municipal Council and the Sanitary Commissioner should consider and discuss this subject more elaborately before putting undue pressure on the house-owners to adopt the so-called improved scheme.

The Sanitary Commissioner quietly slides over the question of water-supply with a few trivial remarks. The frequent recurrence of water scarcity in Bellary has been urged upon the consideration of every Governor who favored us with a visit, and the gigantic intellect that can solve the problem has yet to be seen above the Bellary horizon.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Oct. 11th, 1888.

Our Governor's second visit.

22. The same paper has the following:—When His Excellency honored us with his first visit, in July last year, the native official atmosphere of the district was very impure, and the leading merchants and ryots submitted a memorial, drawing His Excellency's special attention to the subject and imploring him to undertake the Herculean task of cleaning the Augean stable. As the official atmosphere of Bellary is now much purer than it was last year, there is no necessity to approach His Excellency, on the occasion of his next visit, with a similar memorial. The administration of the district has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. As the Government have not seen their way to the solution of the water difficulty in Bellary, we need not harass His Excellency this time with chimerical projects. There are, however, two or three subjects which may be fairly submitted to His Excellency for the consideration of his Government.

First.—The inadvisability of conferring the appointments of Bench Magistrates on superannuated men who have retired from Government service. These men, in most cases, prove inefficient. Again, as appointments, if made for life, breed indifference and inattention, they must be made for limited periods.

Second.—The inadvisability of introducing the High School Examination scheme, since it will give a death-blow to higher education.

Lastly.—The separation of the judicial from administrative functions is also a fit subject for the memorial.

VIJNANACHINTAMANI, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

Irregularities in the delivery of letters in the interior parts.

23. An article in the *Vijnanachintamani*, of the 3rd October, inviting the attention of the Postmaster-General and of Government to the various irregularities existing in the delivery of letters in the interior parts, says that the rule requiring the post peon to visit the village once a week is not strictly observed.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Thefts of cattle in Cherpulcheri.

24. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th October, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and of the Superintendent of Police to thefts of cattle in Cherpulcheri, which, the writer thinks, are committed with the connivance of the local Government officials and of the police.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Transfers of certain officials in Pálghat.

25. Another correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, in noticing with pleasure the transfers given to Subramania Iyer, district munsif of Temalprom, and to Onden Raman, observes that there is

yet another official to be dealt with in the same way. The writer also says that this official dismisses 95 per cent. of the cases coming before him and moves in such a way as to make others believe that he is a great friend of the tahsildar.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Gambling carried on on the banks of the Kannatipozhe river, in the Pálghat taluk, should be put a stop to.

26. A paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, urges that the gambling now carried on on the banks of the Kannatipozhe river, in the Pálghat taluk, should be put a stop to.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 20th, 1888.

Remarks on the bribery case against Mr. Crawford.

27. Referring to the bribery case now pending against Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Central Division, Bombay, another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, asks what would have been his case if he had been a native.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 27th, 1888.

The permanent Collector must check corruption in Malabar.

28. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th October, hopes that the permanent Collector of Malabar will try his best to check corruption.

KERALA PATRIKA, Oct. 27th, 1888.

Cattle disease in the Ponáni taluk.

29. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, in referring to the cattle disease now raging furiously in the Ponáni taluk, imposes upon Government the necessity of rendering proper medical aid.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH, Oct. 15th, 1888.

Articles against Government.

30. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, regrets to see so many articles against Government in some vernacular papers. It is true that some of the Bengal papers printed in English are worse, but Government must know that the vernacular papers are more circulated and have more effect. We beg our contemporaries, especially the Mussalman Press, to remedy this. We say nothing about indecent paragraphs, the courts provide for them; most papers who publish such things have been punished, but some (Meerut) papers are still neglectful in this matter. (*Probably extract.*)

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

Mysore exhibition.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd October, says it was hoped this exhibition would tend to improve the arts and manufactures of the country, but it had the contrary effect; for besides being badly arranged, prizes were given to those who brought European articles, thus encouraging outside trades to the loss of country trades. European and country made articles should be in separate classes. However, it was the first exhibition, and we trust the next will be better managed.

III.—LEGISLATION.

JANANOOCOOLAN, Oct. 1888.

Modification of the law relating to bribery.

32. The *Jananoocoolan* of Tiruvádi, for the month of October 1888, states that bribery cases are hardly ever brought to public notice, because of the following causes. The person who offers a bribe is equally with the person who accepts it subjected by law to punishment. It is always difficult in bribery cases to produce witnesses to prove that a public officer had taken a bribe; and if the complainant fails to prove his case, he is liable to be charged with having brought a false case. If the clause which makes it penal to offer a bribe be removed from the law, there would be fewer cases of bribe-taking.

VETTIKODIYON, Oct. 27th, 1888.

Legislation required for empowering Government to fix the prices of grain.

33. The *Vettikodiyon* of Madras, of the 27th October, says that grain-merchants are allowed to fix their own prices for the grains they sell, and that they, by refusing to sell [illegible]ns in store, contrive to raise their prices durin[illegible]mes of scarcity. So long as Government are not empowered by any law to check this practice and fix the prices of grains, the horrors during a time of fam[illegible]e will not abate.

IV.—Native States.

Swadeshamitran, Oct. 27th, 1888.

34. The *Swadeshamitran* of Madras, of the 27th October, says as follows:—

The native administration of Mysore and the capacity of natives for administration.

Our antagonists do not give us credit for administrative capacity. They first said that we were unfit for judicial work, but time has shown that the natives were more suited than Europeans to that branch of work. In whatever department the natives have been tried, they have done full justice to their choice, so much so, that our antagonists now concede the natives some capacity for administration, though they still say that the natives will be found wanting in ready discretion and tact on occasions of grave emergency. How far this is true, time alone will show. In Native States, administered by native ministers, not one instance could be adduced of their being unequal to any occasion that may have offered. Sir Lepel Griffin, referring to Mysore, lately said that the state which that country presents of being administered well is only so to outward appearance, but that it should have been inwardly rotten because it is administered by natives. This opinion, which is shared by other Europeans, can be shown to be erroneous by considering the present condition of Mysore, This country was never so prosperous during the fifty years of English rule as it is now under native rule. Its revenue last year reached the unprecedented sum of 130 lakhs. But this large amount of revenue was not obtained, as the British Government do, by the imposition of any new tax. During the last ten years of native rule, impovements have been made which the English had not done and had not the idea of doing. Railways and other means of communication are being opened, and sources of water-supply, which had been allowed to fall into disrepair, restored. The English officers, during their long administration of Mysore, never attempted these things, but shared the revenue of the country among themselves, and so passed their time. Any one who will compare the present state of Mysore with its state previous to the year 1878, will not be at a loss what answer to make to the question, "Do natives possess administrative capacity"?

Vrittanta Chintamani, Oct. 16th, 1888.

35. This paper, commenting on the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan, says that the Representative Assembly of Mysore, as at present constituted, is a mere farce, and suggests that, in order that it may be a really useful institution, it should consist of men of light and leading, and such as are well acquainted with the wants of the province at large. The annual administration report now submitted to the Assembly should be translated into the vernacular, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every one of the members.

The Mysore Representative Assembly and the Dewan.

It further suggests that, in the interests of the people, the highest officers of the State should be allowed to hold office only for a limited period. The Dewanship, which was hitherto tenable only for a term of five years by the same man, has been held by the present Dewan for too long a period. He does not take much interest in the affairs of the State, but devotes himself chiefly to the improvement of his own house and garden, and to the practice of yoga. He creates new appointments for his favorites, and does not show that impartiality which should characterise men in his position.

Kerala Mitram, Oct. 11th & 21st, 1888.

36. An article in each of the issues of the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th and 21st October, continues the hints for the Raja of Cochin to guide him in the administration of the country. The portions now given deal with the irregularities in the Salt Department of that State and suggest remedies therefor.

Hints for the Raja of Cochin.

Kerala Patrika, Oct. 20th, 1888.

37. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 20th October, in referring to the present administration of Travancore, which is, in the writer's opinion, bad, says how on a former occasion a mischievous favorite of the Maha Raja was severely dealt with by the people.

The present administration of Travancore.

Kerala Patrika, Oct. 27th, 1888.

38. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* of the 27th October, with a view to lessen the number of anonymous petitions now from time to time received from his subjects by the Raja of Cochin, regarding the conduct of Government officials, suggests that an order should be passed that all such petitions should be presented in person.

Regarding the disposal of anonymous petitions received by the Cochin Raja.

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

Siddhantabodhini, Oct. 1888.

39. The *Siddhantabodhini*, of the month of October, apprehends that, on account of the monsoon failure, a famine is threatening, and requests that Government should, without loss of time, take measures to alleviate the dangerous position with which the poor people are threatened, and begin with the construction of the East Coast Railway.

A request to Government to commence the East Coast Railway.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Oct. 16th, 1888.

40. As European articles of manufacture are largely imported into India, the native articles do not find a sale in the Indian market. Consequently, the native manufacturers have been reduced to poverty. The condition of the ryots is still worse. Even if a ryot toils the whole day, he can hardly earn money sufficient to provide himself with the bare necessaries of life. The average annual earnings of a ryot amount to Rs. 13, and sometimes to Rs. 20, if he carries on some other trade in addition to agriculture. But it requires at least Rs. 24 annually for a single person to keep his body and soul together. Consequently, the ryot is obliged to contract debts whenever he has to perform a marriage or so. His annual earnings go partly to pay the Government assessment and partly to pay off a portion of his debts. Whatever little remains is spent in obtaining his livelihood. Thus the ryot being half starved dies a premature death.

The condition of the ryots.

When the English began their rule in India they do not seem to have paid due regard to the condition of these ryots. For, out of the taxes paid to the Government by these agriculturists, enormously large salaries were given to the public officials. Whereas the ryots can hardly realize more than Rs. 20 annually, the public officials draw from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 annually. It would be some consolation to these poor ryots if the public officials kept in mind that their own salaries are derived from the taxes paid by these ryots and that therefore they were in duty bound to ameliorate their condition and further their welfare.

Vijayadhwaja, Oct. 25th, 1888.

41. As famine is apprehended in Hyderabad and some other districts, the merchants of those districts have come down to Bellary to import grains from here. Consequently, there is a rise in the prices of grains. As at present there is a sufficiently large store of grains in our district, the prices will not rise considerably on account of this exportation. But the scarcity of rain this year causes great apprehension. The crops are withering away for want of water. If we should not get rains for a fortnight more, we are sure to have a famine this year. Feeling certain that famine is inevitable this year, and expecting to make a large fortune thereby, our merchants are conspiring to raise the prices of grains considerably.

The present scare.

We would make a suggestion to the Government. If famine is inevitable here, it will press very hard upon the laborers. To p[rovide for their relief Government should project betimes the construction of n[ecessary public works in the several districts. They should not postpone th[e commencement of the construction of these works until famine and disease [flict the laborers and disable them for work. This would be advantageo[us both to the laborers and to the Government.

Kerala Patrika, Oct 27th, 1888.

42. A correspondent, in the *Kerala Patrika* o[f] [t]he 27th October, in considering that the people have not yet begun to enjoy the full benefit of the endeavours of Government to improve the condition of the

Suggestions for the improvement of agriculture.

FOR WHAT

W.D.

Circulated

Seen by H.E. Stumbo Members 11/12/88

30/11

C. 4/12.

Public DEPARTMENT.

C No. 3953

From The Mil. Dept.

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

Issue
15 Nov & 17 Nov.

I think that Mr. Underwood should be called on for explanation, and in particular to state why he has failed to answer Col. Stewart's letter.

H.C.
18 Nov.

Para 2 of the Endorsement in the Mil. Dept. 10 Nov 1888 No 7474 proposes the "By order & pledge the Government to an opinion on the case: but I take it that the Sub. Expresses the opinion of the Govt only.

W.D. C.

C.G.G
27.11.88

CHIEF SECRETARY 29 NOV 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR ORDERS.

Wr. Underwood & the
Mils Dept.

Refer with papers

Order Reference on C. No 3953 Public

The papers will be forwarded
to Mrs. Underwood for any
explanation he may have to
offer. He will state, in
particular, why he failed to
answer Col Stewart's letter
of the 18th Sept.

(From Orders)

Seen
30 Nov

Wr. & Underwood by C.S.
by Colls & Count papers
(with papers in original,
to be returned)

Desp'd
4/12/88

C. 47/11.
R 29/11

[10] Public DEPARTMENT.

Reference on C. No. 3953
of 1888.

SUBJECT.

W. Underwood and the
Military Deptt.

For

No. 2815

Anantapur Collector's Office
Dated 7th November 1888.
Camp Hindupur.

From.

W. G. Underwood Esquire
Acting Collector of
Anantapur.

To,

The Officer Commanding
Ceded Districts

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 143 G dated 18th September 1888, I have the honor to state that I beg to withdraw the imputation of Supineness and neglect made against the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General and the Quarter Master Generals' Department. Of course it was highly improper of me to make reflections on any other Depart-ment. But in extenuation I beg to submit that my subordinates had to visit Gunta-kal many times during a very busy period of the year and I was unjustly finding fault with them for not dis-posing of so simple a matter out of hand.

I

If the Military authorities had been good enough to depute a Subordinate to mark out the land required a Revenue Inspector would have settled the matter in half an hour. I have on the top of this, having been treated with no great courtesy in the matter one of my own letters is returned to me.

2. As to withdrawing the imputation against the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General I feel doubts. My proper course I own would have been to send the matter up for orders but I doubt if the Higher authorities care to be worried about such matters. You own the course pursued to have been irregular, and (an argumentum ad hominem is good in such a case as this). I feel Convinced that you would have Considered me guilty of great impertinence if I had treated one of your letters in the way mine was. I am not learned in Military matters; but I opine that the occupant of the post of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General is held by an Officer of some standing who must be acquainted with the ways of address between different Departments. In private life the course pursued would only be adopted between intimate friends. Under the Circumstances I scarcely see my way to withdraw the expression objected to without stultifying myself. However I have no objection to withdrawing it on the distinct understanding that no intention of insult was intended by the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obed.t Sert.
(sd) W. G. Underwood.
Acting Collector.

(True Copy)

W. Greenway
for Acting Collector.

From

The Collector of

Anantapur.

To. The Officer commanding

ceded Dts

Bellary.

No 285

11-11-88.

Subject.

Withdrawing imputations against the Dy Master General.

Pub 4242/88

No 866

Anantapur

5th Decem

Pub C. No. 4

From W. G. Underwood Esquire

Acting Collector

Anantapur

To. The Chief Secretary to Govt

Madras.

Sir.

1. In reply to your reference No 396 of 1888, I have the honour to submit a Copy of my letter No 2815 dated 11th November 1888 to the address of the General Officer Commanding ceded Districts. The delay in replying to his communication arose from no discourtesy; but from the fact that I was travelling in the South of the District amidst the rains with the tappal arrangements working very inefficiently.

2. Government will be pleased to note that there was only delay & not a failure in replying

ANANTAPUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Dated 6th December 18

No.

Enclosure

Public C.No. 4243.

From W. G. Underwood Esquire
Actg. Collector of
Anantapur.

To
The Secretary to ~~the Commissioner~~ Chief Government
Public Department
Madras.

SIR,

1. With reference to my letter No. 844 of yesterday's date, I have the honor to state that before replying to the General Commanding the Ceded Districts I made a reference to the Gooty Division Deputy Collector as to the inconvenience caused by Revenue Officials in visiting Gundakal. Hence arose

2. delay.

In this connection I beg most humbly to submit that Revenue Officers are entitled to more consideration than they receive in the acquisition of land for other Departments. During my absence in the District, the following telegram was received in this Office:-

"114 Bellary 17 November. Station Staff Officer Bellary arrives Guntakal 7.45 morning train 19 to select site for rest

in question. I have no explanation to offer as to the case than contained in letter now submitted. I confessed my error in not referring the matter for the orders of superior authorities & in criticizing an alien Department. In extenuation I said I wrote under irritation - as to withdrawing the allegation that I had been treated with impertinence I felt in some difficulty. It seemed to me that the General Officer Commanding the Ceded Districts confessed its truth. I anyhow went so far as to withdraw it on being assured that no insult was intended.

3. The enclosures of the Proceedings are herewith returned.

I have the honor &c

Sir

Your most obed^t Serv^t

W. G. Underwood
Ag Collector

...e detail a Civil authority to
Ce with village map."

...ilder of Goety was directed to
y with the demand & did so. There
as a possibility of his being absent
from Head Quarters & there would have
a complaint against him for not attending.
The Revenue authorities should be
allowed some voice in fixing the
date on which they are to attend so
that they can combine other work
with their visit. In the case I refer
to, the witnesses & various parties
who attended the Tahsildar's Court
at Goety were put to great inconvenience.
The Tahsildar as Revenue Officer
& Magistrate was unable to warn
persons that he would not be there.
So they either had to await his return
or follow him.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your most obedt Servt.

W. Underwood
A. Collector.

WL
SHC

Public C. No. 4243

~~Revenue~~ Department.

From

The Collector of

Anantapur.

To

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
RECEIVED 8 DEC 88

The Secretary to ~~the~~ Chief Govt
Public Deptt
~~Board of Revenue~~,

Madras.

No. 846

Dated 6
Despatched
Received 8th
} Decr 1888.

Enclosures No.

1 No

Subject.

Reporting the cause of delay in replying to the letter of the General Commanding the Ceded Dts. -